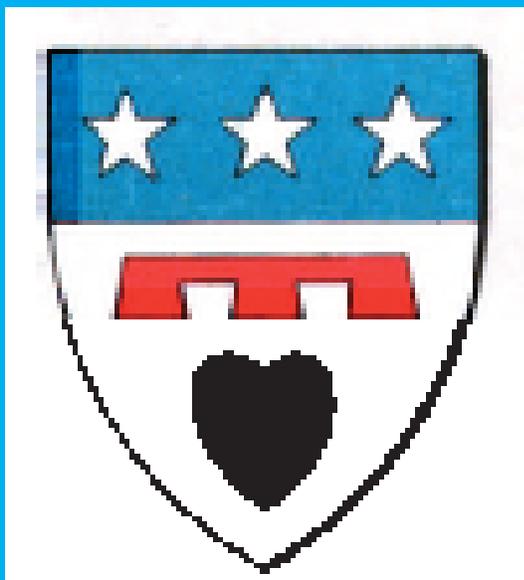
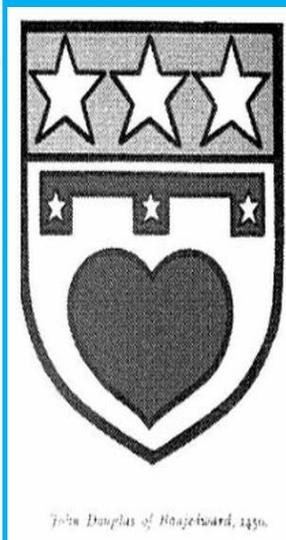


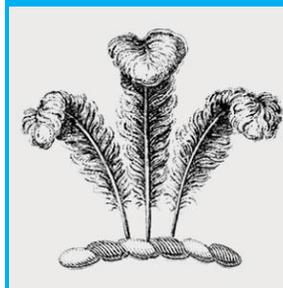
The Douglases of Bonjedward and Timpendean, Roxburghshire (Scottish Borders), Scotland



Bonjedward



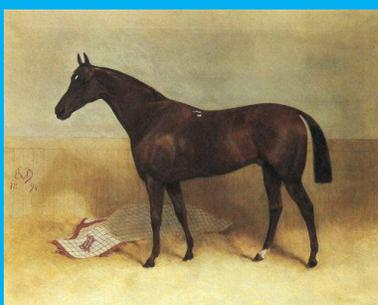
Bonjedward



Timpendean



Horses' blankets - Bonjedward



Timpendean



Timpendean

Racehorse Paintings by Edwin James Douglas 1848 Edinburgh, Midlothian, Artist - son of James Douglas 1810 Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Portrait Painter and Picture Restorer - of the Bonjedward and Timpendean Douglas family

THE LANDS OF BONJEDWARD AND DOUGLASES OF BONJEDWARD (INCLUDING TIMPENDEAN)

More about these Lairds?

The objective is to endeavour to find out more about the Douglasses of Bonjedward and Timpendean - who were the Lairds (Lords) and other family members? Who was granted the lands or husbandlands? When were these lands sold and to who? When did the line of Bonjedward end or did the direct line actually end? Does Timpendean still apply as a title? Were the titles linked to the Lairdships, lands or both?

All statements about land ownership (that are not referenced) are taken from books and websites relating to this topic.

This is an ongoing exercise and not a definitive paper.

About Bonjedward

Bonjedward is main line and its Heraldry is made up from Public Records; and Timpendean is taken largely from Nisbet's Heraldry (Heraldry of the Douglasses by G Harvey Johnson)

'Bonjedward, a village, in the parish and district of Jedburgh, county of Roxburgh; containing 107 inhabitants. This was formerly one of the seats of the Douglas family, who had a stronghold in the village, which was demolished in the course of the last century. The village is pleasantly situated, and the lands are fertile, and in good cultivation; there are some cornmills here, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture.' (A Topographical Dictionary of Scotland - Samuel Lewis 1846)

'A hamlet in the Scottish Borders, Bonjedward lies 2 miles north of Jedburgh near the junction of the River Teviot with the Tweed'. (Gazetteer for Scotland).

Today the city of Bonjedward is defined by the Latitude of 55.5162 and Longitude of -2.7482.

Bonjedward, 'Jedward-foot' from bun, which is common in the sense of 'river-mouth,' as in Bun Abha, Bonawe, 'Awe-foot.' It seems that the Gaelic people took

Jedward to be the name of the river, instead of Jed, plainly a case of Gaelic supervening on English. (Douglas History)

Bonjedward - the origin is probably either from Gaelic 'bun', meaning 'at the rivermouth', or more likely Old English 'buna', meaning 'a reed', hence suggesting that this was the marshy 'Jedward', as opposed to the better site on higher ground (Douglas Scott)

BONJEDWORTH, WHICH OBTAINED ITS NAME FROM STANDING AT THE FOOT OF THE JED, IS THOUGHT TO BE THE GADANICA OF THE ROMAN ITINERARY. "THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF ROXBURGHSHIRE AND ADJACENT DISTRICTS ..." (1855-1864) AUTHOR: JEFFREY, ALEXANDER, 1806-1874 VOLUME: 2 - PAGE 374

Bonjedward Castle and House

The Castle

"...The castle and town of Bonjedworth suffered their full share of the miseries of border warfare. The castle was converted at a later period into a gaol. In 1683 Sir John Biddell of that ilk and another were tried at the court of justiciary at Jedburgh for their religious opinions, and sentenced to be confined in the prison of Bonjedworth. The castle is now so completely demolished that not a trace of even its situation can be found. It was, in 1850, an inconsiderable hamlet though once a seat of strength having possessed a castle of some note.

A short distance farther to the west of the likely castle site is Bonjedward House, a magnificent listed Georgian house dating from the latter stages of the 18th century. It was remodelled and extended during the next century and is set in an imposing position in the centre of its own extensive gardens... The house is built of cream sandstone rubble with polished cream ashlar dressings..."

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bonjedward>

The National Library has a large online collection of historic atlases and maps of Scotland; with text. In this regard a 1654 Blaeu Map of Teviotia or Teviotdale (Roxburgh) shows Iedd-brugh, Bunfedbruch Castle, Bienfedbrugtou and Timpendein - the core of Bonjedward lands or husbandlands.

The House and Land

Bonjedward House is a magnificent listed Georgian house dating from the latter stages of the 18th century. It was remodelled and extended during the 19th century and is set in an imposing position in the centre of its own extensive

gardens and policies. The house is built of cream sandstone rubble with polished cream ashlar dressings.

- For sale in about 2009 - "10 bedroom house for sale Jedburgh, Roxburghshire - Fine looking Georgian house - B listed Georgian house set in a secluded position, within grounds extending to approximately 17.5 acres. 3 reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, 4 estate cottages, stable yard, mature garden, walled garden, amenity woodland and paddock. Bonjedward House..."

http://media.primelocation.com/KFGR/KFLA/KFLALAU080026/BROCH_01.PDF

- The property still appears to be on the market (August 2011) - "An existing Restoration project. Georgian house with 4 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms ensuite and 7 further bedrooms. Gate Lodge, 2 cottages and Colt bungalow requiring renovation. Walled garden with development potential. Parkland and Woodland. For sale as a whole or in Lots - £1,095,000

Bonjedward is a most attractive residential estate providing peace and privacy in delightful countryside. The charming policies surround the house and include a lodge cottage, which guards the entrance to the driveway. The gardens and grounds are mature and form a designed landscape. There is a magnificent fountain in front of Bonjedward House and the parkland provides excellent grazing for horses and other livestock. The house and estate buildings have fallen into disrepair over the years and the current owner has recently embarked on a major restoration project of Bonjedward House, which has particularly fine reception rooms. This work includes part rewiring, plumbing and heating as well as improvements to the roofs and the eradication of wood rot which will provide the new owner with an excellent platform to complete the refurbishment and to restore and modernize the internal fittings to his/her taste and specification. A number of planning consents have been obtained to develop the stable yard and cottages to create stabling for up to 10 horses in individual loose boxes with a tack room, hay store and feed room, wash area and garaging for a 40 foot long horse transport lorry in a Dutch Barn. There is also consent to convert the present stable to a 2 bedroom cottage, upgrade and extend the Garden Cottage, demolish the Colt Bungalow in the garden and build a 55m x 30m manege in the paddock to the west of the Garden Cottage. To the south west of the house is a spectacular south facing walled garden. Whilst planning consent has not yet been granted to erect a house in the walled garden, Scottish Borders Council have indicated informally that they will look favourably upon such an application.

None of the houses are habitable at present.

Lot 1: Bonjedward House, Gate Lodge, the stables, outbuildings and parkland - about 11.75 acres (4.75ha)

Lot 2: The Stables Cottage, outbuildings and about 1.00acre (0.40ha)

Lot 3: The Garden Cottage and paddock with planning consent for a 55m x 30m manege - about 1.52 acres (0.61ha)

Lot 4: The Walled Garden and about 3.34 acres (1.35ha)

Please note that Lots 2, 3 and 4 will not be sold separately prior to a sale of Lot 1 being concluded."

<http://www.countrylife.co.uk/property/details/property/651372/for-sale/Bonjedward-House-Jedburgh.html>

LAND FOR SALE

BONJEDWARD HOUSE, JEDBURGH, SCOTTISH BORDERS - LAND FOR SALE - OFFERS OVER £170,000. LOT 4 AT BONJEDWARD HOUSE IS THE WALLED GARDEN AND ABOUT 3.34 ACRES (1.35 HA)

[HTTP://WWW.RIGHTMOVE.CO.UK/PROPERTY-FOR-SALE/PROPERTY-34315139.HTML](http://www.rightmove.co.uk/property-for-sale/property-34315139.html)

LOTHIAN ESTATE OFFICE

The Lothian Estate Office is located at Bonjedward - in the 1970's the stables for Jedneuk House were converted into offices.

<http://www.lothianestates.com/estate-office>

Who were the Douglas Lairds?

Douglas of Bonjedward (Lords or Lairds)

- 1st Margaret/Margarete Douglas c1376 and her spouse Thomas Johnson/Johnstone c1366 (son of John of Johnstone) - they took the name of Douglas. Charter of 1404

- 2nd John Douglas c1392 to 1394 Mains of Bonjedward - died 15 June 1438. Reference - Charter of 1404. # Retour on 2/7/1439. (A far as I can see a 'retour' is a return or inheritance by the next in succession)
- 3rd George Douglas c1419 to c1452. Retour in 1452
- 4th George Douglas c1441 Bonjedward to after 1514. George was a witness in 1503/1504 (Douglas Book - Sir William Fraser - Edinburgh 1885). He was a Sheriff of Roxburgh in 1509 (Historical Manuscripts Commission 7th Report - Appendix to 7th Report no 28 page 730).

George Douglas of Bonjedworth in 1468 - Notarial Instrument setting forth that Sir Alexander Home of that Ilk, knight, Alexander Home his grandson and apparent heir, James Rutherford of that Ilk, Andrew Ker and Walter Ker his son, and Thomas Home of Tenningham have agreed among themselves as to the division of the undernamed lands as follows; that Sir Alexander and Alexander Home shall have the lands of Crailing with mains and mill; James Rutherford shall have the lands of Fulogy (?) Cuniardon and 20 merks of the lands of Swynside; Andrew Ker and his son shall have Samieston, Ranaldston, Hounan, Cuthbershope and five nobles in Berehope; and Thomas Home shall have Caphope-town with mains and mill and three husband-lands in Swynside which Patrick Douglas and William Douglas presently occupy in farm, and Cayschelfield. Done in the monastery of Dryburgh on 21 June 1468, in presence of Walter Abbot of Dryburgh, George Home of Blook, Alexander Cockburn of Langton, Adam Nisbet of the ilk, Andrew Ormiston of that ilk, David Dunbar, David Purves, Robert Lauder of Whitslade, George Cranston, James Haig of Bemerside, John Trotter, Archibald Manderston, Thomas Edington of that ilk, Adam Purves, John Anysley of Dolphinston, George Douglas of Bonjedworth (Bunjedward), Messrs. Philip Yle and James Newton rector of Bedrule, George Dauison, William Pringle, Robert Rutherford of Chatto, Robert Hall, Adam Hardy and Alexander Hatley. [Another copy of this instrument states that Andrew and Walter Ker were procurators for and acting in the name of Henry Wardlaw of Torry.] {The Manuscripts of the Duke of Athole, K.T., and of the Earl of Home (1891) - no 114}

Re George Douglas of Bonjedward in 1488 - 'Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum' Apud Peblis, 20 Nov "...ECCLESIAM MONASTERI DE CALCO...Roxburgh, cum focalibus necassriis et opportunis domini sui de Cavertoun, vic. Roxburgh;-Test. D.Rob. abate monastery de Calco, Rob. Abate monasterii de Jedworth, David Scot de Bukcleuch, Geo. Douglas de Bonejedworth, Joh. Anysle de Dolphinstoun, M Gawino Waich vicario de Calderclere: - Apud Edinburgh, 20 Oct 1488..."

Someone may be able to translate this?

Note the conviction in the year 1502 ^ relating to brothers of George Douglas 4th of Bonjedward -

"John Douglas, brother to the Laird of Bon-Jedworthe, William his brother, James Douglas in Swynside, John, Adam, and John? his brothers there,' James Douglas in Onstoune, George Douglas in Swynside," John Davidstone in Bank, William and George, sons of the said John, Cristopher Davidstone, John Riddale, junior, of that Ilk, James Davidstone, son of Richard, convicted of art and part of Oppressioun and Convocation of the lieges, and coming upon Sir William Colvile of Uchiltre, knight', at his lands of Hardane-hede".

(Ancient Criminal Trials by Robert Pitcairn - Vol 1, Edinburgh - Jedworthe 1502)
[Also Jedworthe 1502 - "...Adam Douglas, and Robert, Henry, Symone and George D, in Swynside, his brothers]

^ See above - Douglas Scott author of 'A Hawick Word Book' has suggested that there is room for another George Douglas - Laird of Bonjedward here as it is unlikely that men in their 60's (or 50's) would have attacked Sir William Colvile. My response is along the lines - "Or that they were convicted in 1502 but it may have happened before 1502 and I have William c1445 and John c1450 - so they would be in their 50's - and if born later than my estimated dates then even in their 40's".

The same arguments could be made for the slaughter of Thomas Rutherford in Jedburgh Abbey in about 1504, except the difference is that George Douglas the Laird of Bonjedward was accompanied by his brother John and also it appears by a younger generation - his son Andrew Douglas the Laird of Timpeandean and another son Robert - see pages 62 and 63.

Criminal Trials - Scotch and English Rebels 1540 "...George Douglas of Bone-Jedworthe, Andro Douglas, Johne Douglas, Robert Douglas, William Douglas. Master Stevin Douglas...Johne Douglas in Jedworthe...David Douglace in Jedworthe..."

In 1509 a "Retour of inquest made before John Ruthirfurd of Hundole and George Douglas of Bon Jedworcht, sheriffs of Roxburgh in part... of James Douglas as heir to William Douglas of Caueris his father in all and whole the barony of Caueris...". Also George was a Sheriff in 1514.

- 5th William Douglas c1467 to after 1545 (James the eldest brother was to inherit but he obviously died before his father George. William was the 1st of Bonjedward after Timpendean went to his brother Andrew who became the 1st of Timpendean). In 1545 "Commission by Mary Queen of Scots appointing Rothsay Herald, William Douglas of Boneiedburgh, and Adam Ruthifurd, burgess of Jedburgh, her sheriffs of Roxburgh...Given under the quarter seal at Linlithgow, 2 October 1545". (Historical Manuscripts Commission 7th Report - Appendix to 7th Report no 34 pages 730 and 731). Also in 1545 "Extract retour of special service before William Douglas of Bone Jedburgh, sheriff of Roxburgh in that part by commission for the Queen...Expede in the Tolbooth of Jedburgh, 27 October 1545". (Historical Manuscripts Commission 7th Report - Appendix to 7th Report no 34 page 731).

William is also mentioned in the Great Seal Register of 1540/42 and in the Privy Council Register of 1569 to 1579.

- 6th George Douglas c1490 to aft 16 March 1530 (and more likely after 1546).

On 28/7/1523 George Douglas of Bunjedward was at a Retour of Inquest in Jedburgh on the death of John Hume at Flodden in 1513 -

Retour of Inquest made in presence of James Douglas of Cavers, sheriff of Roxburgh, by the following jurors Andrew Ker of Farnyhirst, George Douglas of Bunjedward, James Murray of Fawlayhill, George Turnbull of Bedrule, William Halden of that Ilk, William Ker, William Kyrktoun, Lanslet Ker, George Turnbull in Bedrule, Thomas Leirmonth, James Douglas, Richard Alanson, George Fawlay of Wellis, and Robert Richardson, who declared on oath that the late John Hume, uncle of John Hume bearer of the present writ, died at the king's peace, possessed of the lands of Syndlaws in the sheriffdom of Roxburgh; that John Hume is the

lawful and nearest heir of his late uncle, and is of lawful age by a royal dispensation in virtue of a royal act passed at Twizelhauch in Northumberland, before the conflict at Flodden, because the late John Hume died fighting under the king's banner at Flodden against the English; that the lands of Syndlaws are valued at 10l. Scots and in time of peace; and are held of the king for 'ward and relief'; and that they have been in the hands of the Crown since the death of John Hume at Flodden on 9th September 1513. Dated at the Courthouse of Jedburgh, 28th July 1523. {The Manuscripts of the Duke of Athole, K.T., and of the Earl of Home (1891)- no 306}

Besides in 1529 'George Douglas of Boonjedward' was witness to a bond of alliance or fued-stanching between the Scotts and Kers. The Seal of Bonjedworth was used by 'George Douglas of Bone-Jedworth' on 16/5/1530

- 7th William (Willie) Douglas c1513 to aft 16 August 1581. Deputy Warden of the Middle Marches on 15/5/1576.

The importance of Jedburgh Abbey

Jedburgh Abbey "...It appears that a charter granted by John, abbot of Jedburgh, and the convent, on 23rd December 1541, and afterward confirmed under the Great Seal, that William Douglas of Bonjedward had contributed towards the reparation after (it's) destruction (by burning), and that in return the said abbot and convent gave him in feu-farm the lands of Toftylaws and Paddohugh in the barony of Houstoun (Ulston), which Douglas had held for nineteen years.

Robert Ker, son of Andrew Ker of Fernihurst, also contributed towards the restoration of the abbey about the same time, for which he received a charter from the abbot and convent on 7th June 1542 - confirmed under the Great Seal on 7th July - giving him in feu-farm the lands of Ancrum-Woodhead, &c in Over Ancrum..."

Jedburgh Abbey : historical and descriptive : also, The abbeys of Teviotdale, as showing the development of Gothic architecture (1894) by D Douglas - pages 48 and 49

(Some) Charters relating to Jedburgh Abbey (in Latin)

Charter by King William The Lion to the Canons of Jedburgh in 1165 - page 160
(Original in possession of (the Duke of Buccleuch A facsimile is published in the "National MSS. of Scotland," Part 1.)

Apud, Edinburgh 14 July, 1511 (from the Great Seal Register, Vol 2) - page 163

Apud, Edinburgh, 6 July, 1566 (from the Great Seal Register, Vol 4) - page 164

Jedburgh Abbey : historical and descriptive : also, The abbey of Teviotdale, as showing the development of Gothic architecture (1894) by D Douglas

George Douglas the 8th Laird of Bonjedward

- **8TH GEORGE DOUGLAS c1540 BONJEDWARD TO AFT 1610 & (1) ISOBEL KER/KERR c1542 ANCRUM, ROXBURGHSHIRE M 1566 & (2) MARGARET STEWART c1540 TRAQUAIR M 17 JULY 1573 PARTICIPATED IN THE MIDDLE MARCHES WITH SIR THOMAS KERR OF FERNIHURST IN 1584/85 (HIS BROTHER WAS ROBERT KERR OF WOODEND AND ANCRAM). "...ISOBEL (KER) CONTRACTED IN 1566 TO GEORGE DOUGLAS, YOUNGER OF BONJEDWARD". (THE SCOTS PEERAGE: FOUNDED ON WOOD'S EDITION OF SIR ROBERT DOUGLAS'S PEERAGE OF SCOTLAND)**
- 9th William Douglas c1570 Bonjedward to after 1637 & Rebekah/Rebecca Drummond c 1580 Hawthornden m 1600. In 1626 William Douglas of Bonjedburgh had lands at Toftilaw, Padopuill and Spittlestains

It appears that William had a second wife Elizabeth Drummond c1590 and likely sister of Rebekah/Rebecca who may have died before c1627 -

Discharge by Mr George Douglas of Bonjeddart [Bonjedward] for 20,000 merks of tocher to Sir Patrick Murray of Elibank, knight. Proceeds on a narrative of obligation contained in Contract of Marriage between William Douglas of Bonjeddart, Elizabeth Drummond, his spouse and the said George Douglas and William Douglas of Cavers as cautioner on the one part, and Sir Patrick Murray of Elibank, bart, and Christian Murray eldest lawful daughter to the said Sir Patrick Murray and only bairn in life procreate of the marriage betwixt him and umquhile Margaret Hamilton, his first spouse, on the other part. Date 19/5/1632. (National Archives of Scotland)

Extract Registered Discharge by the said *George Douglas* and *Christian Murray*, his spouse, in favour of *Sir Patrick Murray* of *Elibank* for the sum of £10,000 Scots. (Recorded in the Books of Session, 11th December 1632). This Deed refers to *Contract of Marriage* between *Sir Gideon Murray* of *Elibank*, knight, and *Patrick*, his son, on the one part and *Sir James Dundas* of *Arniston* and *Elizabeth Dundas*, his daughter, on the other part, dated 24th January 1617, whereby *Sir James* agreed to pay a tocher of 12,000 merks with his daughter. Dates 14 Nov-9 Dec 1632. (National Archives of Scotland)

- 10th *George Douglas* c1606 *Bonjedward* to 15 June 1682 & *Christian Murray* m 29 Dec 1631. *Mary Douglas* c1610 *Bonjedward* - *George's* sister, married *John Douglas* c1608 6th of *Timpendean* on 4 April, 1632
- 11th *George Douglas* c1632 *Bonjedward* to May 1695. Inherited 1682. In 1641 *Maister George Douglas* of *Bonjedburgh*. 1683 *Sufferings* - sent to prison in *Edinburgh*. 1685 sent to prison. Testament of 7/5/1695 - *Peebles* (*Scotlands People*)
- 12th *William Douglas* c1652 *Bonjedward* & (1) *Margaret Scott* m 12 October, 1670 *Jedburgh* & (2) *Beatrix Scott* m 3 October 1699 *Askirk*, *Roxburghshire*. In July 1704 *William Douglas* of *Bonjedburgh*
- 13th *George Douglas* c1671 to c1754 - did he marry *Margaret Gilry/Gilray* bap 29/5/1673 *Jedburgh* on 12 November 1695 at *Jedburgh*? Children *John Douglas* c1697 and possibly *Christian Douglas* c1701.
- 14th *John Douglas* c1697 *Jedburgh* to bet 1754 and 1770. Retoured to both his grandfather *William* and father *George* in 1754. Did *John* c1697 have a son *Andrew Douglass* c1718 who was a factor on the *Lothian Estates* of *Bonjedward* in 1733?

Douglas of Timpendean (Lords or Lairds)

- 1st Andrew (Andro) Douglas c1466 Timpendean to c1527. Timpendean was granted to Andrew on 1/7/1479.

Andrew may have died in 1527 when his son Archibald was infefted with the lands of Hasslebank (owned by Andrew). Minto Charters

- 2nd Archibald Douglas c1495 Timpendean to c1537 & Ann Marshall m 15 June 1517 at Lanton, Roxburghshire. Percept of Clar/Clare Constat (relates to heir of a deceased vassal)
- 3rd Andrew Douglas c1519 Timpendean & Katherine Gladstanes/Gledstains c1520 Lanton m c1537
- 4th Andrew Douglas c1538 Timpendean died c1601 (perhaps up to 1610) & Margaret Turnbull c1540 Ancrum Mill, Roxburghshire m 10 December 1562. Retour of Inquest on William Ker of Cessford on 14/5/1600 done at the Tolbooth of Jedburgh on 3/6/1600 - present Andrew Douglas of Tempindene
- 5th Stephen Douglas c1567 & Jean/Jane Halyburton/Haliburton c1573 Muirhouselaw, Roxburghshire m 20 May 1595
- 6th John Douglas c1608 died 1671 & Mary Douglas c1610 Bonjedward m 4 April 1632
- 7th William Douglas c1633 Timpendean to 1688 Timpendean & Alison Turnbull c1635 Minto, Roxburghshire m 27 July 1655 at Minto.
- 8th John Douglas bap 25 July 1656 Jedburgh & Euphame Turnbull c1659 Bowen m 6 December 1679 at Jedburgh
- 9th William Douglas 18 July 1684 Timpendean - died 1730 & Jean/Jane Rutherford 12 February 1684 Edgerston, Roxburghshire died 8 February, 1748 m 22 February 1718

- 10th Archibald Douglas Esq. 1718 Jedburgh - died 4 June 1781 Timpendean (Took on the Bonjedward title as well - assumed Douglasses of Bonjedward had died out?) & Helen Bennet c1745 Jedburgh to 30 April 1808 Kelso, Roxburghshire m 1 September 1765 Edinburgh, Midlothian
- 11th Sir William Douglas General, K.H.C. 8 September 1770 Jedburgh to 14 April 1834 Kensington, London & Marriane (Mary-Anne) Tattersall - died December 1835 m 27 August 1810 Liverpool, Lancashire, England. His three brothers were apparently also involved with the armed services.

Will and Probate - A2A - Documents online - Sir William Douglas of Timpendean
(Sir William Douglas General, K.H.C.)

Description	Will of Sir William Douglas, Major General of Timpendean , Roxburghshire
Date	03 June 1834
Catalogue reference	<u>PROB 11/1832</u>
Dept	Records of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury
Series	Prerogative Court of Canterbury and related Probate Jurisdictions: Will Registers
Piece	Name of Register: Teignmouth Quire Numbers: 301 - 350
Image contains	1 will

Number of image files: 3 Refs 263/243, 244 and 245 pdf's. This can likely also be found through Ancestry.co.uk and ordered from Canterbury

Captain George Douglas 1819 to 1865 - a special case

- 12th Captain George Douglas, 21 September 1819 Everton, Lancashire to 29 December 1865 Bathurst, New South Wales, Australia & Mary Beevor Carver 11 July 1821 Shropham, Norfolk, England to 14 May 1893 Portsea, Hampshire, England m 15 July 1843 St Pancras, Middlesex, England. George sold off the lands of Timpendean to the Marquess of Lothian in 1843. (Heraldry of the Douglasses by G Harvey Johnson)

George Douglas and his wife Mary Beevor Carver had a daughter Emma Mary c1844; and a son Sholto George Douglas born March 1846 Paddington, Westminster but he died on 18 February 1859 at Nundle, New South Wales, Australia.

The life of Captain George Douglas (Army) took an unfortunate turn for him in 1848 when when stationed on the Channel Islands firstly at Guernsey and a little later he was deployed on the Island of Alderney as part of the 16th Regiment. George had previously been with HM 93rd Highlanders in the West India Regiment but in May 1848 had sought a transfer because of his ill health and that of his invalid wife Mary.

In January 1849 George was accused of killing a farmer's bullock when he was out practising ball-firing in an off duty period, and what is more 'of throwing the animal into the sea'. When the dead animal was recovered from the sea the farmer had found that it had a wound in its neck and so concluded that whoever had been ball-firing had shot his bullock. The local constable paid a visit to George Douglas and he tried to extract an admission but was unsuccessful. The farmer complained and the police constable paid George a visit and tried to extract an admission that he had been ball-firing and had thus killed the bullock. (Obviously George felt trapped as to admit to ball-firing was the same as to admit to shooting the bullock).

The case was referred to the Civil Judge at Alderney and it was subsequently found by the Civil Court 'that the ox was browsing after the ball-firing had ceased' and no ball was in its body nor did any opening exist for its exit. So it appeared that George had no case to defend. But at about the same time a Military Court was set by Major General Bell who was in command at Alderney. A big part of the dilemma was caused through the obvious spite of the Town-Major a Colonel le Measurer who had a previous 'run-in' with George where he (George) was being compassionate but cutting across what the Colonel obviously thought was his area of influence.

Douglas was subsequently tried without any Judge advocate and had to largely defend himself, but had the strong support of a brother Major Henry George Sholto Douglas. George was tried 'for wilful falsehood' and 'conduct unbecoming of

an officer' and was 'found guilty' on the day which also happened to be his 30th birthday. It was not even demonstrated at the trial that the Town-Major of Alderney a Colonel Le Measurer who was also the principal witness had ill feeling towards the Captain. (Monthly Law Reporter - Stephen Henry Phillips - December 1849)

Samuel Warren FRS - an eminent Barrister at Law was obviously outraged for in January 1850 wrote a very lengthy and substantial 'A Letter to the Queen - A Late Court Martial'. (He had not known George Douglas personally and had published the letter at his own expense).

Warren said in the 'Notice to the Reader' that "...it appears not only to him, but to some of the most eminent lawyers of the kingdom to disclose an almost unparalleled series of substantial errors in the conduct of professed legal proceedings - errors which have led to the ruin of a deeply injured British Officer...".

The basic tone of Warren's letter was as per this example "... Gracious Sovereign! suffer the humblest of your subjects to implore, yet once again, and finally, your Majesty's attention to the unfortunate gentleman who is the victim of these mistaken proceedings, Alas, what is to become of him, suddenly blighted in the bloom of his manhood ? What is he to do? Whither is he to go? What honourable life is open to one driven from the army, as guilty of scandalous and infamous conduct? His ancient lineage is now a burthen pressing him into the dust. How can he bear to think of those who have gone before him,—on those who are to come after him,—on one whom he had fondly hoped to see his successor in your Majesty's service? God grant him fortitude to sustain him under the present crushing pressure of injustice ! ..." (Mr Warren's Letter to the Queen - William Blackwood and Sons - Edinburgh and London 1850 & The Legal Observer...Vol 39, 1950).

- 13th Henry George Sholto Douglas, Major 29 December 1820 likely Moorlands, Lancashire, England - died 11 December 1892 South Shiels, Durham, Tyne and Wear, England & Mary Mitchell c1826 died 2 December 1897 m 22 December 1846

at Ryde, Isle of Wight, Hampshire, England. Lord Lyon case of 1952 - the Crest of Timpendean is still valid for this family

The importance of the lands of Bonjedward

Bonjedward is a hamlet in the old Royal borough (burgh) in the border county of Roxburgh (Roxburghshire) and it is legendary in Douglas history as it was one of the key territories where Sir James Douglas, Lord of Douglas 'the good' (from a Scottish perspective or "black" Douglas from an English viewpoint) prevailed as a medieval Knight - a right hand man and friend of 'Robert the Bruce' (King Robert Bruce) whose heart James carried into battle in the Crusades. Bonjedward is situated two miles north of Jedburgh where the Teviot and Tweed rivers meet.

The Douglasses in Scottish history

Douglasses of Scotland -

- The traceable beginnings of the Douglas Clan are to William de Douglas c1165 born Douglas Castle, Douglas, Lanarkshire; the 1st Lord of Douglas who was a Knight and possibly the Abbot of Melrose Abbey and he was witness to the Charter of Jocelin/Jocelyn, concerning the Bishop of Glasgow at which time William was in possession of the Lands of Douglas. The charter was made between 1174 and 1199. William de Douglas died c1214

A History of the House of Douglas Vol 1" by Sir Herbert Maxwell - Freemantle 1902 p8 "...The earliest known mention of the water and lands of Douglas occurs in charters granted prior to 1160, of aqua de Douglas and territorium de Douglas adjacent thereto, in the county of Lanark, and again they are mentioned by Walter the Steward, before 1177, as one of the boundaries of the Forest of Mauchline...the sudden appearance between 1174 and 1199 of William de Douglas, bearing the territorial name, would be quite consistent with his being one of the native chiefs of Clydesdale, who had recently received a charter of his hereditary lands...(but there is also) a strong possibility...that the houses of Moray and Douglas were derived from a common Flemish or Frisian stock..."

"...The first mention of their name (Douglasses) in any authentic record is in a charter by Joceline, Bishop of Glasgow, to the monks of Kelso, between 1175 and

1199, which was witnessed by William of Dufglas, who is said to have been either the brother or brother-in-law of Sir Freskin de Kerdale in Moray..." (Burke's Peerage and Gentry - Extract from The Great Historic Families of Scotland, By James Taylor, M.A., D.D., F.S.A and published in 1887.

<http://www.burkespeerage.com/articles/scotland/esnews/es0402a.aspx>

"...Jocelin was elected bishop of Glasgow on 23 May 1174 in Perth when he was an abbot of Melrose. He was consecrated in 1175, probably before 15 March at Clairvaux, France. He died at Melrose on 17 March 1199 and was buried there. He had a brother, Elias. Jocelin succeeded as abbot of Melrose on 22 April 1170 and remained there until his election as bishop of Glasgow, papal judge" ... Jocelin, bishop of Glasgow - d.1199" (Jocelin also had a brother Henry).

["This project funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council and combining the Universities of Glasgow, Edinburgh and King's College London, has investigated how a recognisably modern Scottish identity was formed during the period 1093-1286..."(Paradox of Medieval Scotland 1093 to 1286 - <http://www.poms.ac.uk>)]

It has also been said that William de Douglas c1165 attended the Court of William the Lion and that he witnessed many charters of the Monarch.

William de Douglas and his wife Margaret de Kerdal c1170 Elgin, Morayshire - daughter of Kersdale of Moray [Margaret de Kerdal of Moray may have had a brother Freskin de Kerdal]

William and Margaret are thought to have had seven children and one child was Archibald de Douglas c1194. (Johnson's Heraldry of the Douglasses confirms six sons - Archibald, Brice, Alexander, Henry, Hugh and Freskin)

They may even have had another son John.

"Archibald of Douglas was the son of William of Douglas, the earliest known member of the family who appears in the last quarter of the twelfth century. He had perhaps six brothers, Brice, later bishop of Moray (d.1222), Henry of Douglas, Freskin, parson of Douglas and later dean of Moray, and three others who were canons of Moray chapter. [It has been said that Archibald was the second eldest

son but as to who was the eldest is still a mystery]. Archibald had two sons, William (d.c.1270-74) and Andrew." [William de Douglas died 16/10/1274].

"Descendants of the latter would come to represent the Douglasses of Lothian or Dalkeith. (start date) 1186 (end date) 1236."

(Paradox of Medieval Scotland 1093 to 1286 - <http://www.poms.ac.uk>)

- Archibald de Douglas c1187 born Douglas Castle, Douglas, Lanarkshire; the 2nd Lord of Douglas and Hermiston, is believed to have married Margaret de Crawford c1195 of Crawford, Lancashire, England - daughter of Sir John de Crawford; and their eldest son William c1210 was born Douglas Castle, Douglas, Lanarkshire; became Sir William 'long legs' the 3rd Lord of Douglas. Their other son was Sir Andrew (Andreas) Douglas who was the ancestor of the Earls of Morton.' [Archibald de Douglas died c1240]. (Johnson's Heraldry of the Douglasses has William the 3rd Lord being born c1200).
- Sir William Douglas the 3rd Lord of Douglas c1210 had two sons who fought in the Battle of Largs against the Norse in 1263.' This implies that he may have had more than two sons.

"...Hugh had the honour, while he was yet young, to contribute to the defeat of the Danes, at the battle of Largs, in 1263..." (Caledonia, or an account, historical and topographic, of North Britain - Vol 1 by George Chalmers - 1807)

Add in Northumberland

Sir William Douglas c1210 'long legs' married Constance/Custance Battail of Fawdon, Northumberland c1215 in c 1234 and their second eldest son was William 1244 and he became the Sir William the 4th Lord of Douglas (Hugh c1242 was the eldest and he married Marjory Abernethy in 1259 at Douglas, Lanarkshire or Edinburgh Castle, Midlothian, Scotland [Scots Peerage for the latter]- but died before his father in c1288). Sir William purchased part of Fawdon, Northumberland in 1264.

William's other wife may have been Martha (Bute) of Carrick.

"...William was a witness to charters in 1240 and 1248 and is mentioned in the Pipe Rolls in 1241 as a surety for a payment by Michael Fitz Michael of Ryhulle. In 1256 he granted the lands of Warentham of Warndon, Northumberland to his second son William [Recorded at an Assize at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1256].

In about 1264 William purchased the house and lands of Fawdon, Northumberland. These he held as a vassal of the Earl of Angus who was the English knight Gilbert de Umfraville, Lord of Redesdale who asked Prince Edward to return the manor of Fawdon. The case was tried before a jury and Douglas was acquitted and Fawdon was restored to him. Umfraville then attacked the house of Fawdon with 100 men on 19 July 1267 captured it and took 31 1/2 marks in cash, silver spoons, cups, clothes, arms jewels, gold rings, etc. to the value of £100, carried William off and imprisoned him in Harbottle Tower. In the battle young William was wounded in the neck and almost died. A second trial followed in 1269 where Douglas was judged owner of Fawdon and Umfraville was fined..."

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/31455829/Douglas-Genealogy>

- The nickname of William Douglas 4th Lord of Douglas was 'le hardi' and he was the first to style himself as 'Lord of Douglas'. William was put to death in the Tower of London c1298.

Concerning William Douglas 4th Lord of Douglas -

Royal Letters and Warrants "...the said Alan, Chancellor of Scotland, commanding him to charge the Sheriff and his bailies of Lanark to cause summon the said William of Douglas, knight, to appear before his Majesty at Berwick-on-Tweed, to answer for contempt of the King's mandate recently addressed to him, regarding injuries alleged to have been done by him to the abbot and convent of Melrose. Attested at Berwick-on-Tweed, 3d July [1291]... The Same to the Sheriff of Fife, commanding him to cause to be restored to William of Douglas his lands and goods within Scotland, which had lately been taken into his Majesty's hands, reserving the King's expenses and taxes imposed on the said lands and holdings. Attested at

Berwick-on-Tweed, 30th August [1296]...King Edward the Third restoring to James Douglas, knight, the manor of Faudon, in the earldom of Northumberland, and all other lands, holdings, and rents which William Douglas his father held in England, and which had fallen by forfeiture into the hands of King Edward the First, his Majesty's grandfather, and thus into the hands of the granter : To be held by the said James Douglas, knight, and his heirs, of King Edward and the other lords superior of the fees thereof, by the same services as before they fell into the hands of King Edward the First. Eltham, 12th May [1329]" [Remembering of course that it was Sir William Douglas the 3rd Lord of Douglas 'long legs' who initially passed his lands in Fawdon, Northumberland to his son Sir William the 4th Lord of Douglas 'le hardi']

(The Douglas Book, Vol 4 -Sir William Fraser - Edinburgh 1885)

Also concerning William Douglas 4th Lord of Douglas -

[Records of the Parliaments of Scotland to 1707 -

University of St Andrews & the Parliament of Scotland

<http://www.rps.ac.uk/>

John Balliol: Translation

1293, 2 August, Stirling, Parliament

Parliamentary Record

2 August 1293

Legislation: roll of parliament

"William de Douglas was arrested to reply concerning a plea to the lord king, as to why, when the lord king's bailies of Lanark came by precept of the justiciars to Douglas for delivering sasine of certain tenements to the aforesaid William's mother, recovered from the aforesaid William in the presence of the said justiciars, and for raising damages concerning the same tenements, the aforesaid William came there and seized the aforesaid bailies and restrained them in his castle for a night and a day, against the will of the lord king's bailies. And afterwards he allowed them to go, and the aforesaid bailies immediately made a suit of imprisonment to the castle of Lanark. Whereupon the lord king said this

thing was done to his contempt and harm etc. And the aforesaid William came and denied well the contempt of the lord king, and to this end was prepared to acquit himself as the court judged. He also said that the truth of the matter is that the aforesaid bailies came to his aforesaid castle for delivering the aforesaid sasine and raising the damages of 140 merks, as was adjudged in the presence of the aforesaid justiciars. And the aforesaid William said to the aforesaid bailies that they caused him harm because they were not able to raise the aforesaid sum so quickly, and therefore he said to them that they ought to stay in that place, and so they did, against their will. And it was found by examination of the said William that he unjustly hindered the lord king's servants and detained [them] in his castle. It was considered that he be committed to prison and be redeemed at the lord king's will as is contained in statute.

The same William [was] charged by the lord king that he seized and imprisoned three of his men in his castle of Douglas, before he was king, and detained them, contrary to a surety and pledge and contrary to the customary laws in the kingdom of Scotland, until one had died in prison, and he had caused another to be beheaded, and the third had escaped from the prison, to the lord king's damage of £1,000. And the aforesaid William comes and is unable to deny that he seized the aforesaid men and imprisoned them contrary to the usual laws and customs {1293}”

- The son of Sir William Douglas the 4th Lord of Douglas with his first wife Elizabeth Stewart c1255 born Dunbar Castle, East Lothian, Scotland - daughter of Alexander Stewart 4th High Steward of Scotland - was Sir James 'the good' Lord of Douglas born c1286 at Douglas Castle, Douglas, Lanarkshire. Sir James is the family's foremost legendary figure. Sir James was brave and heroic and he fought in the Battle of Bannockburn in June 1314 and this was a significant victory for the Scots in the Wars of Scottish Independence. Sir James died in the Crusades in the Battle of Tebe, Andalusia, Spain in August 1330 carrying Robert the Bruce's heart into battle.

Sir James Douglas had a legitimate son Archibald 'the grim' c1320 with Mary Ramsay; and a natural son supposedly with Joanna Douglas and he was William, the 6th Lord of Douglas c1310 who died at a young age on 19/7/1333 at the Battle of Halidon Hill, Berwick on Tweed, Northumberland.

(In the Douglas Book by Sir William Fraser Edinburgh 1855 - it states that 'William was said to be legitimate'). Sir James Douglas had at least one daughter Joanna de Douglas born 1314

THE SECOND ELDEST SON OF SIR WILLIAM DOUGLAS THE 4TH LORD OF DOUGLAS WITH HIS SECOND WIFE ELEANOR (FERRERS) OF LOUVAINNE c1268 - DAUGHTER OF LORD MATTHEW LOUVAINNE AND WIDOW OF SIR WILLIAM FERRERS OF GROBY, LEICESTERSHIRE, ENGLAND - WAS SIR ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS c1296 "THE TINEMAN/TYNEMAN" * (HERALDRY OF THE DOUGLASES BY G HARVEY JOHNSON) BORN DOUGLAS CASTLE, DOUGLAS, LANARKSHIRE. (SIR ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS c1296 DIED ON 19/7/1333 AT THE BATTLE OF HALIDON HILL, BERWICK ON TWEED, NORTHUMBERLAND). REFERRING TO THIS SAME ARCHIBALD - THE HISTORY OF SCOTLAND FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE ..., VOLUME 1, ISSUE 2- BY GEORGE BUCHANAN - PAGE 473 - QUOTING FROM EDWARD BALIOL BOOK 1X - 'ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, COMMONLY CALLED TYNEMAN...AN APPELLATION, LORD HAILES CONJECTURES DERIVED FROM TINY MAN, THE SMALL OR SLENDER MAN, BEING VERY DIMINUTIVE IN APPEARANCE'. WHEREAS OTHER AUTHORITIES DEFINE TYNEMAN AS SCOTS FOR 'LOSER'.

* See above - But this may be a reference to his great-nephew Archibald Douglas, 4th Earl of Douglas. (Douglas History - amended 6/8/2011).

This nickname 'the Tyneman' has also been applied to Archibald, 4th Earl of Douglas, but the earlier Sir Archibald is the right "Tineman." " Archibaldus de Douglas, qui Tyneman dictus est" - Sir Herbert Maxwell 1902.

- Archibald had an elder brother Hugh 'the dull' Douglas born 1294 and he 'lacked the mental faculties needed to manage the Douglas possessions and for this reason, he renounced his rights'. (Douglas History on the web).

The story of Sir William Douglas the 4th Lord of Douglas 'le hardi' abducting Alianora in 1289 - "Concerning the lands of William of Douglas to be seized into the hands of the king. When Alianora who was the wife of the late William of Ferrers, who held from the king in chief, after the death of the said William her husband, yielding her widow's dower at the court of the king in the usual way, which (dower) fell to her from the free tenement which was the aforesaid William's in the reign of the king, for the claim to be assigned to her; and the same Alianora, the assignation of the said dower having been made, as the custom is in the kingdom of the king, aforesaid, took the oath that she would not marry

without the permission of the king and after went her way to the kingdom of Scotland to seek the normal dower which fell to her from the free tenement belonging to the aforesaid man in the same kingdom. While the aforesaid Alianora delayed awaiting her aforesaid dower in the manor of Elen la Zusche de Trauernent, William of Douglas approached the said manor with horses and arms and a multitude of armed men and seized her there by force and against her will and further abducted her to the same Scottish kingdom and detained her in the same place in prejudice and contempt of the king, a manifest of the crown and dignity of the king, as the king learned from the account of faithful worthies. The king, wishing a remedy to be applied to the above mentioned events, ordered the viscount of Northumberland that he take all lands and tenements goods and chattels of the aforesaid William in his bailiwick without delay into the hands of the king and have it guarded safely until the king order otherwise so that he answer to the king at his exchequer for any losses occurring and he has it investigated carefully cautiously and circumspectly if the aforesaid William can be found anywhere in his bailiwick. If William happens to be found anywhere in the said bailiwick he is to be arrested and kept safe in the king's prison until the king order otherwise..."

(From - Illustrations of Scottish history, from the twelfth to the sixteenth century; selected from unpublished manuscripts in the British Museum, and the Tower of London {1834} - Glasgow - Joseph, Stevenson - 1806 - 1895 [Extract from the Fine Roll of the 17 Edw. I. m. 15, Dated 28 Jan. 1289]).

- Sir Archibald Douglas c1296 296 "the Tineman/Tyneman" was Regent of Scotland and his eldest son with Beatrice de Lindsay of Crawford 1298 (daughter of Sir Alexander de Lindsay of Crawford and Alice Stewart) was William de Douglas, 1st Earl of Douglas born c1323.
- William de Douglas, 1st Earl of Douglas (and Mar) c1323 was born at Douglas Castle, Douglas, Lanarkshire. William is important to the Bonjedward line as it was his natural daughter Margaret c1376 who together with her husband Thomas Johnson or Johnstone and their son John (Douglas) were the first of the Douglasses of Bonjedward.

Sir William de Douglas died in May 1384 at Douglas, Lanarkshire of a fever.

[The National Archives of Scotland on William de Douglas](#) -

- Sealed before these witnesses Sir Thomas Abbot of Holyrood of Edinburgh, Thomas Stewart Earl of Angus, Sir David de Lyndissay lord of Crauford, William [de Douglas] lord of Lyddelsdale, Sir Andrew de Douglas and Sir John de Douglas Knights and Sir Richard Smale rector of the Church of Rathew etc - ante 1348.
Seal (obverse defaced) appended. Date - Charter by William Lord Douglas to James de Sandilandis and Lady Elianora de Bruys the sister of the said Lord of his Barony of Wester Caldore with its pertinents in free marriage; to be held by the longer liver in life rent and their heirs male or female in fee and heritage for ever a me de duncan, earl of Fife for payment yearly to the said Lord of one pair of gilt spurs or two shillings of Silver if asked only. Date c1348

William de Douglas 1st Earl of Douglas was involved in the following Military Battles

It has been said that William 'had been educated in France, and returned to England in 1348' (<http://www.1911encyclopedia.org/Douglas>; and Scots Peerage)

- William of Douglas was taken prisoner with David II. at the battle of Durham, but soon ransomed
- He recovered Douglasdale from the English
- He expelled the English from Ettrick forest and Tweeddale, and part of Teviotdale (Roxburghshire)
- Battle of Poitiers, France on 19/9/1356, where he was wounded
- Battle of Melrose in 1378 along with his kinsman Archibald 'the grim' c1320 who became the 3rd Earl of Douglas. William commanded the Scots troops that defeated Musgrave, the governor of Berwick

- Two years afterwards (1380) William entered England with an army, and after burning Penrith, returned home laden with spoil
- Involved in 1384 (Scots Peerage) the Siege of Lochmaben Castle which was held by the English

Pilgrimage to the Shrine of St Thomas-a-Becket

William "made a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Thomas-a-Becket in the year 1363; but, unlike some others of the great Scottish barons, who made such pilgrimages a pretext for treasonable intrigues with the English Government, Douglas continued steadfast in his adherence of his country's cause, and resolutely opposed the attempts of the unworthy son of Robert Bruce to betray it to the enemy..."
(<http://www.celtic-casimir.com/webtree/11/34661.htm>)

Bonjedward and battles involving the Douglasses

The Bonjedward Douglas family has an illustrious record of going to battle; and particularly in the defence of Scotland against the English and these are some of the snippets -

- In January 1540 - Hobbe Douglas of Bunjedward mentioned as one of 'Scottesmen rebels resete within England'
- In 1544 Sir Ralph Eure burned Bonjedworth and in 1545 William Douglas of Bunjeduard had his dwelling house his town and the two towers of Bune Jedworth destroyed by the English in the expedition of the Earl of Hertford.
- The town of Jedburgh was also occupied by part of Protector Somerset's army after the battle of Pinkie, in 1547
- In 1545 Willyam Douglass off Bunjeduard, with others, signed a bond to provide 1000 horsemen.
- In 1575 Douglas of Beanjeddart fought at the Raid of the Reidswire...

By Sir Walter Scott

"...Then Tividale came to wi' spied;
The Sheriffe brought the Douglas down.

Wi' Cranstane, Gladstain, good at need,
Baith Rewie water, and Hawick town.
Beanjeddart bauldly made him boun,
Wi' a' the Trumbills stronge and stout;
The Rutherfoords, with grit renown,
Convoy's the town of Jedburgh out..."

(Sir Walter Scott - *Ministrelsy of the Scottish Border*, Vol. I - The Raid of the Reidswire

The Sheriffe brought the Douglas down. P. 158. v. 2)

For information on Douglas participation in Military Battles while defending Scotland see -

- Rampant Scotland Historical Battles
<http://www.rampantscotland.com/features/battles..htm>
- UK Battlefields Resource Centre by the Battlefields Trust
<http://www.battlefieldstrust.com/resource-centre/medieval/battleview.asp?BattleFieldId=72>

Mary Queen of Scots House and Visitor Centre - Jedburgh

- In October 1566, Mary Queen of Scots visited Jedburgh - she came to the Borders via Traquair House to preside at local courts and stayed for four weeks, most of the time spent recuperating from her difficult ride to visit her future lover, the Earl of Bothwell at Hermitage Castle. This House can be visited today.

Bonjedward the name - some variations in the spelling

Over a long period of time a wide variety of spellings arose for Bonjedward with Bonjedworth and Bonjedburgh appearing to be the most interchangeable aliases. Other spellings included Bonne Jedburgh, Bonjedworth, Beanjeddart, Bonjedwart, Boniedworth, Bonjedburgh, Bunjedworth, Bonndiedde ford, Boniedworth, Bonjeddeworth, Bonjedard, Boonjedward, Bopn-Jedburgh, Bounegedworth, Bunjeuard, Bunfedbruch, Bune Gedworthe, Bongeworthe, Abundgedwoorde and so

on. Yet it seems that Bonjedward was used in 1320 around the time when the lands (husbandlands) of Bonjedworth were granted by King Robert Bruce to Sir James of Douglas, with Bonjedward now being the common term.

Roman Trails

An historical note of interest it that Bonjedward and its environs such as Howden are on the camping site of the old Roman trails of between c71 AD to c213 BC. These camps were in fact small fortified camp villages and Jeffrey states that they had been set up on the whole south bank of the Tweed (The History And Antiquities of Roxburghshire and Adjacent Districts - Vol 3 - Edinburgh by Alexander Jeffrey - Jedburgh, September 1859).

Watling Street - A Great Roman Road

"...Watling Street...Of the great Roman road which bears the former name, ... its course has been traced as far as the intrenchments of Chew Green on the Coquet...it is supposed to bend to the east round Brownhart Law, and cross the Border line, whence it proceeds in a north-westerly direction along the back of the range of hills which 'send down their streams into the Kale near the Hindhopes,' and crosses that river at Towford. It then passes the camp of Towford, or Street House, and, after skirting Cunzierton and passing to the south of Shibden Hill, continues its course in the same direction, and now in a perfectly straight line, past Cappuck, where it crosses Oxnam Water, to Bonjedward (Gadanica), where ...traces of a station which have since disappeared were in the middle of the eighteenth century still visible. From Bonjedward it runs on through the grounds of Monteviot House and over Lilliardsedge, forming for three and a half miles the boundary between the parishes of Ancrum and Maxton..."

"A history of the border counties: Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles" 1899 Edinburgh - Douglas, George, Sir, 1856-1935

The Emerald Charter and the Forests of Jedburgh

By way of the Emerald (Emerauld) Charter in 1324 (clause 4) lands were granted to Sir James of Douglas "Forrestiam de Jedburgh cum Bonjedworth" by way of a transumpt of a percept by King Robert Bruce. This was said to be due by the King to Sir James for the redemption of three French Knights and their servants, who had been captured by Sir James and had been liberated by King Robert at the instance of the King of France. Other lands in the barony of Douglas and the King's forest of Selkirk were to be granted to Sir James "to be held by the said James and his heirs, in fee and heritage, for ever..."

Bonjedworth /Bonjedward - entailed and unentailed lands; and who received what?

However concerning the Bonjedworth component of the Charter it is not a clear cut picture for -

- In about 1356 Bondjeddeworth formed part of a grant given by King Edward 1 of England and Henry Percy and his heirs in exchange for Annandale. The town of Hassendean was also granted to Percy. (Percy had fought under the King in Wales and Scotland and was granted extensive lands in Scotland, which were later re-taken by the Scots).
- It was likely that King David 2 between 1358 to 1370 granted to William Pettillock, herald, the three husbandlands of the town of Bonjedward which had been forfeited by Roger Pringill
- In 1398 George, 1st Earl of Angus was infeft by James Sandilands in the lands of Bonjedworth and the infeftment (symbolic possession of heritable property - the legal evidence being a sasine) was confirmed by King Robert 1.

National Archives of Scotland -

1. in regard to the barony of Cavers including the forest of Jedburgh - [GD124/1/421](#)
Extract confirmation by King Robert [III] of grant by James Sandilands, Kt, to George Dowglas [Douglas], Earl of Angus, of all right in succession, after decease of Isabel, Countess of Mar and Garviach [Garioch], to barony of Caweris [Cavers], with office of sheriff and custody of castle of Roxburgh, lordship, town, castle and forest of Jedworth [Jedburgh] 9 Nov 1397. [The National Library of Scotland -

Inventory Acc 6983 - Futher Douglas of Cavers Papers - 'Royal Charter in favour of George, Earl of Angus, of the barony of Cavers, 1398. 17th Century copy'

2.regarding the marriage of George Douglas, lord of Angus - GD124/3/1 Copy contract of marriage (in Scots) between King Robert III and Margaret, Countess of Marr [Mar] and Angus, whereby it is agreed 'inter alia' that George of Douglas, lord of Angus, son of said Margaret, shall marry a daughter of the King, who shall give to them in free regality the baronies of Abirnethy [Abernethy] and Bonkyll. 24 May 1397.

- In 1404 Isobel/Isabella the Countess of Mar (full sister of George, 1st Earl of Angus and her title inherited from her mother Margaret Moremar) granted Thomas Johnson/Johnsone (he was the son a John of Johnson/Johnsone) and Margaret Douglas his spouse and their son John Douglas the unentailed lands of Bonjedworth and this was confirmed by the regent Albany.

The unentailed lands of Bonegedwort/Bonjedward

Reference - Carta Isabelle comitisse de Marre de Bonegedwort AD 1404 "...of our own free will gave our faithful Thomas son of John and our beloved sister Margaret of Douglas his wife all our demesne land of Bunedwort with appurtenances with 20 (marcates) marked ...lands of earth lying next to our demesne land of Bunedwort. Beginning the east part of the aforesaid husbandry land and thus extending to the west part until the aforesaid 20 marcates of land with appurtenances shall be satisfied in full. Belonging by inheritance to us in the forest of Jedwort within the viscountcy of Roxburgh for homage and service of the said Thomas and Margaret his wife our sister and whichever lives longer and after the death of the said Thomas and Margaret our nephew John of Douglas son of the aforesaid Thomas and Margaret and heirs of the said John of Douglas lawfully begotten of his body...In proof in which case our seal is appended to our charter at Kyndromy 12 Nov in the year of Our Lord 1404 with noblemen as witnesses..."

Court of Lord Lyon and about Timpendean and Bonjedward

On 2nd January, 1952 the Court of Lord Lyon in Scotland found in fact that (responding to a Petition by Major Henry James Sholto Douglas of Timpendean) -

- Andrew Douglas, 1st of Timpendean, younger son of George Douglas of Bonjedward, is satisfactorily established from Margaret Douglas, 1st of Bonjedward, natural

daughter of William, Earl of Douglas, by Margaret, Countess of Angus, in favour of whose natural son, George Douglas, the said Countess resigned the Earldom of Angus (Stewart line).

- That the issue of the said Margaret Douglas, 1st of Bonjedward, by her husband Thomas Johnson, bore the name and arms of Douglas of Bonjedward.
- That John Douglas of Bonjedward, in 1450, bore arms differentiated by a label of three points charged with as many mullets, on what grounds is not known.

Other versions about Bonjedward beginnings

{“Douglas of Bonjedward, descended from a natural daughter of the first Earl of Douglas, bore the plain Arms of Douglas with a red label of three points.” (Scottish heraldry made easy - G Harvey Johnston Edinburgh 1912)}

- That in a painted armorial pedigree seen by Alexander Nisbet (System of Heraldry Vol 1 , p79) the descent of Douglas of Bonjedward was incorrectly deduced from a third son of the Earl of Angus, which may have been induced by the difference in the seal of 1450

From "A History of the House of Douglas Vol 1" by Sir Herbert Maxwell - Freemantle 1902 p94 "...Earl William (Douglas, the 1st Earl of Douglas) also left at least two illegitimate children namely, first George Douglas, afterwards (1st) Earl of Angus, whose mother was (Earl) William's sister in law, the widow of Thomas 13th Earl of Mar, and Countess of Angus in her own right; and second, Margaret, who marrying Thomas Johnson in 1404, received from "her dear sister" Isabella, Countess of Mar, a grant of the Mains of Bonjeward. She was therefore probably the ancestress of the family of Douglas of Bonjeward..."

While from Scottish Heraldry Made Easy - 1912 it says that - the Douglas of Bonjedward descended from a natural daughter of the 1st Earl of Douglas, bore the plain Arms of Douglas with a red label of three points.

Scotland's Historic Heraldry by Bruce A McAndrew p 184 states that "...Margaret, sister of George Douglas (both illegitimate children of William Douglas the first Earl of Douglas) married Thomas Johnstone in 1404, their children adopted the name of Douglas and the designation of Bonjedward (ROX)..."

In 'My Truth a mist in time' by Deborah R Foulkes 2007 - Deborah says re Margaret Douglas - daughter of William the first Earl (of Douglas) - "that from her descended the Douglasses of Bonjeward"

Another version, on this occasion from the Douglas Book (by Sir William Fraser - Edinburgh 1885) -

Retour of the Special Service before the Bailie of Jedworth Forest and James of Douglas, Earl of Angus, of George of Douglas as heir to his father, John of Douglas, of the dominical lauds of Bonjedworth, with twenty husband lands in the town and territory thereof, within the regality of Jedworth Forest, in the shire of Roxburgh ; which lands were then and in time of peace valued at forty merks, and were held in chief of the Lord of the regality of Jedworth Forest by blench farm, for payment yearly, on the feast of St. John the Baptist, of a penny of silver, in name of blench farm, at Linthalehlie, if asked. Richermuderake, in Jedburgh Forest, 2nd July 1439.

Godscroft the historian had affirmed that the Douglasses of Bonjedward are descended from a natural son of George 5th Earl of Angus who died in 1462 but this appears incorrect.

While Collins Peerage of England, 1812 has George Douglas of Bonjedward as a son of George 4th Earl of Angus but this is also incorrect.

More likely about Bonjedward

William de Douglas, 1st Earl of Douglas and Mar c1323 to May 1384 had two legitimate children with his wife Margaret Moremar, Countess of Mar c1341 -

- Isobel/Isabella Douglas c1360 (referred to above)

- James (Jamie) Douglas c1358 to August, 1388 - 2nd Earl of Douglas; and William de Douglas had two natural (illegitimate) children with his mistress Margaret Stewart, Countess of Angus c1349 to 1417 (her husband Thomas of Mar 1332 to 1374 was the brother of William's wife Margaret Moremar) -
- Margaret/Margaret Douglas c1376 (referred to above)
- George Douglas c1378 to Sep 1402 the 1st Earl of Angus (Douglas line). Commencement too of the Red Douglas line (as opposed to the Black Douglasses)

It is estimated that John Douglas (surname of Douglas in lieu of Johnson) was born between 1392 and 1394 at the mains of Bonjedward and he lived till June 1438. John was the 2nd Laird or Lord of Bonjedward.

By c1419 George Douglas 3rd of Bonjedward was born and he lived till about 1452. On 2nd July 1439 he was the subject of a Douglas Charter - Retour of George (Jeorgii) of Douglas, as heir to his father, John of (Johannes de) Douglas, in the demesne lands of Bonjedworth 24 July 1439. Then there was a Retour of George Douglas in 1452 where his son would have in turn been the heir.

It is noted that in 1464 the right of burial in the Jedburgh Abbey graveyard was granted to 'Douglas of Bonjeward' (Bonne-Jedburgh) for helping repair the Jedburgh Abbey.

The amicable split between Bonjedward and Timpendean

About 1441 George Douglas 4th of Bonjedward was born. He is the George Douglas of Bonjedward referred to in the Court of Lord Lyon finding in 1952. George is mentioned in the Exchequer Rolls of 1476 along with his brother William. In the Great Seal Register he is mentioned in 1471, 1486, and 1489 and in the Privy Council Register in 1493. The Douglas Book (Sir William Fraser - Edinburgh 1885) has him appearing as a Witness in 1503/1504. It is reasonable to speculate that George died after 1514 (A George Douglas the Laird of Bonjedward was a Sheriff of Roxburgh in 1508 and in 1514). According to Nisbet, James Douglas was his eldest son and heir (of George) and James gave his consent on 1st July 1479 to the lands of Timpendean (part of the Bonjedward lands) being granted to his brother Andrew. James must have died before he could inherit Bonjedward as the next or

the 5th of Bonjedward was another brother William c1467. Andrew or Andro Douglas went on to become 1st of Timpendean with the titles now split between Bonjedward and Timpendean. There was at least one more brother - Robert.

Although dated '1540' the following information in Latin and also below a translation to English from Douglas Scott, author of 'A Harwick Word Book', likely refers to the split between Bonjedward and Timpendean according to the grant deed of 1st July 1479 -

Apud Edinburgh, 14 Aug. (1540)

REX, pro bono servitio ac pro compositione persoluta, concessit "WILLELMO DOWGLAS filio et heredi quondam Georgii D. de Bonejedburgh, heredibus ejus et assignatis, — terras dominicales de Bonejedburgh cum turre et nemore earundem, villam et terras de B., 21 terras husbandias et 4 terras cotagias continen., cum granorum et fullonum molendinis, terras de Tympenden, cum tenentibus &c., in regalitate et dominie de Jedburgh -forest, vie. Roxburgh ; — que fuerunt dicti Geo., tente de Arch, olim comite Angusie, cum eonfirmatione regis desuper obtenta ; et tunc fuerunt dicti Wil., tente de Walt.

Scott de Branxhelme milite, cui rex diet, terras post forisfacturam dicti Arch, don-averat ; quam donationem rex revoeavit ; et quas terras &c. ineorporavit in liberam baroniam de Bonejedburgh ; — Reddend. annuatim unam rosam rubeam nomine albe tirme : — Test, ut in aliis cartis &c.

xxvii. 61.

http://www.archive.org/stream/registrumagnisi03scot/registrumagnisi03scot_djvu.txt

At Edinburgh, 14 Aug (1540)

The King, for good service and for agreeing ??, has granted William Douglas, son and heir of the late George Douglas of Bonjedward, his heirs and assignees, the dominical lands of Bonjedward with the tower and forest of the same, the town and lands of Bonjedward, 21 husband lands and 4 lands ?? ??, with grain and fulling mill,

the lands of Timpendean, with tenandries etc., in the regality and lordship of Jedforest in the county of Roxburgh - which were the said George's, held of Archibald formerly Earl of Angus, with confirmation obtained by royal dispensation; and were at that time the said William's, held of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme, to whom? the King gave the said lands after forfeiture by the said Archibald; which gift the King revoked; and which lands etc. were incorporated into a free barony of Bonjedward - for payment annually of a red rose given in name of blench farm - witnesses as in other charters (So there's no real information here about who the George of Bonjedward was. The business with Archibald Earl of Angus, and Walter Scott of Branxholme was about who held the superiority of the lands - DS)

(After some investigation, I think that "terras cotagias" are pieces of land of a prescribed size, which could be translated as "cottage holdings" - DS)

The red rose thing is a standard form of wording for "blench farm", which means the holding of land for a nominal payment. This was usually a penny Scots, or a silver penny, or an arrow, or other item, given to the feudal superior on a specific day. In fact the payment was usually only to be given if asked. Which presumably means it was never actually given, even if it is a nice image! - DS)

Continuing - with William the 5th of Bonjedward who was present at a Retour in May 1509 for "...James Douglas as heir to William Douglas of Caueris his father in all and whole the barony of Caueris ..." (Historical Manuscripts Commission 7th Report, Appendix to 7th Report no 28 page 730).

Timpendean

The origin of the name (Timpendean) is probably old Welsh 'din pen' and old English 'denu', together meaning 'the valley by the hill with the fort' (Douglas History)

Timpendean the name - some variations in the spelling

Timpendean also had a few spellings Timpandean, Tympyndean, Tympenden, Timperdean, Timpendein, Tempindine, Typpanedenne are some examples but the choices are not as prolific as for Bonjedward.

The Split between Bonjedward and Timpendean; and the end of the line

So the Douglas family of Bonjedward from this time has split into two branches. Bonjedward seems to fade out at or just before John Douglas 10th of Bonjedward who lived from c1697, and died between 1754 and 1770. It is thought that he possibly had a son Andrew c1718. Bonjedward lands appear to have been progressively sold off by the Douglasses of Bonjedard in the late 1600's and early 1700's while Timpendean lands went out of Douglas ownership by 1843 when (it has been said that) (Captain) George Douglas 12th of Timpendean, sold the final lands of Timpendean in 1843 to the Scott family who were farmers. But that appears incorrect, for it seems that the Scotts became the tenants rather than owners for the lands were sold to the Marquess of Lothian according to Johnson - Heraldry (or perhaps the lands went directly to the Marquess of Lothian from the estate of Sir William Douglas the 11th of Timpendean) -

[Also see the A2A reference to the Will and Probate of Major-General Sir William Douglas of Timpendean (within this document)]

Timpendean lands

- Timpendean: Titles (32) to the lands and estate of Timpendean, Broomhall and part of Lanton, disposed by trustees of deceased Major-General Sir William Douglas of Timpendean to the Marquess of Lothian on 10-14 Nov. 1843 (National Archives of Scotland)
- Timpendean: Assignation by John Elliot, tenant in Primrosehill near Dunse, 2nd son of late William Elliot of Harwood, in favour of the Trustees of the late Sir William Douglas of Timpendean of Bond of Annuity and Provision for £957:14:10½, with discharge annexed dated 13 April 1846. Dates May 8 & 13, 1844. (National Archives of Scotland)

- The Edinburgh Gazette, 14 November, 1856 - page 1003 - "...on a Farm called Timpendean, in the occupation of William Scott and belonging to the Marquis (Marquess) of Lothian..."
- The Royal Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland - Edinburgh - 1859 - List of Members - William Scott of Timpendean - admitted in 1857
- The Farmer's magazine 1862 - The Law of Hypothetic - The January meeting of the Club was held within the Tower Hotel, Hawick...The attendance was unusually large. The question for discussion "What bearing has the farm hypothetic on the tenantry of Scotland and the community at large? Was opened by Mr Scott, Timpendean..."
- The Gentleman's magazine Vol 217, 1864 - Obituary "Andrew Scott, one of the leading agriculturalists of Roxburghshire. He held two farms Frogden and Spylaw. Mr A Scott was the son of Mr Scott of Timpendean, near Ancrum, and the youngest of seven sons.
- Reports from Committees - by Great Britain Parliament - House of Commons - Hypothetic Commission - 4 January, 1865. No 25 Mr Walter Scott...

William Scott "I am a tenant of the farms of Timpendean, Broombucks, Shaw and Spylaw, all in the county of Roxburgh. Two of these are pasture farms and two arable..."

- Journal of the Scottish Meteorological Society, Vol 1 - William Scott Esq, Timpendean, Jedburgh - Annual Member 1866
- The Case For Land Nationalisation by Joseph Hyder .Ballot Bill of 16 March, 1870 "referred to the Case of a Mr Scott, who was one of the largest farmers in the Lowlands, and one of the best...and rented the farm of Timpendean under the Marquis (Marquess) of Lothian. Immediately after the election he was refused the renewal of his lease because of his political views. The Marquis (Marquess) admitted that this was at least one of the reasons. He said 'It is perfectly true

that I may have many reasons for not letting the farm of Timpendean to Mr Scott, but I should consider myself acting unfairly if I did not say at once that among them was the vote he gave at the last election...' "

- "...John William Robert Ker the 7th Marquess was born in 1794 and died in 1841. During his lifetime he annexed to the estates on the border Bonjedworth, Timpendean..." This is quoted again in more detail later in this article. It appears that Timpendean was acquired by the Marquess of Lothian in 1843 from the Douglas family but that Bonjedward was essentially sold off in the late 1600's and early 1800's and so this quote is partly incorrect. Also there seems to be confusion as to whether the 7th or 8th Marquess bought some final lands of Bonjedworth?
- Southern Reporter - Selkirk, Scotland - February, 2006 -"Villagers celebrate a landowner scuppers Ancrum quarry plan. Hugely contentious plans to extract 1.5m tonnes of sand and gravel from a site near Ancrum have been abandoned. Under pressure from a local action group and with the development under intense scrutiny in the national media, Lothian Estates, owner of the 30-acre site at Timpendean Farm, announced this week it would not be signing a 15-year lease with Tarmac..." (quarry company)

On the question of Bonjedward and Timpendean the Court of the Lord Lyon found in fact in 1952 (result of the petition by Major Henry James Sholto Douglas of Timpendean) that "...the petitioner is entitled to matriculate arms on ancient user before 1672 and with a difference congruent to descent illegitimately through Margaret Douglas of Bonjedward from William, Earl of Douglas, and Margaret, Countess of Angus...The petitioner is the great great grandson of Archibald Douglas of Timpendean, who was the eldest son of William Douglas of Timpendean, an estate which the family had possessed in uninterrupted descent from Andrew Douglas of Timpendean, third son of George Douglas of Bonjedward who, by charter, dated 1st July, 1479, received from his father the Timpendean portion of the Bonjedward estate. I am not told when or how Archibald came to possess Bonjedward, or satisfied as to how the senior line of Bonjedward descending from the eldest laird of 1479 has proved to be extinct..."

Back to the Bonjedward line

- George Douglas 6th of Bonjedward was born c1488 and died c1530 (more likely after 1546). He had three brothers John, William and Hugh and a sister (possibly) Jane who likely married Sir Archibald Rutherford the Canon of Jedburgh; in other words a priest. Archibald and his wife had two sons William and John Rutherford. Sir Archibald was attested at Edinburgh in May, 1516 on a bond of manrent to Lord Home by the heads of the Edgerston, Hunthill and Hundalee families.

Re: John Rutherford (c1524 to Dec 1577 - son of a Canon of Jedburgh) and the household of Michel de Montaigne...

"Another Scots tutor ...John Rutherford (Latinised Rhetorfortis), later regent in St Mary's college and finally provost of St Salvator's college in the University of St Andrews...Son of a canon of an Augustinian house at Jedburgh and a Douglas of Bonjedward, he must have first met Montaigne when both were students in Bordeaux under Nicolas de Grouchy at the College de Guyenne, before Grouchy's departure to the new college of arts founded by John 3 at Coimbra in Portugal, to which in 1547 Rutherford accompanied him. Later, in 1555, Rutherford is found in the chateau at Montaigne as tutor to his brother, Thomas, aged 21, a year younger than Michel; we do not know Rutherford's date of birth, but it seems likely that he was somewhat older than either. The Scots tutor's philosophical attitudes met with the approval of Pierre de Montaigne, their father, and may also be important...in the formation of Montaigne's complex intellectual outlook..."

<http://www.jstor.org/pss/20676006>

Born at Edinburgh and "studied under Nicholas Gruichius at the College of Guienne at Bordeaux. He accompanied his teacher John Buchanan 1506...in an expedition to their new university of Coimbra, and thence in 1552 proceeded to the university of Paris. His reputation attracted the attention of John Hamilton 1511?...archbishop of St Andrews, who offered him a chair in the college of St Mary, which he had recently organised at St Andrews...and, after teaching some years as professor of humanity, Rutherford was translated in 1560 to the principal of St Salvator's College of the same university. Soon after his admission he was made dean of the faculty of arts...He had embraced the reformed doctrines abroad, and on 20 Dec.

1560 the assembly declared him one of those whom 'they think maist qualified for ministering and teaching' and on 25 June 1563 he was ordained minister of cults, a parish in the gift of his college...Rutherford was the author of 'De Arte Disserendi...Edinburgh, 1577...and 'Dialogue betwixt a Clerk and a Courteour', which was not printed, it incurred the censure of the assembly'...He had a son, John, who became minister of St Andrews in 1584, and died of the following year..."

http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Page:Dictionary_of_National_Biography_volume_50.djvu/18

Again on John Rutherford

EDUCATION: At Guienne, Bordeaux; Coimbra University, Portugal.

OCCUPATION: Professor of philosophy, divinity, and medicine, Conimbrica in Sorben.

EDUCATION: Appointed to the Chair of Humanity at St. Andrews.

EDUCATION: Dean of the Faculty of Arts, St. Andrews.

OCCUPATION: Principal of St. Salvator's College, 1563.

CHURCH: Minister of Cults, 1563.

CHURCH: Ordained to the charge of 'ministering and teaching', 1563, parish in St. Andrews.

CHURCH: Served on various committees of the General Assembly.

<http://histfam.familysearch.org/getperson.php?personID=I60772&tree=Fasti>

Also:

1. Durkam, J., "John Rutherford and Montaigne: an early influence", *Bibliothèque d'humanisme et Renaissance*, XLI, 1979
2. *Jewish Christians and Christian Jews: from the Renaissance to the Enlightenment* - By Richard Henry Popkin - page 15

The Rev John Rutherford married Christian Forsyth and they had a son John Rutherford. This son John married Janet Inglis daughter of David Inglis of Ardit and they had David Rutherford; and the Rev John Rutherford. This last John Rutherford married Barbara Sandilands and they had John Rutherford; who married Isobel or Margaret Auchmouttie/Auchmutie of Drumdeldie; William Rutherford of Wrightsland and Quarryholes who married Gelis Stewart daughter of James Stewart the 6th Lord of Traquhair; and Christian, Janet and Elizabeth Rutherford.

Rutherford - Ministers in this immediate family

- The Rev John Rutherford - of the University of St Andrews and later Minister of Cults, who married Christian Forsyth
- Their son the Rev John Rutherford - of the University of St Andrews, who married Janet Inglis
- In turn their son the Rev John Rutherford - Minister of Monifieth Parish Church from 1626 to 1632, who married Barbara Sandilands
- In turn their son the Rev John Rutherford - Minister of Kirkdean, who married Isobel or Margaret Auchmouttie/Auchmutie of Drumdeldie.

(Scotland: Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae)

Eminent Persons from Jedburgh, in the early to mid 1500's

Adam Bell, a brother of the Carmelite convent, who died here, was the author of a history of Scotland from the earliest period to the year 1535, entitled Rota Temporum. John Rutherford, principal of St. Salvator's college, St. Andrew's, and author of a work on the Art of Reasoning, was a native of the town. Samuel Rutherford, principal of St. Mary's college, St. Andrew's, who was born in an adjoining parish, received his early education in the grammar school of Jedburgh, as did also the poet Thomson; and among other distinguished natives may be named Andrew Young, regent of philosophy in the university of Edinburgh, and Sir David Brewster. <http://www.britishhistory.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=43449&strquery=rutherford>

Still about George Douglas the 6th Laird of Bonjedward

A Seal dated 16th May 1530 was used by George Douglas of Bonjedburgh. This George Douglas was succeeded by his son William born c1513 and who died after 16th August 1581. George also had two and possibly three other sons - Hugh, Hobbe (Robert) and possibly John a Brewer and Burgess in Edinburgh in 1556 and attended a mass in Paris in 1574 - the question has been raised - was it his son's ordination?

Saint George Douglas c1541 to 1587 - Priest and Martyr - and possible Bonjedward connection

John the Brewer and Burgess was the possible father of Saint George Douglas c1541 to 9th September, 1587 when he was hung, drawn and quartered in York, England, under the statute of 1571 which made persuasion "to popery" treasonable (George Douglas - Priest and Martyr by Mark Dilworth, Catholic Communications Commission, Glasgow, Scotland - John S Burns 1987 p 50).

Archbishop John Douglas c1494 to c1500 Longnewton, Ancrum, Roxburghshire - and possible Bonjedward and Timpendean connection

There is supposedly some family connection 'kinsman or uncle' between George Douglas the Priest and Martyr and John Douglas the Rector and Archbishop of St Andrew's University. Viz - John Douglas to between c1494 to c1500 was a regent in the University of Paris in the 1530's and 1540's; and became the Rector of St Mary's College, University of St Andrews on ** 30/11/1570; and from ***1572 to 1574 was the appointed Archbishop of St Andrews. At the time when he was Archbishop he was considered to be 'an old man'.

** An historical catalogue of the Scottish bishops: down to the year 1688 - By Robert Keith, John Spotiswood, Michael Russel

http://books.google.com.au/books?id=9VMLAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA39&lpg=PA39&dq=john+douglas+%2B+rector+at+the+university+of+st+andrews&source=bl&ots=BX6SbP5hnt&sig=Uwu7u5W3mZCgwp1hL5g1k_Wqewo&hl=en&ei=R84sTvKsKs6rrAfU2ZiyDQ&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=10&ved=0CFUQ6AEwCQ#v=onepage&q=john%20douglas%20%2B%20rector%20at%20the%20university%20of%20st%20andrews&f=false page 39 and 40 - states that he was made the Rector on 30/11/1570.

** The following indicates that John was a Rector at St Andrews prior to 1570 and this mentions him being at an Assembly in Edinburgh in 1566 but it does not state the College - 'Acts and Proceedings: 1566, June', Acts & Proceedings of the General Assemblies of the Kirk of Scotland, 1560-1618 (1839), pp. 77-81 (Indeed John was a Rector at St Andrews by 1547)

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=58933&strquery=Douglas>
'Mr Johne Douglas rector of the Universitie of Sanct Andrews'

** Moreover the Research thesis by Steven J Reid - indicates that John Douglas was the first Professor of Divinity - page 17, was principal of St Mary's College and Rector of the University between 1547 and 1572 - page 47 and that he died on 31/7/1574 - page 71. Within the thesis there is a reference to James K Cameron article that John was the second foundation principal at St Mary's College from 1547 to 1574.

<http://research-repository.st-andrews.ac.uk/bitstream/10023/849/3/StevenJReidPhDThesis.pdf>

*** "...He (John Douglas) was in fact to guide the fortunes of the College and the University without a break from October 1547 until March 1574..."

<http://www.st-andrews.ac.uk/divinity/about/history/>

<http://www.electricscotland.com/history/nation/adamson.htm> find - John Douglas

It is thought that he belonged to the Douglasses of Bonjedward but he may have belonged to Pittendreich/Pittendrigh -

'1570. John Douglas of Pittendriech, Parish of Portmoak, a Carmelite Friar, was Rector of the University of St Andrews this year'.

<http://www.kinrossmuseum.co.uk/annals1.htm>

And John Douglas was -

"...the son of Robert Douglas. His cousin Hugh Douglas was the son of William Douglas of Bon-Jedburgh, but nothing else is known of John Douglas before he matriculated in St Leonard's College, St Andrews, in 1515, with other future reformers, John Winram and Alexander Alesius (Allane or Alan). Douglas graduated MA in 1517, when he would have been in his mid- to late teens..."

<http://www.douglashistory.co.uk/history/johndouglas27.htm>

Natural son of Robert Douglas of Langnewtoun -

"[243] [Dr Laing has not only indicated that there has long been much uncertainty and speculation as to the parentage and social status of John Douglas, but has stated that he "was descended from the Douglasses of Pettendreich" (Laing's Knox, i. 286 n.) Principal Lee has said: "All the accounts of Douglas which I have ever seen in modern books abound with errors. He is represented as having been an obscure Carmelite friar whom the Earl of Argyle chose to employ as his chaplain, and for whom the Archbishop of St Andrews expressed the strongest aversion. He was quite a different man—a man of family undoubtedly, and most probably related to James Douglas the Earl of Morton, son of Sir George Douglas of Pinky, and, like him, a branch of the great family of Angus" (Lee's Lectures, ii. 3). When working in the Register House, I found unimpeachable evidence concerning his parentage. On the 2nd of January 1563-64, letters of legitimation were granted in favour of Mr John Douglas, Rector of the University of St Andrews, bastard son natural of quondam Robert Douglas in Langnewtoun (Register of Privy Seal, xxxii. 23).]"

http://www.gutenberg.org/files/22023/22023-h/22023-h.htm#Footnote_243_243

And this -

He (John Douglas) was a bastard of Robert Douglas of Langnewton; was originally a Carmelite friar; then Parson of Newlands ; Chaplain to the Earl of Argyle; an innovator by habit; and he thus became Rector of the University of St. Andrews, and Archbishop: he died in 1575. (The life of Mary, Queen of Scots: drawn from the state papers ..., Volume 3 - page 127 - By George Chalmers)

John Douglas's Testament is dated 14th February, 1575. There was also a John Douglas of Nether-Howdane who was a Commissariot of Edinburgh and his Testament is dated 30th January, 1576/77.

It has also been said that George Douglas - Priest - "...may have been related to the musician, Patrick Douglas, also from Edinburgh, who sought refuge in England in the first days of the Reformation, wrote church music there while studying theology in Paris around 1584..."

(See <http://www.eupublishing.com/doi/abs/10.3366/inr.2002.53.1.108>)

St Mary's College, University of St Andrews, Fife, Scotland

Besides a likely close family connection there is a link between the Rev John Douglas and the Rev John Rutherford with regard to their involvement with the University of St Andrews and in particular St Mary's College. The two obviously knew each other and were likely friends -

"...The new Archbishop, John Hamilton, who had also received some of his education in Paris, quickly showed an interest in the new College and set about recreating its fortunes. As Hay's successor [he was Principal of St Mary's College and died at the Battle of Pinkie in July 1547], he chose John Douglas, who had been a regent in the University of Paris in the early 1530s and 40s, and had been supported by Archbishop James Beaton. Douglas was the natural successor to carry on the work of Hay. He was in fact to guide the fortunes of the College and the University without a break from October 1547 until March 1574... Hamilton, no doubt inspired by Douglas, made strenuous efforts to bring a number of distinguished Scottish scholars from abroad to augment and enhance its teaching, among them the celebrated philosopher, John Rutherford..."

<http://www.st-andrews.ac.uk/divinity/about/history/>

It appears likely that the Rev John Rutherford was appointed to the chair at St Mary's held by Rev John Douglas, when the latter moved on to become the Rector of the University of St Andrews.

The beginnings of St Mary's College - University of St Andrews

"...This college seems to have been originally projected by Archbishop James Beaton, uncle and immediate predecessor to the famous cardinal of that name. We are informed by an ancient writ, that in the year 1538, 'he augmented the seminary called the Pedagogy, by a variety of endowments, and afterwards converted it into St Mary's college : that he had determined to pull down the buildings of the above-mentioned seminary, which were become old and infirm, and inconvenient for the

studies of the youth, and to erect from the foundation others in a more magnificent stile, but was prevented by death. He built, however,' says our authority,'several parts, and completed some that had been begun by others. His successor and nephew, the cardinal, proposed to follow out his uncle's plans, and had made some progress in the undertaking when he was assassinated in the castle. Having demolished a set of old buildings, he laid the foundation of-what was intended to be a handsome church, within the college, but this was never finished. His successor, Archbishop Hamilton, went on with the plan, and was ambitious to be thought and styled the founder of the college. He designs himself, in his presentation to John Rutherford to be a supernumerary master of it in 1557, "founder and endower of the college of scholastics and presbyters, erected in the place that was formerly called the Pedagogy, by the name of St Mary's college.' The author of the panegyric on the benefactors of the University of St Andrews, thus speaks of him : ' The two Beatons (Cardinal Davis Beaton Chancellor - murdered in 1546 and Cardinal James Beaton Chancellor) having determined to adorn with edifices and supply with revenues the college of St Mary, he (Archbishop Hamilton), in the same benevolent spirit, completed what they had begun, and was willing henceforth to be considered as the founder of that college. He invited to it John Rutherford, the most celebrated interpreter of the philosophy of Aristotle at that time in Paris : and Richard Smith, an English doctor in theology, and Richard Marshal, a licentiate in the same, having come to this place, were by him kindly received, and employed to teach in St Mary's college. As the discipline of the college before his time was loose, and their studies not sufficiently determinate, he fixed the period for obtaining academical degrees, and prescribed the times of study.' " (Delineations of St. Andrews: being a particular account of every thing ... By James Grierson.)

William Douglas the 7th Laird of Bonjedward

- The next Laird - William Douglas c1513 was the 7th of Bonjedward and he was known as Willie. William appears to have three sons George c1540 Bonjedward - his heir, John c1550 and Archibald c1552 ('Archibald of Bonjedburgh made himself ready' The Border or Riding clans...Homer B Dixon 1819 to 1899 Albany and Munsell New York) and a daughter Elizabeth c1562 who married Alexander of Gisford [Gosford]).

At a Criminal Trial on 27th May 1536 Willie was 'cautioned' * (see below) and he was

cautioned again on 27th May 1537. On 17th April 1537 sheep were stolen from 'William Douglace of Bone-Jedburgh'. William is mentioned in the Great Seal Register of 1540/42 While in Parliament of Scotland - Mustering of Troops 1545 it states - "...[William Douglas], laird of Bonjedward..." William appears in the Privy Council Register from 1569 to 1579 and on 15th May 1576 he was Deputy Warden of (Teviotdale and) the Middle Marches. (There were special laws for the borders and patrols ie marchers along the borders with England; with truces regularly in place; and safe passages frequently requested from both the Scottish and English sides of the borders). Just over the border from Jedburgh was the English county of Northumberland.

* In 1536, John Molle of that Ilk, William Douglas of Bonne-Jedburgh (Bonjedward), Thomas MacDougall of Maccaristoune (Makerstoun) found caution to the extent of 1000 merks, to underlye the law at the next justicaire of Jedburgh for oppression and hamesucken (assaulting a person in their own home) done to the dean of Murray

1545 "...About that very time Sir George Douglas sent his friend, the laird of Bonjedward, with a message to the Earl of Shrewsbury at Darlington, to represent that the lords of Scotland really desired peace with England, and to request that the King would send a safe-conduct for ambassadors authorised by the Queen and Governor. The Privy Council, on this, wrote to Shrewsbury to inform Sir George in reply that the King had lately made proclamation on the frontiers for the entry of his prisoners, and, unless they returned into captivity and relieved their pledges, he would grant no such safe-conduct; but if they did this he was willing to give one to such ambassadors to come to the Earl of Shrewsbury. Bonjedward and others who had promised service might be assured that if such ambassadors came the King would have respect to their safeguard. The Earl of Cassillis, it appeared, was willing to make his entry, for he had written to say so..." (Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII, Volume 20 Part 1: January-July 1545 (1905), pp. I-LXII.)

"...Pledges:-Patrick Rotherforde for the laird of Hundalee, Willie Douglas for Bounjedworthe...Davie Douglas for Davie Douglasse..."

(Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII, Volume 20 Part 1: 1st March 1545 (1905) - page 131

Calendar of State Papers - Scotland

1509 to 1598 - Vol 1 - by Markham John Thorpe Esq - London - Longman 1858

Scotland - in the times of Henry V111, Edward V1, Mary and Elizabeth

- Feb 22, 1548 - Drumlanrig - in the time of Edward V1

William Douglas of Bunjedward (Bon Jedworth) to Wharton. "In behalf of Angus. Begs his Lordship to be satisfied with his answer. Offers his own services. Will send copies of two letters to Angus from the Governor and Queen."

The Calendar of State Papers relating to Scotland and Mary, Queen of Scots 1547-1603 Vol 1 (1898) by Joseph Bain - mentions William Douglas of Bonjedward 1547/48.

It has been said that in 1549, the Lord of Boniedworth (Bonjedward) was a Ker but this appears incorrect.

Now to George Douglas the 8th Laird of Bonjedward

- George Douglas the 8th of Bonjedward was born c1540 at Bonjedward and to after 1610. George married (1) 1566 Isobel Ker/Kerr the daughter of Robert Kerr of Woodend and Ancram and Isobel Home of Wedderburn. George and Isobel had son William born c1570 at Bonjedward. George married (2) 1573 Margaret Stewart daughter of William Stewart 2nd of Traquair [descended from Sir James Stewart 1st Earl of Buchan] and Christian Hay daughter of John Hay of Snaid, 2nd Earl of Yester. George and Margaret had two children Robert and Elizabeth Douglas. George the 8th of Bonjedward is mentioned in the Privy Council Register of 1572 to 1610; he is mentioned with his father as a Witness in 1576 (Douglas Book - Sir William Fraser - Edinburgh 1885) and he is mentioned as 'George Douglas of Bongedburgh' in 1598.

At the time when Sir Thomas Ker of Fernihurst was Warden of the 'Middle Marches' in 1584/1585 'George Dowglas of Bon-Jedart or Boun Jedward' was an inhabitant and participant in the marches - see "The border antiquities of England and Scotland; comprising Volume 3 By Sir Walter Scott Esq and others - London 1817 Appendix. No. VII"

Calendar of state papers relating to Scotland and Mary, Queen of Scots, 1547-1606...Vol 7 Edinburgh HM General Register House 1913

Reign of Elizabeth - Jan 31, 1583-4 - Robert Bowes to Walsingham "...Applegarth, lately escaped out of the Castle of Edinburgh, has for his relief accused Angus and [the Laird of] Bonjedworth of having conspired the surprise of the King's person, and it is said that he has thereby obtained a respite for five years..."

- Bond of the Lairds of Buccleuch, Hunthill, Bon-Jeddart, Edgerstane, Hunthill, Ctreenhead, Cavers, and Reidheugh, engaging themselves to support the Authority of Sir Thomas Kerr of Faimiherst (Fernihurst) as Warden of the Middle Marches.)

1589 - UNIVERSALL KIRK OF SCOTLAND

Included - George Douglas of Bonjedburgh

"The booke of the Universall Kirk of Scotland: wherein the headis and conclusionis devysit be the ministers and commissionaris of the particular kirks thereof, are specially expressed and contained. [1560-1616]"

Other NAS records that impinge on Bonjedward -

- GD40/2/9/48 Lothian papers, Volume IX. Fernieherst - 1505-1597
Sir John Forster, Sir John Forrester (Forster or Foster), Warden of the Middle March of England, to the Lairds of Fernihirst, Bedrewle, Hunthill, Bounegedworth and Edgerton. 22 May 1567

- About 18 March 1584/1585 'Bond by Bukcuchle (Buccluch) & other inhabitants of the Middle Marches to assist Sir Thomas Ker of Pharnyhirst as Warden and Justice of the said March' (National Archives of Scotland; & Heritage Hub, Hawick, Roxburghshire - March 2009)
- Notarial instrument of the effect that John Mow of that ilk refused to subscribe a General Bond concerning dutiful obedience and assistance to Sir Thomas Ker of Phairnihirst as Warden of the Middle Marches (National Archives of Scotland; & Heritage Hub, Hawick, Roxburghshire - March 2009)

The Price of Shoes in Jedburgh

In 1608 Rutherford of Hundole and Douglas of Bonjedworth were appointed by parliament to meet twice a year in the burgh of Jedburgh and fix the price of shoes! (The History And Antiquities of Roxburghshire and Adjacent Districts - Vol 2, page 283 - by Alexander Jeffrey - London - Jedburgh 1855). Also in 1607 "...Next year the estates of the kingdom, considering the extraordinary dearth and price of shoes, appointed the magistrates of Jedburgh, Douglas of Bonjedworth, and Rutherford of Hundalee, commissioners, to take trial of the prices of rough hides and barked hides, and fix reasonable prices of boots and shoes, with penalties upon the shoemaker who should take a higher price..."(The History And Antiquities of Roxburghshire and Adjacent Districts - Vol 2, page 185 & 186 - by Alexander Jeffrey - London - Jedburgh 1855)

Grant of a Bond to Isobel Ker

A point of interest - Arkeltowne belonged to Francis Scott in 1663. He granted a bond to Isobel Ker, wife of George Douglas of Bonjedert.

William Douglas the 9th Laird of Bonjedward

- William Douglas the eldest son of this George became the 9th of Bonjedward and he lived till after 1637. (In the Douglas Book - Sir William Fraser 1885) William is referred to as the 'Fiar of Bonjedward' in 1597. (Fiar inheriting before while his father is still alive). In 1602 to 1610 William is mentioned in the Privy Council

Register and again in 1615 to 1637. In 1600 William married Rebekah/Rebecca Drummond daughter of Sir John Drummond of Hawthornden and Carnock and Susanna Foulter/Fowler. William Drummond a brother to Rebekah/Rebecca was a famous Poet (Douglas' Baronage).

In 1626 William Douglas also owned lands at Toftilaw, Padopuill and Spittlestains and in 1628 he is mentioned as 'William Douglas of Boon Jedburgh'.

William and Rebekah/Rebecca had four sons - George c1606 Bonjedward, who became the 10th of Bonjedward; the Reverend John Douglas c1616 Bonjedward, MA who was laureate at the University of Edinburgh on 23rd July, 1635. John became Minister of Yetholm and Crayling and died in 1671 aged about 56 (Scott's Fasti); Thomas c1623 to Oct 1672; and the Reverend James Douglas 1625 to May 1665 at Hopkirk, Roxburghshire. James was an MA Edinburgh on 15th December, 1645. He married Jean Martin who survived him and had they had two sons William of Plewlands and Newhall, served heir 16th November 1669 and Robert Douglas apprentice to James Brown, apothecary, Edinburgh, 1st January 1679.

The Reverend James Douglas was buried "in Cowdies Knowe a mound in a graveyard...Here lys Maister James Douglas sone of the Laird of Bonjedward, Minister of Hopkirk (Hobkirk), who died upon the 29th May 1665, his age 40".

William and Rebekah/Rebecca also had a daughter Mary c1620 who married John Douglas the 6th of Timpendean in April, 1632; and they had a son William c1633 who became the 7th of Timpendean.

William the 9th of Bonjedward died after 1637.

George Douglas the 10th Laird of Bonjedward

- George Douglas the 10th of Bonjedward was born c1606 at Bonjedward and he died on 15th June, 1682. George married Christian Murray on 29th December, 1631. Christian was the daughter of Sir Patrick Murray the 1st Lord of Elibank/Elebank and Ettrick Forest, and Margaret Hamilton. George and Christian had four sons and possibly five sons - George c1632 Bonjedward, who became the 11th of Bonjedward, John c1633, Alexander c1634 and Henry (Harry) c1635 and likely

Alexander born c1634. George the 10th of Bonjedward is mentioned in a Deed of 1665 and in the Register of Border Deeds, Scottish Record Office in 1673 and 1682. In 1641 there is mention of Maister George Douglas and Maister John Douglas of Bonjedburgh and in 1643 Maister Alexander Douglas of Bonjedburgh was mentioned in the Acts of General Assemblies.

'Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum' 1640. Apud Edinburgh, 25 Feb. Rex confirmat cartam Roberti Ramsay de Cokpen et domini certarum terrarum de Derschestir - [qua pro certa summa pecunie persoluta - vendidit et alienavit fratri suo ALEXANDRO RAMSAY, heredibus ejus et assignatis, terra suas de derxhester, vic, Berwick...Ormistoune de eodem, Geo. Douglas de Bon-Judworth, Dougallo Macdowell de Makcarstone, Pat. Douglas, Nycholayo Ormistone, Tho. Browne, Geo. Esdael, Hen. Strayhauchin notation publico...1638" Translation?

George Douglas the 11th Laird of Bonjedward

- George Douglas the 11th of Bonjedward was born c1632 was he is mentioned in 'the Sufferings' (of the Church of Scotland) in 1680 and he was fined 6,000 pounds. In 1683 still at the time of the Sufferings he was sent to prison in Edinburgh. In 1685 he was again in prison "having now lien in prison three months, being sickly..." George died about May 1695 and the date of his Testament is 7th May 1695 (Peebles).

William Douglas the 12th Laird of Bonjedward

- William Douglas the 12th of Bonjedward was born c1652 in Bonjedward. He married (1) Margaret Scott in October 1670 in Jedburgh. William and Margaret had at least George c1671 the 13th of Bonjedward and the Reverend Walter Douglas Jan 1674 to 1727. Walter was the Minister of Linton from 1698 to 1727 and on the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1727.

William Douglas married (2) Beatrix Scott of Selkirk in October 1699 at Askirk, Roxburghshire. No issue has been found for this marriage. In 1695 William is mentioned as the Laird of Boon-Jedburgh and in 1704 as William Douglas of Bonjedburgh. William died after 6 July 1704.

George Douglas the 13th Laird of Bonjedward

- George Douglas the 13th of Bonjedward was born c1671 and died c1754. The last evidence of a Douglas of Bonjedward is John Douglas the 14th of Bonjedward born c1697 at Jedburgh and he died between 1754 and 1770. John c1697 may have had a son Andrew c1718 (an Andrew Douglass of Bonjedward was a factor for the estates of the Marquess of Lothian in September 1733). George also possibly had a daughter Christian c1710. In 1754 John Douglas was returned both to his grandfather William and father George.

It has been said that in about 1742, Lady Isabel Douglas daughter of Sir Charles and Lady Douglas of Bonjedward, ran away to America in about 1742 - she might have been the daughter of Sir Archibald Douglas, of Bothwell Castle. However she could have been the child of Charles Douglas c1679, a possible brother to George Douglas the 13th of Bonjedward.

What happened to the lands of Bonjedward?

In the late 1600's and early 1700's Bonjedward was being sold off by the Douglas family -

- About 1710 to 1715 Thomas Rutherford of Edgerston acquired the lands of Bonjedward ...
- George Tancred - Rulewater and its people - ..."Jerdon, like his brother, must have been rich, as in 1751 he bought the Estate of Bonjedward..." Archibald Jerdon died in 1786 - at the age of 95.
- In 1753 Lord Cranston was creditor on the Estate of Bonjedward - the estate was sold at the instance of the apparent heir on the act of 1695 - the purchaser granted bond in common form to pay to the apparent heir and the creditors of the defunct.

- 24/11/1753 - The creditors of Bonjedward, included Lord Cranston, Lord Cassilis, the Master of Ross and Mr Wauchope
- In 1845 Bonjedward was sold to the Marquess of Lothian - Kerr family (property of the Trustees of Archibald Jerdon)
- Bonjedworth in 1855 - "...In 1683 Sir John Riddell of that ilk and another were tried at the court of Justiciary at Jedburgh for their religious opinions, and sentenced to be confined in the prison of Bonjedworth. There is now no vestige of this important fort. Two farm onsteads and a farm cottage occupy the site of this ancient town..." (The History And Antiquities of Roxburghshire and Adjacent Districts - Vol 2 - by Alexander Jeffrey - London - Jedburgh 1855).
- "...John William Robert Ker the 7th Marquess was born in 1794 and died in 1841. During his lifetime he annexed to the estates on the border Bonjedworth, Timpendean, Crailing Tofts, Ormiston and Harden Peel. His eldest son William Schomberg Robert Ker, born 1832, now enjoys the title and estates..." (The History And Antiquities of Roxburghshire and Adjacent Districts - Vol 2 - by Alexander Jeffrey - London - Jedburgh 1855).
- The chief landowners and socialites in the area at this time (1858) were the Marquess of Lothian and the Earl of Minto. Other notable landowners were Mr Rutherford, Mr Miller, Mr Jerdon and Mr Ormiston, who had the estates of Edgerston, Stewartfield, Bonjedward and Glenburn, respectively.

Records held at the National Library of Scotland - Manuscript's Inventory of the Douglas of Cavers papers Acc 6803 - Deeds relating to the lands of Bonjedward -

- Box 6 - Bonjedward 1626, 1642 (3) and 1643

Records held at the National Library of Scotland - Manuscript's Inventory of the Minto Charters and other Estate papers - Bonds made by Lord Minto and Admiral Elliot

- Bond by Gilbert, Lord Minto and Admiral John Elliot to Mrs Helen Douglas (wife of Archibald Douglas 10th of Timpendean), Mrs Isobel Hope and Miss Agnes Bennet (Helen's sisters) for land at Ancrum 1800
- Bond by Gilbert, Lord Minto and Admiral John Elliot to William Balderston, Executor of the late Miss Ann Bennet for a sum of 400 pounds 1801
- Bond by Gilbert, Lord Minto and Admiral John Elliot to Miss Jean Bennet, for a sum of 400 pounds 1801
- Discharge by Mrs Helen Douglas and Mrs Isobel Hope in favour of Gilbert, Lord Minto and Admiral John Elliot from the bonds dated 13 May & 16 June 1800, 1808

Deeds relating to Hassendeanbank

- Charter by Walter Turnbull of Gargunnoch, and his son, to Andrew Douglas (of Timpendean) of the lands of Hassendeanbank, 25 May 1492
- Precept of Sasine by Walter Turnbull and his son, William, for enfeoffing Andrew Douglas (of Timpendean) of the lands of Hassendeanbank, 26 May 1492
- Instrument of Sasine in favour of Andrew Douglas (of Timpendean) of the lands of Hassendeanbank, 26 May 1492
- Precept of Clare Constat by Mrs Janet Seton (nee Turnbull), to Archibald Douglas of Timpendean (son of Andrew Douglas) for enfeoffing him in the lands of Hassendeanbank, 24 December 1527
- Instrument of Sasine in favour of Archibald Douglas (son of Andrew Douglas) of the lands of Hassendeanbank, 7 February 1527 (1528?)

Minto Estate

- Plan of the farm of Hassendeanbank on the Minto Estate 1952
- Plans of the farm of ...Hassendeanbank...on the Minto Estate 1962
- Minto Estate Settlement: Plan showing village hall and adjacent ground in Minto Village 1967 (two documents)

Duke of Roxburghe and George Douglas of Cavers

- Hassendeanbank - relevant to the Cavers branch of the Douglasses - Photocopy of plan of excambion between Duke of Roxburghe on his lands of Hassendeanbank and George Douglas of Cavers on his lands of Denholm Haugh. Dates 1797 (Access to copy only in the National Archives of Scotland. The original record is held privately. All enquiries should be addressed to: The Registrar, The National Register of Archives for Scotland)

Calendar of Border Papers - Vol 1 - 1560 to 1594 - Joseph Bain - Edinburgh 1894

End of 1583

"...Signed :Thomas Musgrave.

...West Tyvidale answereth to the English W. March.

Est Tyvedale answereth to the Midle March.

In West Tyvydale.— Lard of Buckclugh, a Scott.

Lard of Bedoroule, a Trumbell.

Lard of Bon Jedwath, a Dowglass.

In Est Tyvydale.— Lard of Cesford, a Carr.

Lard of Craynston, a Carr.

In Lyddisdaile.— The cheff ruler is the Lord Bothwell, to whom the Armitag, wherof James Carr is kepar.

...Addressed at the head : To the right honorable and my singuler good lord, the Lord Burleigh lord Heigh Treaserer of England."

National Archives of Scotland relating to Timpendean

- Instrument of sasine proceeding on precept following on...directed to Andrew McDouell of Makcariston, Andrew Douglas of Tympynden, George Ormston and Archibald Hereot ... Witnesses: James Quhitlaw, esquire, Sir Robert Stewart, chaplain, John Anderson, John Cunyngham, John Wynterhop and William Spens. Notary - Richard Gibson, Glasgow. Date 9 Mar 1499/1500.

National Archives of Scotland relating to Bonjedward

The National Archives of Scotland has numerous references to the history of ownership of Bonjedward when the lands were changing hands from 1625 onwards (bearing in mind that it was the unentailed lands of Bonjedward which were granted to 'Douglas of Bonjedburgh' - these records make no obvious distinction between the entailed and unentailed lands) -

- Bonjedward alias Bonjedburgh: Heritable securities (3) over the lands of Willeiscruik, part of the husbandlands of Bonjedward 1614
- Bonjedward alias Bonjedburgh: (1). Charter by John Rea, son of Robert Rea, merchant burgess of Jedburgh, and Margaret Kirkcaldy, his spouse, to James Anslie, maltster burgess of Jedburgh, of the lands of Willies Cruick, part of the 21 husbandlands of Bonjedburgh, with a tenement in the Cassagait of Jedburgh in real warrandice. (2). 1625, Feb. 27. Instrument of sasine following thereon. (Registered Roxburgh 1 April 1625) 23 Feb 1625
- Bonjedburgh - Tack (Scottish lease) by Thomas, Lord Binning, to Mr George Douglas younger of Bonjedburgh of the three corn mills of Jedburgh possessed by Mr John Ruthirfurde and Alexander Kirkcaldy. Date 1636
- Bonjedward alias Bonjedburgh: Titles (3) to the teinds of the lands of Bonjedward or Bonjedburgh, disposed by the Earl of Lothian to George Douglas of Bonjedburgh on 29 July 1665

- Extract commission by William, Marquess of Lothian, to William Douglas of Bonjedward as bailie of the lordship, bailiary and barony of Jedburgh and all others within the sheriffdom of Roxburgh 29 Nov 1709
- Copy of commission and factory by the Marquess of Lothian to Mr. Andrew Douglass in Bonjedward as factor for the estates in Lothian and Roxburghshire 6 Sep 1733. (Was this Andrew Douglass the son of John Douglas the 14th of Bonjedward?)
- Titles to the lands of Bonjedward or Bonjedburgh disposed by John Douglas of Bonjedward to Archibald Jardine (Jerdon), factor for Colonel William Wells (likely Colonel William Elliot of Wells who was likely the eldest and natural son of Laird Robert Wells born 1695 at Midlem Mill, Jedburgh), on 22/1/1754 - following on decreets of sale and ranking 1694-1784
- Bonjedward alias Bonjedburgh: Titles (33) to the lands of Williescrook, part of the 21 husbandlands of Bonjedburgh or Bonjedward, disponed by John Ainslie, merchant in Bellingham, to Alexander Jerdan, linen draper in Newcastle, on 12 Dec. 1757
- Bonjedward alias Bonjedburgh: Titles (15) to the lands of Bonjedward or Bonjedburgh, disponed by John Douglass of Bonjedward to Archibald Jardane, factor for Colonel William Elliot of Wells, on 22 Jan. 1754 following on decreets of sale and ranking
- Bonjedward alias Bonjedburgh: Titles (13) to the Waulk-mill and Mains of Bonjedward or Bonjedburgh, disponed by Mr Thomas Calderwood of Polton, advocate, to Archibald Jerdon of Boonjedward on 30 Sept. 1767
- Maps and Plans - 1770. Plan of subjects belonging to John Douglas and Thomas Turnbull, particularly of the Middingstead (subject of a dispute between Douglas and Turnbull (on the east of Jedburgh Highgate Street). Which John Douglas was this - perhaps of Bonjedward?)

- Sketch plan of part of the estate of Bonjedward, showing lots for sale. 1813
- Bonjedward alias Bonjedburgh: Titles (18) to parts of the lands and estate of Bonjedward, disposed by Archibald Jerdon of Bonjedward between 1814 and 1839
- Sketch plan of part of the estate of Bonjedward, coloured to show that part of the farm of Townhead sold for the Marquess of Lothian, with tables of contents. 2. Another copy, marked to show individual holdings, and the part of Lanton Common allocated to the estate 3. Another copy, marked 'Archibald Jerdon in as far as regards Lot 3' 1839
- 'Reduced' sketch plan of the lands and farm of Jedneuk (Neuk) and part of Mill-Farm of Bonjedward, with tables of contents and notes on valuation. 1839
- Tracing plan of Bonjedward House and lands surrounding it - 19th century
- Plan of the estate of Bonjedward, the property of the trustees of Archibald Jerdon, with key to contents - 1844
- Bonjedward alias Bonjedburgh: Titles (17) to parts and portions of the lands and estate of Bonjedward disposed by trustees of deceased Archibald Jerdon of Bonjedward to the Hon. John Chetwynd Talbot of the Middle Temple, London, on 4-11 Nov. 1845
- Bonjedward alias Bonjedburgh: Titles (21) to the superiority of the lands of Bonjedward, acquired by the Hon. John Chetwynd Talbot of the Middle Temple, London, in 1845
- Bonjedward alias Bonjedburgh: Titles (4) to parts of the town and lands of Bonjedward disposed by the commissioners of Charles, Lord Douglas, to the trustees of the late [7th] Marquess of Lothian on 16-17 Feb. 1848

- Bonjedward alias Bonjedburgh: Titles (6) to the lands of Bonjedward in property and superiority, disponed by trustee of deceased Hon. John Chetwynd Talbot of the Middle Temple, London, to the Marquess of Lothian on 15 March 1854
- Bonjedward alias Bonjedburgh: Titles to Bonjedward House and related papers 1903-1939

Other relevant documents at the National Archives of Scotland

- Renunciation by George Dowglas of Bonjedworthe in favour of the abbot and convent of the monastery of Jedworth of all right or claim to 6 acres of arable land lying near the town of Jedworth [in the Fissaid] on the west side thereof Date 9 Nov., 1458
- Notarially executed notification (in Scots) by William, Lord Abirnethi in Rothimay, and William, Lord Borthwic, justices on south half of Forth...narrating compearance before them on justice ayre held at Jedwort of William Douglas of Drumlangrig, by his forespeaker, Mr David Guthre of Kincaldron, who presented a rolment of court of last justice ayre anent process on brieve of mortancestry purchased by said William in respect of lands called Kyrktonemanys, with mill of same, and lands of the Flekkis, in barony of Hawic, sheriffdom of Roxburgh, against Alexander Gledstanys, and requested that brieve should now proceed to the recognition of an assize; also compearance of said Alexander and his forespeaker, Sir Thomas Cranstone of that ilk, who alleged that brieve ought not so to proceed, as Alexander had alleged the king to be his warrant, who being under age could not be convened to make warrandice, and offered to find a `borgh' in the sheriff's hand; whereupon the justices had both parties removed from the court, took advice with the barons and freeholders, and, on return of the parties, decreed that the proffered `borowis' should not be received and that the brieve should proceed to recognition of an assize, which was chosen as follows: Sir Walter Scot of Kirkurd, knight., Andrew Ker of Altonburne, James Ruthirforde of that ilk, Sir Robert Colvil of Oxinname, knight., Andrew Ker, younger, James Tuedy of Drummelior, Dungal Makdowel of Malkerston, Walter Tuedy, Andrew Ormstone of that ilk, Quintine Riddale of that ilk, Robert Ruthirdorde of Chatto, George Douglas of Buniedwort,

Thom Ker, George Tayt of the Pren, Archibald Douglas, Walter Scot, Hector Lauedyr, Wil Pringil, Robin Scot of the Haynig, John Ruthirforde of Hundwellee, Adam Scot, Archibald Neuton of that ilk, John Turnbule of Ernhyuth, George Abirnethi and Thomas Grymislaw, which assize gave deliverance in writing by their forespeaker, Andrew Ker, that deceased Sir William Douglas of Drumlangrig, grandfather of Sir William Douglas of Drumlangrig, died seised of said lands, that said William is his lawful and nearest heir, that said Alexander had wrongfully held said lands and that said William ought to have sasine of same: whereupon doom was given accordingly by the mouth of John Stodart, suitor of Halden, and justices gave said William sasine "be state ryal" and commanded the sheriff or his mair of fee to pass to the "chemys" of said lands and there give him corporeal sasine of said lands.

Witnesses: Archibald Douglas, sheriff of Roxburgh, David Scot of Whitcheater, David Pringil of Smalehame, Thomas Riklyntone of that ilk, William Hacate of Belsyis, clerk of justiciary, Alexander Scot, notary, William Sheuil. Notary: Alexander Foulis, clerk, St Andrews diocese. [On tag, seal of office of justiciary south of Forth, entire]. 22 Jan 1464/1465

Tack by Archibald, earl of Angus, to David Scott, son and apparent heir of David Scott of Branxhame, of 18 husbandlands in lordship of Selkirk, sheriffdom of the same, with East Mill and West Mains of Selkirk, and lands of Philipalch, with yearly annual rent owed to granter from the East Mains of that ilk, with capons of the Caponlands, for 9 years following date of outquitting said lands, annual rents and mill, by granter or his heirs after tenor of reversion made to him by said David Scott of Branxhame, to whom he had wadset the same.

Witnesses: dean Robert Turnbull, abbot of Jedworth, George of Douglas of Bune Jedworth, Mr James Newtown, dean of Tevadale, James Riddale of that ilk, William of Kirkton, William Dowglas, Patrick Moscrop, Patrick Walch, Laurence Pile and Mr Patrick Atkinsoun, notary. Seal damaged. June 9, 1478

Granter's Seal - Lands of Rowcastell - Procuratory of resignation by Thomas Dikisoun of Ormestoun to Ralph Ker of Prymsideloch, Andrew Ker of Cralyn, George Douglas of Bonjedworth, David Pringil and William Pringil, to resign the lands of Rowcastell into hands of the abbot of Jedworth. Witnesses: sir Alexander Scot, parson of Wigton, John Murray of Tulchadam, John Lermonth, sir John Wedderburne, John Nesbet and Patrick Cant. Date 22/10/1491

- Instrument of sasine following on precept under quarter seal, 31 January ar1 [1489], in favour of *George Dowglas*, master of Angus, son and apparent heir of *Archibald*, [5th] earl of Angus, in lordship of *Temptalloun* (*Tantallon* etc) and castle thereof, in sheriffdom of *Edinburgh*, lordship of *Dowglas* and castle thereof, in sheriffdom of *Lanark*, lordship of *Jedworth Forest* and *Liddalisdail* and castle of *Armitage* [*Hermitage*], in sheriffdom of *Roxburgh*, lordship of *Selkyrk* in sheriffdom of *Selkirk*, and lordship of *Ewisdaill* and *Eskdaill*, in sheriffdom of *Dumfries*.

Notary: *James Blair*, clerk, *Glasgow diocese*.

Sheriff of *Dumfries* in that part: *Walter Ker* of *Cesfurde*.

Precept addressed to *Walter Ker* of *Cesfurde*, *Ralph* [*Radulphus*] *Ker*, his brother, *William Carmychell*, *John Carmychell*, his son, *John Boil*, *John Yettam* and *John Sym*, sheriffs in that part of *Edinburgh*, *Lanark*, *Selkirk*, *Roxburgh* and *Dumfries*.
Witnesses: *William Dowglas* of *Caverismilne*, *John Lyndesay* of *Wawchop*, *John Rutherfurde* of *Hundle*, *Robert Scot* of *Quhittheff*, *George Dowglas* of *Bunjedworth* and *John Grame*. July 5, 1499

- Special retour in favour of *James Gordon*, as heir of deceased *Robert Gordon* of *Glen*, knight, in the lands of *Stitchill*, the mill and tower, all lying in barony of *Stitchill* and sheriffdom of *Roxburgh*; held in chief of *Crown*, and in *King's* hands for 6 months or thereby. Inquest held in tolbooth, *Jedburgh*, before *James Douglas*, Sheriff-Depute of *Roxburgh*.

Inquest: *Andrew Kerr* of *Ferniehurst*, *John Cranstoun* of that ilk, *George Rutherford* of *Hundalee*, *David Pringle* of *Smailholm*, *George Douglas* of *Bonjedward*, *William Kirkton* of *Stewartfield*, *William Kerr*, *George Pringle*, *James Pringle*, *George Turnbull*, *Archibald Spottiswood*, *William Ainslie*, *Patrick Donaldson*, *Thomas Rutherford* and *John Wallace*.

6 seals, one detached, including seals of *George Rutherford*... *Andrew Kerr* of *Ferniehurst*... *George Douglas* of *Bonjedward*. Date 7 Nov 1525

- Copy Indenture between *Walter Ker* of *Cessford*, *Andrew Ker* of *Ferniehurst* and other *Kers*, on the one side, and *Walter Scot* of *Branxholm*, knight, and other

Scots, on the other side - Whereby, for the staunching of discord between them, the said Walter Scot undertakes to go or to cause to go to the four head pilgrimages of Scotland, - to wit, Scone, Dundee, Paislaw and Melrose, - and say a mass for the sould of the late Andrew Ker of Cessford and those who were slain with him at the field of Melrose, and shall cause a priest say a mass daily for their souls for five years: and Mark Ker of Dolphinston and Andrew Ker of Graden shall do likewise for the souls of the late James Scot of Eskirk and other Scots slain with him at the above field of Melrose: and the said Walter Scot shall marry his son and heir upon one of the sisters of the said Walter Ker: and they agree to accept the decreet of 6 chosen arbitrators anent all other matters in debate: and they oblige themselves in a bond of mutual support. Ancrum. Witnesses, Mr. George Durie, Abbot of Melrose, George Douglas of Bonjedward and others. Date 16 March 1529/1530

- Instrument upon repossession given to Sir Thomas Ker of Pharnihirst in some lands in Ulstoun, wrongfully occupied by William Douglas of Bonjedward - 16 Aug 1581
- Information for the laird of Bonjedburgh and his curators, anent settlement to be made for his only sister, to provide for her necessary aliment `and such a provision for advanceing hir to a condition of marriage with a gentleman of hir awin qualitie'. Date 1661 (Concerning George Douglas the 10th of Bonjedward and his sister Mary c1601 who married John Douglas the 6th of Timpendean)
- Petition to the Barons of Exchequer by Christian Douglas (# see below), daughter of deceased George Douglas of Boon-Jedburgh, for inclusion on the Charity Roll. Date 18th century.

(Christian could have been the daughter of George c1632 the 11th of Bonjedward - married c1651 or George c1671 the 13th of Bonjedward - married c1695)

Marriage contract of the lands of Bonjedburgh - Grizel Rutherford, eldest daughter, married (contract dated at Wowlie 15 April 1612) to Adam Kirkton of Stuartfield. They had a charter on their marriage-contract of the lands of Bonjedburgh on 10 October 1616, which was confirmed under the Great Seal 26 December 1616

THE SCOTS PEERAGE

Bonjedward House - from the 18th century

Some owners, occupiers and visitors

- Thomas Calderwood of Polton inherited considerable wealth from his father and in March 1735 married Margaret eldest daughter of Sir James Steuart of Goodtrees Baronet Solicitor General for Scotland by Anna daughter of Sir Hew Dalrymple of Northberwick President of the Court of Session who was then in her twentieth year. Mr and Mrs Calderwood returned to London in the spring of 1757 (from the Low countries) and in the following year Mr Calderwood devolved upon his wife the entire management of his estates and family affairs. Mrs Calderwood with her husband's consent sold his property of Bonjedward in Tweeddale and applied the price to the purchase of Linhouse. That this acquisition did not realise the full benefit which she anticipated was in part owing to the backward nature of its soil but she was thus enabled to hand over to her elder son six thousand acres of land in Mid Lothian on his coming of age and receiving from his father the family estate.
- Archibald Jerdon of Bonjedward was the only son of Thomas Caverhill and Jane Jerdon, only daughter of Archibald Jerdon of Bonjedward, nicknamed "Baldy." The subject of this memoir was baptized Archibald Jerdon, as heir to his grandfather, the laird of Bonjedward. There was also one daughter of the marriage, Jane Caverhill, who married the Rev. Peter Young of Jedburgh. As a marriage portion Mr Jerdon gave his daughter the farm of Bonjedward Townhead, and built a suitable house for her as a residence. She died there on the 29th of February 1780, aged 30 years.
- On 17 Sep 1809, Mr James Tait married Susan, 5th daughter of Thomas Caverhill at or of Bonjedward
- Archibald Jerdon was educated at the Grammar School, Durham, and there became acquainted with Mr Milner of South Shields, whose sister, Elizabeth Sarah Milner, he afterwards married. When the old laird of Bonjedward died, Archibald was still in his minority. A family of the name of Jerdon claimed the estate - they were relations of the Jerdons who then lived at The Nest, Jedburgh. A lawsuit followed.

Archibald's agent was Cornelius Elliot of WooWee, W.S., who got the case decided in his client's favour. After Mr Jerdon married, he resided at Bonjedward House. His family consisted of two sons and five daughters.

From its formation Archibald Jerdon was a member of the Jedforest Club. While in the year 1810 he was appointed Captain in the 1st Regiment of Roxburghshire local militia. This was not his first taste of soldiering, however, for he had formerly held a commission in the Jedburgh volunteers. Mr Jerdon was very popular in and around Jedburgh. He was an extremely kind-hearted man, and most liberal in all his dealings - perhaps too much so for his income. More than once he got himself into difficulties, and was obliged to sell portions of his Bonjedward estate. In the year 1842, Mr and Mrs Jerdon died, within a short time of each other, through eating something poisonous, it was generally believed. Many stories were current at the time, but, curious to relate, no steps were taken to discover what the poison consisted of, or how it came to be administered. Another of the family, Mrs Jerdon's sister, also died suddenly, not very long afterwards, in an equally mysterious manner. Husband and wife were buried on the same day in the Abbey churchyard.

- **1828, ARCH. JERDON OF BONJEDWARD. (THE EDINBURGH ALMANACK, OR UNIVERSAL SCOTS AND IMPERIAL REGISTER JEDBURGH, ROXBURGHSHIRE)**
- In 1845, Bonjedward was sold to the Marquess of Lothian, who now (1899) possesses the whole estate.
- In the year 1847, Major Forbes, who was then a tenant of the Marquess of Lothian, having taken Bonjedward House for a residence, became a member of the Jedforest Club.
- In 1849, Bonjedward House was the seat of the Honourable Mr Talbot
- It appears to have been owned by Major Pringle in 1856.

- On 19th Feb 1867, the infant son of Vice-Admiral the Hon Charles Elliot died at Bonjedward
- William Penney, The Hon. Lord Kinloch, Judge of the Court of Session, Scotland, was living in the house in 1870.
- Residing at Bonjedward Cottage, Jedburgh, Miss Jane Hall - Supplement to the London Gazette, February 26, 1876 - Royal Bank of Scotland - Page 1598
- "Bonjedward House, hard by, was the house of the Dowager Marchioness of Lothian d. 1877"
- In 1882 Bonjedward House belonged to the Marquess of Lothian
- Richard Swan may have been the owner in 1979, when he married Jean Agnew.
- In December 1999, Mrs Maxine Anne Day (or Willson) acquired the house shortly after the death of her first husband, the late Peter Day, at a price of £465,000; it had been valued by her surveyor at £430,000. The property comprised Bonjedward House itself, which she made her home, and certain cottages and outbuildings. She later married Andrew Willson, and lived in Bonjedward but they divorced in 2008.
- Currently - Bonjedward House - a estate(s) located 2.2 Miles away from Jedburgh's centre , Bonjedward House is a large commercialized agricultural landholding with associated buildings and other facilities

Timpendean lands of the Bonjedward estate

With regard to the Timpendean lands of Bonjedward the remains of the Timpendean Tower or Castle near Lanton, Roxburghshire are a sobering reminder

of past days of Douglas leadership and glory. This historic tower was burned by the Earl of Hertford's men in 1545, during War of the Rough Wooing.

More certainty about the Douglasses of Timpendean

The Timpendean line of the Douglas family can be followed more easily and with more certainty (proved direct lineal descent) -

- Andrew Douglas the 1st of Timpendean referred to earlier was born c1466 at Timpendean and died c1527. Andrew's father George gave him the lands of Timpendean on 1st July 1479 (Nisbet). It was recorded in 1492 that Andrew was the subject of a charter of the lands of Hasselbank from Walter Turnbull of Gargunnock. Andrew may have died in 1527 for his son Archibald was infefted with the same lands. So Andrew c1466 had a son Archibald c1495, Timpendean and possibly a son Stevin who was born c1497. (Maister Stevin Douglas).

Slaughter of Thomas Rutherford by George Douglas of Bonjedburgh and Andrew Douglas of Timpendean and others (c1504) -

Remission by King James the 4th to John Forman of Dalvane, Baldred Blacater, Knights, John Tweedy of Drumelzear, Adam Stewart, Robert Blacater, son and apparent heir of Andrew Blacater of that ilk, Adam Blacater, Charles Blacater, John Heryoth, Adam Turnbull of Phillophauch, William Turnbull, his son and apparent heir, George Douglas of Bonjedburgh, John Douglas, his brother, Andrew Douglas in Lympandene (Timpendean), Robert Douglas, his brother, and others for the slaughter of the late Thomas Rutherford within the Abby of Jedworth. Dated at Edinburgh 28 Febuary 1506.

Further on this - from Jedburgh Abbey : historical and descriptive : also, The abbey of Teviotdale, as showing the development of Gothic architecture (1894) by D Douglas - page 51 "...There was stolen from the kirk of Jedburgh in 1502 certain 'cusheis of silk', sheets, linen clothes, 'fustiane, scarfs and other clothes, and at the Justice aire in that year Robert Rutherford in Todlaw produced a remission for art and part of the theft (Pitcairn's Criminal Trials).

A respite, dated at Dumfries on 28th August 1504, was granted by James 1V. under the Privy Seal, to a considerable number of persons, 'men, kin, and tenents' of Archbishop Blackader of Glasgow, for the slaughter of Thomas Rutherford, committed in the monastery of Jedburgh (Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, Vol 2). For the same slaughter, a remission dated at Edinburgh, 28th February 1506, was also granted by the king to the same parties, including 'John Foreman of Dawane, Baldred Blacater, knights; John Twedy of Drumelzear, Alan Stewart, Robert Blacater, son and apparent heir of Andrew Blacater of that ilk; Adam Blacater, Charles Blacater, John Hergott, Adam Turnbull of Phillophauch, William Turnbull, his son and apparent heir, George Douglas of Bonjedward, John Douglas, his brother, Andrew Douglas in Tympendene, Robert Douglas, his brother, ' and others. The respite...alludes to Archbishop Blackader as being 'commendator' of the abbey. We have no particulars as to the cause or circumstances of this occurrence..."

- Archibald Douglas the 2nd of Timpendean was living in 1517 and it was in June of that year when he married Ann Marshall the daughter of Peter Marshall of Lanton, Roxburghshire (Nisbet). Archibald is mentioned in the Great Seal Register of 1527 and in 1527 he had a gift of lands in Lanton.
- Andrew Douglas the 3rd of Timpendean was born c1519 in Timpendean and in about 1537 he married Katherine Gladstanes/Gledstains the daughter and co-heiress of William Gladstanes/Gledstains of Lanton. (Nisbet). They had Andrew Douglas c1538 Timpendean the next heir; and Patrick known as Patie and he was born c1558 in Timpendean.

In 'A British Frontier? - Lairds and Gentlemen of the Eastern Borders 1540 to 1603' by Maureen M Meikle 2004 - it says in effect that Andrew Douglas of Timpendean was a minor when married but he was free to choose his own bride. However it is not clear whether it was about Andrew the 3rd or 4th of Timpendean.

- Andrew Douglas the 4th of Timpendean had a marriage contract of 10th December, 1562 (Nisbet) when he married Margaret Turnbull, daughter of Gavin Turnbull of Ancrum Mill, Roxburghshire. Andrew is mentioned in the Great Seal Register of 1574 to 1575 and is also mentioned in the Privy Council Register of 1576, 1591 and 1592. In 1590 he may have been the Laird on the 'Roll of Clans' and in c1600 he is recorded as being part of an Inquest for lands in Rulewater. Retour of Inquest

4/4/1600 - present Andrew Douglas of Tempindene. In the Privy Council Register of 1585 Andrew is mentioned as a brother of Patie.

- The son of Andrew Douglas and Margaret Turnbull was Stephen Douglas the 5th of Timpendean and he was born about 1567. In May 1595 Stephen married Jean Halyburton/Haliburton daughter of Andrew Halyburton of Muirhouselaw, Roxburghshire. They had John Douglas c1608 and Andrew (Andro) c1612 who died by September, 1656.

Andrew may have been an indweller in Edinburgh c1651 to 1655. Andrew and his wife may have had the following children -

Isobell Douglas bap 28/7/1639 Jedburgh, ## John Douglas c1640 * (see below) an apprentice to Alexander Burrellwell, Cordiner in Edinburgh 29/10/1656 (father Andrew Douglas of Timpendean died by c1656), Stephen c1641 an apprentice to William Cunningham younger, Merchant in Edinburgh 3/9/1656 (father Andrew Douglas indweller in Edinburgh died by c1656), Thomas Douglas bap bef 19/11/1648 Jedburgh and Jenet Douglas bap 14/12/1650 Jedburgh.

- Digressing - our line may have branched off here - with James Douglas c1669 being a son of John Douglas c1640 * but unless or until more evidence is found it remains conjecture. There is also a possibility that we branched off at the 6th or 7th of Timpendean. (Only one child has been found for John 6th and for William 7th his children with Alison Turnbull date from 1656 to 1663 although a James c1669 is still possible but not so likely as I think that James had a brother Andrew born 1681 and I also think that his father was a John - read on).

James Douglas c1669 likely Jedburgh Gardener and Burgess to 30/4/1750 Jedburgh married (1) Isobell Couman/Cowman/Comon bap 15 May 1681 Jedburgh (her father was Thomas) on 6/2/1703 in Jedburgh and (2) Jonet/Jonnet/Jannet Olipher (Oliver) bap 20/2/1687 on 27/6/1710 Jedburgh - three children found - George Douglas bap 15/9/1720 Jedburgh Gardener to 16/9/1801 Jedburgh (my ancestor), Margret Douglas bap 9/5/1722 Jedburgh and James Douglas 22/10/1727 Jedburgh. [After George Douglas 1720 there is John Douglas 1759 Jedburgh Master and Clock and Watch Maker, Walter Douglas 1786 Jedburgh Master Clock and Watch Maker, Gabriel Douglas 1822 Muirkirk, Ayrshire Clock and

Watch Maker and Jeweler, Gabriel (Gilbert) Douglas 1869 South Melbourne Watch Maker and Jeweller]

I think that James Douglas c1669 may have had siblings - William Douglas 1660 Gardener, John Douglas 1673 Gardener, Andrew Douglas 1681 Gardener (Andrew married (1) married Jennat Jordain and they had Robert Douglas 1707 Jedburgh and (2) an unknown - possibly Margaret 1686 - Couman/Cowman/Comon and they had Thomas (1) 1710 Jedburgh - Andrew was away as a soldier in Flanders in 1710 and his father in law Thomas a Gardener and James Douglas Gardener were witness to the baptism of Thomas and I'd say Andrew was certainly a brother to James; Thomas (2) 1716 Jedburgh Gardener and Andrew c1720 Jedburgh. Also a possible sister to James c1669 was Jonnet Douglas 1679 Jedburgh. The father of all these possible siblings to James c1669 Douglas was a John Douglas.



Headstone of James Douglas c1669

Gardener and Burgess,

in the Jedburgh Abbey graveyard

The Gardens of Jedburgh and Jedburgh Abbey

David 1 restorer of the Jedburgh Abbey introduced horticulture and where he had a garden. There are many orchards in and around the town with "Indeed almost every spot capable of being planted seems to have been occupied in this way. The principal orchard belonged to the monastery; but there were, and still are, various other gardens or orchards on the same range of ground, extending down to the river at the foot of the town. Gardens have also extended a great way on the north and west of the town, many trees still remaining. So famed were the gardens of the town for their produce, that 'Jethart pears', par excellence, were frequently cried...and in the streets of London; and it was not uncommon to hear in the streets of Newcastle-on-Tyne the cry 'fine Jethart Burgundy pears'. The crier, it is

thought , meant Bergamont pears, a variety said to have been introduced by the Romans..." "The history and antiquities of Roxburghshire and adjacent districts ..." (1855-1864) Author: Jeffrey, Alexander, 1806-1874 Volume: 2 - page 134

On to the 6th Laird of Timpendean

- John Douglas the 6th of Timpendean was the Laird who married Mary Douglas c1610 Bonjedward in April 1632 (she died after 1661). It was mentioned earlier that Mary was the daughter of William Douglas and Rebekah/Rebecca Drummond. John Douglas died in 1671.
- Their son William Douglas born c1633 in Timpendean became the 7th of Timpendean and he married Alison Turnbull of Minto, Roxburghshire on 27th July 1655 (Nisbet). Alison was the daughter of John Turnbull of Barnhills, Minto and Elizabeth Elliot of Stubs/Stobs. William and his wife Alison had 7 children - all born in Jedburgh - John, Elisabeth, Andrew (Andro), William, Robert Johnne, George and Alisone. John baptised 25th July 1656 was the eldest and he became the 8th of Timpendean. William the 7th of Timpendean died in 1688 at Timpendean.
- John Douglas the 8th of Timpendean c1656 married Euphame Turnbull born Bowden c1659, on 6th December 1679 (Nisbet) at Jedburgh, Roxburghshire. Euphame's parents were William Turnbull of Sharpelaw and Christian Ker - daughter of William Ker of Newton and possibly Ann Douglas from Cavers. John and Euphame had 8 children - Christian (1) December 1680 in Jedburgh, then William July 1684 in Timpendean (William became the 9th of Timpendean). Other children all born in Jedburgh were - Alisone, John, Euphan, Mary, Christian (2), George and Archibald (Apprentice Skinner in Edinburgh on 8/12/ 1714 - Apprenticed to Bernard Ross - Burgess and Skinner).

ON NOVEMBER 7TH, 1684 " ...THE FOLLOWING PERSONS BEING FINED, FOR THEIR WIVES' ALLEGED WITH-DRAWING FROM THE PARISH KIRKS, AND OTHER IRREGULARITIES, BY THE SHERIFF OF ROXBURGHSHIRE, IN THE FOLLOWING SUMS...EUPHAM TURNBULL SPOUSE TO JOHN DOUGLAS OF TIMPENDEAN, AND THE SAID JOHN IN 1288 POUNDS..."THE HISTORY OF THE SUFFERINGS OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND FROM THE RESTORATION ... BY ROBERT WODROW

John Douglas the 8th of Timpendean was returned to his father William on 17th January, 1688. In 1694 John had lands at Langtoun, Roxburghshire and he died c1718.

- William Douglas the 9th of Timpendean married Jean/Jane Rutherford/Rutherford born Feb 1684 at Edgerston, Roxburghshire on 22 February 1718 (Nisbet). Jean/Jane was a daughter of Thomas Rutherford/Rutherford of Wells, Edgerston, Hunthill and that ilk - and it was said that he acquired Bonjedward about 1710 to 1715; and Susan/Susanna Riddell of Minto was his wife. Five children have been found for William Douglas and his wife Jean/Jane - Archibald the 10th of Timpendean was born 1718 at Jedburgh. Other children were Susanna also born 1718, John, Euphan or Euphemia and William. William Douglas the 9th of Timpendean died in 1730

Re William Douglas the 9th Laird of Timpendean -

Stories of the Border Marches by Jeanie Lang and John Lang - TC & EC Jack Ltd - London and Edinburgh 1916 (E Book December 2004 - Project Gutenberg)

"...Such a case occurred at Jedburgh in the year 1726...It was in the old Black Bull Inn at Jedburgh that the meeting took place. There had been a Head Court that forenoon to determine the list of voters for the year, and a large and already somewhat convivial company assembled afterwards in the dining-room of the Black Bull. Wine flowed, and as the evening waned, guest after guest prudently took himself off, till of the original party there were left but five—Sir Gilbert, Colonel Stewart, two officers of the Royal Regiment of North British Dragoons (the Scots Greys), and the proprietor of Timpendean — the latter described in the evidence as being "very noysie."

It is easy to imagine the scene. The long, low-ceilinged room, lit by candles, reeking of dinner and of wine. Elliott, still brooding over his defeat in the recent parliamentary election, bent on picking a quarrel; Stewart, amiable and for a time conciliatory, till goaded beyond endurance; the two officers, very red in the face, laughing and treating the whole affair as a huge joke; and Timpendean, the while, in a monotonous loud bawl, chanting, very much out of tune, a song, most of the verses of which he forgot before he had sung two lines, ever starting afresh ad nauseam, after the manner of drunken men. It was not a seemly spectacle, but it was the fashion of the day, and but for Elliott all might have ended with no worse effect

than a bad headache next morning. But for Elliott-unfortunately. Nothing, apparently, would satisfy that gentleman. Colonel Stewart had let fall words which were twisted into an affront. The Colonel assured him that no such words had passed his lips; but that if he had by chance uttered anything which could be construed as an insult, or if anything said by him had hurt Sir Gilbert's feelings, he was sorry for it, and he willingly apologised.

Then Sir Gilbert must needs drag in politics. There was the burning question of the late election. Why had Colonel Stewart voted against him? He would have expected the Colonel's vote sooner than anybody's, and he took it ill that it had not been given to him. Colonel Stewart explained that as he lay under very great obligations to Sir Patrick Scott and his family, he considered that he had no choice but to vote as he had done; but this did not satisfy Sir Gilbert; the vote should have been his by rights, and all the efforts of Captain Ross as peacemaker could not keep him from harping on this one string—the supposed slight put upon him in the matter of the vote. Colonel Stewart was more than willing to drop the subject, and at last Captain Ross, thinking the matter settled, momentarily turned away, in an endeavour to stop the monotony of Timpendean's tuneless, dreary song.

And then the mischief began. Sir Gilbert used words which, owing to Timpendean's noise, Ross did not catch, but he heard Colonel Stewart's reply: "Pray, Sir Gilbert, you have said a great deal already to provoke me; don't provoke me further." Then more hot words from Elliott, and Colonel Stewart threw a glass of wine in the baronet's face. With that, Elliott started to his feet, drew his sword, and plunged it into Stewart's stomach before the latter could rise from his chair or defend himself in any way.

Thereupon arose a babel of sound—a shout, the scuffle and tramp of unsteady feet, noise of chairs pushed aside and overturned on the bare boards, servants running to and fro. And Colonel Stewart, with clammy brow and failing limbs, sat silent in his chair, a dying man.

Captain Ross and his brother officer secured the swords of both men—shutting the stable door, indeed, after the steed was stolen; in hot haste doctors were sent for; and 'mid the bustle and "strow" Elliott stumbled from the room and down the stair, "wanting his wig," as the landlady, whom he passed on the way, deponed. Sir

Gilbert's old and faithful servant hurried his master out of the inn, and behind a great tombstone in the Abbey churchyard hid him till the cool night air gave him sense to attempt escape.

In a thick wood near the head of Rulewater Sir Gilbert Eliott lay concealed, till his friends succeeded in smuggling him aboard a small craft off the coast of Berwickshire, and an outlaw, with a warrant out against him, he lived an uneasy life in Holland for some years, until influential friends with difficulty got him pardon, and enabled him again to return to the Border.

That is the story as it is usually known. But it is fair to add that the tale is differently told in Chambers' Domestic Annals of Scotland, where it is stated that Colonel Stewart was "a huffing, hectoring person," and that he had given "great provocation, and gentlemen afterwards admitted that Stobbs was called upon by the laws of honour to take notice of the offence." Evidence given at the inquiry, however, hardly seems to favour this view. Possibly neither side was quite free from blame; wine has other effects than to make glad the heart of man."

- Archibald Douglas Esquire the 10th of Timpendean (and he presumed Bonjedward - supposedly on the death of the last of the Bonjedward family but there is no proof- Lord Lyon). In September 1765 at Edinburgh, Archibald married Helen Bennet the daughter of Andrew Bennet of Chesters, Ancrum, Roxburghshire and Ann Turnbull. Archibald and Helen Douglas had four sons - (Sir) William 1770, Andrew 1772, Robert 1774 and Archibald 1778 - all born in Jedburgh. Archibald the 10th of Timpendean died on 4th June 1781 at Timpendean. (Andrew Bennet had a second wife Dorothy Collingwood -they married in December 1719 at Ancrum and had a daughter Barbara Douglas born in November 1724)
- Sir William Douglas, General, K.H.C. the 11th of Timpendean married Marrienne (Mary-Anne) Tattersall on 27th August 1810 at Liverpool, Lancashire, England. Marrienne was the daughter of Thomas Tattersall of Everton, Lancashire. William and Marrienne had 12 children - including George Douglas the Captain born September 1819 at Everton, Lancashire and Henry Sholto Douglas the Major born December 1820 at Moorlands, Lancashire. A descendant of Major Henry Sholto Douglas namely a son Angus William Sholto Douglas born Oct 1852 was purported to hold the original grant deed for Timpendean. "He possesses the original charter

of 1479, granting Timpandean to his ancestor" (The Heraldry of the Douglasses by G Harvey Johnson - Edinburgh and London - December, 1906)

Fashionable Wedding of a Douglas, Timpendean family

A numerous and fashionable company assembled at St. Saviour's Church, Bitterne, on Wednesday, when Mr William Arthur Gillett, son of Mr W S Gillett, of Harefield, was married to Edith, daughter of Captain H. Sholto Douglas, of Moorlands, late 42nd Royal Highlanders (Black Watch), and granddaughter of the late Major General Sir Wm. Douglas, K.C.H of Timpendean, Roxburghshire. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H.E. Trotter. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore bodice and train of white brocade, over a petticoat of satin, with handsome pearl embroidery, wreath and spray of orange blossoms, with tulle veil. The bridesmaids were Miss Constance Douglas, Miss Ethel Douglas, and Miss Florence Douglas, sisters of the bride, and her cousin, Miss Constance Smith (In the margin a further name is added to the bridesmaids: Miss G. Beadon). They wore cream surah dresses, with ficelle lace, white bonnets trimmed with wreath of Parma violets, and bouquets and gold bangles, the gift of the bridegroom. Mr H Loxley was best man, and the groomsmen Colonel Murray (a cousin of Constance Smith), Major Douglas, Mr F Murray (Miss Constance Smith's uncle) and Mr C Douglas. The day was beautifully fine, and considerable interest was evinced in the ceremony, after which a large company were entertained at Moorlands (the house no longer exists, but apparently the gatehouse does). The happy couple left early in the afternoon, amidst the customary showers of rice and expressions of hearty good wishes, for London, en route for the Lakes, where the honeymoon will be spent. The bride's travelling dress was electric blue satin merveilleux and cashmere, with bonnet to match.

Amongst the presents, which were numerous and costly were the following:-

Silver saltcellars, Mr and Mrs Douglas Murray

Silver salt cellars, Mr and Mrs Douglas Murray.

Velvet and plush table, Colonel Bailie

Silver muffineer and waitbuckle, Mr Sholto Murray.

Gold bangle, the Misses Douglas.

Pair of silver revolving entree dishes, Major & Mrs Murray

Gold inlaid tea service, Colonel Murray, 28th Regiment.

Entree dish, Major Douglas, 52nd Light Infantry.

Plush photo-book and cruet frame, Mr Angus Douglas, R.N.
Drawing room clock, Mr and Mrs H Sholto Douglas.
Cuttack silver bracelet, Mr F.M.S. Douglas.
Handpainted toilet set, Miss Ethel Douglas.
Pair of china vases, Mr Frank Murray.
Chippendale corner bracket and mirror, Mr C.C. Douglas, the Cameronians.
Pheasant-eye glass bowl, Canon Murray;
and numerous others.

The connection between the Douglasses and all those Murrays is that one of 'Captain Henry Sholto Douglas' (father of the bride) sisters, Marianne, married the Rev. George William Murray; Mr Sholto Murray c1842 and Mr Frank Murray c1839 are two of their sons, and there was also a daughter Agnes Augusta Murray 1837 . Miss Constance Smith is a grand daughter of theirs. Another of Captain Henry's sisters, Helen Douglas, married Rev. Thomas Boyles Murray, and their offspring include Mr & Mrs (Thomas) Douglas Murray 1841, Captain Henry Boyles Murray c1842 and Colonel Sir Charles Wyndham Murray 1844.

'Canon Murray mentioned at the end of the list of gifters is likely to be George William Murray, the husband of Marianne Douglas'

About Elliot and Scott

(From Rule Water and its People - An Account of the Valley of the Rule a and its Inhabitants - By George Tancred of Weens)

William Elliot, sixth of Harwood, born 5th November 1766 ;
married 11th August 1804 Eleanor, second daughter of Major
John Rutherford of Mossburnford. He died 8th October 1886
at The Brae, Jedburgh. He had issue : —

1. Robert, of whom presently.
2. John, born 1809, married 1889 Jane, daughter of Archibald Jerdon of Bonjedward, and had issue. He died in 1881.

By this marriage there was a son and two daughters.

The only survivor is Elizabeth.

3. Eleanor, born 17th September 1806, married 1st December

1830 John Paton of Crailing; she died 1864

Colonel Elliot was very fortunate in securing a person in every respect suitable to manage his extensive estates in Roxburghshire. Archibald Jerdon had been recommended to his father in 1726 by Sir Gilbert Eliott, hart., with whom he had served in a like capacity for a short time...Jerdon had a brother, Alexander, a rich Newcastle merchant and banker, who acted as security for him. In the Wells accounts young trees are bought from 1729 to 1759 from Dickson, one item 10,000 ...Firrs,' from Archibald Dickson. Jerdon, after he had collected his rents, sent them...by a safe hand... to his brother at Newcastle. Jerdon, like his brother, must have been rich, as in 1751 he bought the estate of Bonjedward, and a few years later the lands of Haughhead and an estate in Warwickshire called Brockmoor. However, he continued as factor for many years after this. Colonel Elliot only ...in short visits to his Scotch estates, as, being a member of Parliament, and having also an estate near London, he preferred spending his leisure time in the south of England.

Descendants of Thomas Elliot, Kirndean : Boog Branch

Margaret, ...fourth daughter of Thomas Elliot and Helen Scott

(eldest daughter of Thomas Scott of Peel), born 24th June 1810 ;
married 17th August 1836 William Boog, farmer, Sweethope;
died 12th May 1889. Issue — two sons, the eldest died an infant ;
the second, Thomas Elliot Boog, born 15th November 1838.

Thomas E. Boog, second son of William Boog and Margaret
Elliot, married Isabella Halliday M...eillie, daughter of ...
M'Neillie of Castlehill, Kirkcudbrightshire, 26th March 1867.

Issue : —

1. William Elliot Boog, born 23rd April 1868.
2. Agnes Halliday, born 30th April 1870.
3. Margaret Elliot, born 7th April 1872.
4. Robert David M...Neillie, born 4th November 1873, and
died 1881.
6. Anne Elliot, born 6th July 1876.
6. Thomas Henry, born 27th March 1877, died April 1877.
7. John Elliot, born 28th April 1878 ; now of Peel.
8. Richard Leigh, born 24th July 1879.
9. Helen Elliot, born 15th November 1882.

10. Thomas Elliot, born 11th July 1886.

Mr. Boc... latterly farmed Timpendean and acted as factor to Robert Elliot of Clifton Park. He died 10th March 1893, and is buried in the Castlewood cemetery, Jedburgh.

On the death of John, fourth son of Thomas Elliot and Helen Scott, the children of Thomas Elliot Boog assumed the name of Scott on their succession to Riccalton.

Records of the Parliaments of Scotland (Archives)

Records of the Parliaments of Scotland to 1707 -

University of St Andrews & the Parliament of Scotland

<http://www.rps.ac.uk/>

James III: Manuscript

1476, 1 July, Edinburgh, Parliament

Parliamentary Register

[20 July 1476]

Judicial proceedings: acts of the lords auditors of causes and complaints

In the actione and cause persewit be Johne, lord Symm[er]vale aganis Andro Ormeston' of that Ilk, Johne Ainyslie of Dolphinstone, George Ruth[er]furd, Thomas Ker of F[er]nyhirst, William Dowglas', William Kirktone, James Dowglas', William Pringill, William Dowglas, bruder to George of Dowglas' of Bonegedworth', Thomas Madur', Arnald Go[u]rley, Henry Ainisle, Alexander Ra[m]say, Johne Turnebull of Phirth' and William Dalglesch', anent the wrangwise determiatione and deliverance of the saidis persones in the servyng of a brefe purchest be the said William the the decese of umquhile Thomas Sym[er]vale, his faider, of the landis of Blaklaw, lyand within the baronery of Lynton', the said William beand present be

his procutouris, and the said Johne of Anysly, William of Kirktone, Johne Tur[n]ebull, Thomas Madur' and William Pri[n]gill be thare procutouris and the uthir persones of the inquest abone writtin beand lauchfully summond, oftymes calli[t] and nocht comperit, the lordis auditouris of causis and complaintis ordanis that the sad persones of the inquest that ar nocht comperit be summond again to comperere before the lordis the ferd day of October nixt tocum, with continuacione of dais, to ansuere in the said mater efter the forme of the said summondis under the pain of rebellione, and lettres to be writtin thareuppone, and at the said Johne of Anyslye, William of Kirktone, Johne Turnebull, Thomas Madir and William Pringill comperere the said day personaly or be thare procutouris at thare will to ansuere in the said mater, and lettres to be writtin to warne thaim thareto.

Mary I: Translation

1545, 28 September, Linlithgow/Edinburgh, Parliament (continued)

Parliamentary Register

At Linlithgow, 5 October 1545

Procedure: mustering of troops

Item, that 500 horsemen shall remain in Teviotdale and shall be divided and ordered as follows hereafter: that is to say, 250 men with [Walter Kerr], laird of Cessford, to be chosen by him and to be under his care and rule and under such captains as he will choose thereto, and to lie in Kelso, Cessford or other places such as he will think most convenient for the defence and protection of the realm; and that 125 men of the said horsemen shall be under the care and rule of [Andrew Kerr], laird of Ferniehurst and his son, John Kerr, and to be chosen by them as they shall think most expedient, providing always that [William Douglas], laird of Bonjedward have 16 of the said horsemen to be chosen by him and his men and friends, and that the Laird of Hundalee have 16 of his kin and friends to be chosen by him, and the said lairds to be captains to their own men and to be obeyed at all times to the principal; that is to say, the Laird of Ferniehurst and his son foresaid, and the remainder of the said 500 men, which extends to 125 men, to be under the care and rule of the Laird of Buccleuch and such captains as he will appoint under him, and to be chosen and laid at such places as he shall think most expedient for the defence of the realm, providing always that James Douglas of Cavers, principal sheriff of Roxburgh, have 25 horsemen to be chosen of his men and friends who he thinks most expedient and suitable for that, and the said sheriff or his brother be

captain to them and be always ready to ride with the remainder of the horsemen as they shall be required thereto; and that all the said principals, with their captains and horsemen well horsed and armed, each man by himself, to convene at Melrose on 15 October 1545, to the commissioners that shall be appointed thereto and to be enrolled by them and receive their wages for the space of 15 days next thereafter.

Charles I: Translation

1633, 18 June, Edinburgh, Parliament

Parliamentary Register

28 June 1633

Legislation: private acts

Act in favour of Sir John Auchmuty of Gosford

Our sovereign lord, with advice of the estates of this present parliament, has ratified and approved and, by the tenor hereof, ratifies and approves the charter and infeftment granted by his majesty's late dearest father, King James, of most worthy memory, to his highness's beloved John Auchmuty of Scougall, now styled Sir John Auchmuty of Gosford, knight, one of his majesty's late dearest father's bedchamber for the time, his heirs and assignees whatsoever, of all and whole the lands of Gosford, with the mill, tower, fortalice, manor places, houses, buildings, yards, orchards, dovecot, links, parts, pendicles and all their pertinents, erected in a whole and free barony called the barony of Gosford, lying within the sheriffdom of Edinburgh and constabulary of Haddington, proceeding upon the resignation of the late Alexander Acheson of Gosford, Elizabeth Douglas, his spouse, and of Alexander, William and Patrick Acheson, their sons, with advice and consent of Sir John Home of North Berwick, knight, and of William Douglas of Bonjedward, for their right and interest, to be held of his majesty and his successors in feu ferm and heritage, containing a new disposition of the said lands and mill to the said Sir John and his foresaids and erection of the same in a barony, called the barony of Gosford, as the said charter and infeftment under his majesty's great seal, of the date at Greenwich, 29 June 1632, at more length purports, together with the instrument of sasine following thereupon. And also his majesty, with advice of the said estates, has ratified and approved and, by this act, ratifies and approves the charter and infeftment granted by his majesty's self after his highness's lawful and perfect age of 25 years complete, and all his majesty's revocations, both special and general, to the said Sir John Auchmuty of Gosford, knight, gentleman of his majesty's privy chamber and master of his highness's wardrobe of the

kingdom of Scotland, his heirs and assignees whatsoever heritably, of all and whole the said lands and barony of Gosford, comprehending therein all and whole the said lands of Gosford, with the mill, tower, fortalice, manor places, houses, buildings, yards, orchards, dovecot, links, parts, pendicles and all their pertinents lying as said is, proceeding upon the resignation of the said Sir John Auchmuty himself in his own favour; and containing also a new disposition of the same lands and barony to the said Sir John and his foresaids, with a new erection of the same in a whole and free barony, called the barony of Gosford, to be held of his majesty and his successors likewise in feu ferm and heritage for the yearly payment to them of the feu duties contained in the said infeftment; and containing also a ratification and confirmation of the original charter and infeftment of feu ferm granted by the late King James II under his great seal to the late Thomas Sinclair and the late Mirabill Dalrymple, his spouse, who was daughter to the late John Dalrymple, merchant for the time, to the said the late King James II, their heirs and assignees specified therein, of the said lands of Gosford and mill thereof, with their pertinents, to be held of the said late King James II and his successors in feu ferm and heritage, of the date at Stirling, 28 January 1458, with certain other charters, infeftments, sasines and retours made to the said Sir John Auchmuty and his predecessors and authors of the said lands and mill specially set down in the said infeftment granted by his majesty's self to the said Sir John, as in the same infeftment, containing the said confirmation, under his majesty's great seal of the date at Theobalds, 15 July 1630, at more length is contained, together with the instrument of sasine following thereupon, together also with the said original infeftment of feu ferm and all other charters, infeftments, sasines and retours of the said lands of Gosford and mill thereof, specially mentioned and set down in the said last infeftment and charter granted by his majesty's self to the said Sir John and his foresaids of the date above-written, in the whole heads, articles, clauses, conditions and circumstances whatsoever specified and contained in the said two charters and infeftments and instruments of sasine following thereupon and other charters, infeftments, sasines and retours therein expressed, with all that has followed or may follow upon the same. And his majesty and estates foresaid will and grant and, for them and their successors, declare, decree and ordain that the foresaid two charters and infeftments and sasines following thereupon, and other charters, infeftments, sasines and retours therein contained, with this present ratification thereof, are and shall be good, valid and sufficient rights and securities to the said Sir John Auchmuty, his heirs and assignees, for possessing and enjoying of the said lands and barony of Gosford, mill thereof, tower, fortalice, manor places, houses, buildings, yards, orchards, links, parts, pendicles

and all their pertinents, with the whole privilege and liberty of the said barony perpetually in all time coming, as their proper heritage, without stop or impediment; and also that this present ratification and generality hereof shall be as valid, effectual and sufficient to the said Sir John and his foresaids for that effect, as if the said charters and infeftments and sasines following thereupon, and all other charters, sasines, retours and other rights foresaid, were at length word by word inserted herein, regarding the which and generality thereof, and with all other objections and imperfections, if any be, which may be opposed or alleged against the validity or invalidity of the same infeftments, sasines, retours and other rights foresaid, his majesty and estates foresaid have dispensed and dispense by this act. And further, his majesty and estates, considering the good, true and thankful service done by the said Sir John Auchmuty, now master of his highness's said wardrobe of the said kingdom of Scotland, continually since his youth, not only to his majesty's said late dearest father of most worthy memory during his lifetime, but also to his majesty's self continually, since whereof his majesty has good proof and experience, and being most willing that the said Sir John and his foresaids shall possess and enjoy the said lands and barony of Gosford, mill and dovecot thereof, with their pertinents, as their own proper heritage perpetually in all time coming, without stop or impediment, and be sufficiently secured therein, therefore, and for his further and better security of the same, his majesty and estates foresaid of this present parliament have dissolved and, by this act, dissolve from his highness's crown all and whole the said lands and barony of Gosford, with the mill thereof, tower, fortalice, manor place, houses, buildings, yards, dovecot, links, parts, pendicles and pertinents thereof, being a part of his majesty's property, to the effect the said Sir John and his foresaids may hold, possess and enjoy the same of his majesty in feu ferm for payment of the feu duties contained in the said infeftments thereof. And declares that the said infeftment of feu ferm granted by his majesty's self to the said Sir John Auchmuty and his foresaids of the said lands of Gosford, and erection of the same in a barony for payment of the yearly feu duties contained therein, of the date the said 15 July 1630, with the said instrument of sasine following thereupon, shall stand to the said Sir John and his foresaids as a sufficient infeftment of feu ferm and shall be as valid and effectual to them for possessing and enjoying of the said lands and barony as if the same had been granted to them after his majesty's dissolution thereof in parliament, and as if the same were specially excepted and reserved out of his highness's revocation, or otherwise that it shall be lawful to his majesty to set the said lands of Gosford, with the mill, dovecot, tower, fortalice, manor places, houses, buildings, yards, orchards, links, parts, pendicles

and all their pertinents of new in feu ferm, and to erect the same of new in a barony to the said Sir John and his foresaids for payment of the old feu ferm duties thereof contained in his said infeftments, with augmentation of his highness's rental, and that for the said Sir John and his foresaids further and better security thereof as they shall think expedient.

15 August 1643 Legislation

... of that ilk, Mr George Douglas of Bonjedward, John Kerr of Lochtour, Robert Pringle of ...

26 August 1643 Legislation

... Kerr of Linton, Mr George Douglas of Bonjedward, Archibald Douglas, fiar of Cavers, William ...

Charles I: Translation

1646, 3 November, Edinburgh, Parliament

Parliamentary Register

24 March 1647

ACT RENEWING THE COMMISSION FOR PLANTATION OF KIRKS AND VALUATION OF TEINDS

The estates of parliament, considering that by the 30th act of the parliament held at Edinburgh in 1641 there was commission granted by the king's majesty and the estates of parliament to the commissioners nominated therein and quorum thereof contained in the said act for plantation of kirks and valuation of teinds in manner therein provided; likewise in the first session of this parliament in 1644 the same commission for plantation of kirks and valuation of teinds was renewed and, for furtherance and discharge of the said commission, some persons were nominated in place of those who are deceased and others added thereto in manner specified in the said act; and the estates having revised the said commissions in 1641 and 1644 respectively they find that Mr George Douglas of Bonjedburgh and Sir Dougal Campbell of Auchinbreck are deceased since the renewing of the said commission, and that Sir William Cunningham of Caprington, likewise one in that commission, is classed for his compliance with the rebels, therefore the estates of parliament nominate David Beaton of Creich in place of the said Mr George Douglas, Alexander Brodie of that ilk in place of Sir Duncan Campbell of Auchinbreck, and Sir William Cochrane of Cowdoun in place of the said Sir William Cunningham of Caprington,

and John [Maitland], now earl of Lauderdale in place of the late John [Maitland], earl of Lauderdale, his father, and Sir Archibald Johnston of Wariston, his majesty's advocate, in place of the said late Sir Thomas Hope [of Craighall], late advocate to our sovereign lord; and likewise further add four of each estate, namely: James [Hamilton], duke of Hamilton, Francis [Scott], earl of Buccleuch, James [Livingstone], earl of Callander and John [Hamilton], lord Bargany for the noblemen; Sir James Lockhart of Lee, Sir Alexander Belsches of Tofts, two of the lords of session, Sir John Wemyss of Bogie and Sir James Foulis of Colinton for the barons; Archibald Sydserf for Edinburgh, Sir Alexander Wedderburn [of Blackness] for Dundee, Mr Robert Farquhar [of Mounie] for Aberdeen and John Short for Stirling for the burghs, to be upon the aforesaid commission for plantation of kirks and valuation of teinds, and by this act ratify and renew the said commission and former act renewing the same of before with the addition of the persons nominated therein, with the whole power thereby granted and whole tenor and effect thereof, and to modify stipends and appoint localities in manner and to the ends mentioned therein; and grant the same power to the persons respectively above-named now added to the aforesaid commission as is granted to the other commissioners nominated and added in the act for renewing thereof respectively likewise and in the same manner in all respects as if the said persons had been nominated and inserted in the said commission at the granting thereof, and declare and ordain the quorum in the said commission to be 11, there being 3 of each estate. And, in respect of the great troubles of these years bygone which have occasioned that the parties who were willing to buy could not purchase any right of their teinds, and herewith considering that it was his majesty's will and pleasure that all heritors should have their own teinds at reasonable rates, therefore the said estates statute and ordain that all his majesty's subjects who have not bought their teinds within the time prescribed by the aforesaid commission or either of them and are now willing to buy shall have hereby power and liberty to buy the same within the space of three years after the date of this act, according to the tenor of the said commission, notwithstanding the terminated time specified therein be prescribed. And the said estates declare that it is lawful to the said commissioners or their quorum to proceed in all summons and actions intended or to be intended at the instance of any party within the time of three years after the date of this act, and with power to determine therein according to justice as was formerly, notwithstanding of any prescription and certification in former commissions against those who shall not buy their own teinds.

William II and Mary II: Translation

1690, 15 April, Edinburgh, Parliament

Parliamentary Register

At Edinburgh 7 June 1690

Legislation

Act for raising a supply offered to their majesties

For the shire of Roxburgh: [James Douglas], marquis of Douglas, [Robert Kerr], earl of Lothian, [Walter Scott], earl of Tarras, [William Kerr], lord Newbattle, [Robert Ker], lord Jedburgh, [Robert Rutherford], lord Rutherford, Sir John Riddell of that ilk, Sir William Kerr of Greenhead, Sir William Elliott of Stobs, Sir Francis Scott of Thirlestane, Sir William Bennett of Grubbet, Sir John Scott of Ancrum, Sir Robert Pringle of Stichill and [John], his eldest son, Sir William Douglas of Cavers, Sir William Scott, elder and younger of Harden, Sir James Dun of Newton, the laird of Ednam, the laird of Makerstoun, elder, the laird of Littledean, Sir Patrick Scott, younger of Ancrum, the laird of Bonjedward, [...] Kerr of Cavers, the laird of Edgerston, [Kerr], laird of Chatto, Andrew Pringle of Clifton, [...] Kerr of Frogden, [...] Kerr of Graden, [...] Kerr of Cherrytrees, John Scott of Woll, William Scott, younger of Thirlestane, [...] Scott of Headshaw, elder, William Scott of Raeburn, Robert Scott of Elliston, Gideon Scott of Outerside, Robert Elliott of Midlem Mill, William Elliott of Bewlie, Simon Elliott of Swinside, John Elliott of Thorlieshope, Henry Elliott of Harwood, James Dun of Smailholm, Alexander Dun of Rutherford, Patrick Dun of Otterburn, Francis Gladstone of Whitlaw, Francis Cunningham of North Synton, Francis Armstrong of Whitehaugh, [...] Scott of Whitslade, Thomas Rutherford of Knowsouth, Thomas Rutherford of Wells, [...] Rutherford, younger of Fairnington, [John] Haliburton, younger of Muirhouselaw, Charles Murray of Hadden, [...] Langlands of that ilk, Robert Scott of Horsleyhill, William Emslie of Blackhill, [...] Pringle, younger of Buckholm, Alexander Lithgow of Drygrange, Andrew Plummer, elder of Middlestead, the provost of Jedburgh for the time, [Anne Scott], duchess of Buccleuch's bailie for the time, [Robert Ker], earl of Roxburghe's chamberlain for the time, the marquis of Douglas's bailie for the time, [Thomas Hamilton], earl of Haddington's bailie of Melrose for the time, William Bennett, younger of Grubbet, [...] Scott of Headshaw, younger, James Scott of Sheilswood, William Plummer, younger of Middlestead, Walter Scott of Goldielands, Robert Scott of Glack, [...] Kerr of Abbotrule and [...] Riddell, younger of Muselee.

William II: Translation

1696, 8 September, Edinburgh, Parliament

Parliamentary Register

25 September 1696

Legislation

Act anent the supply of eighteen months' cess upon the land rent

The estates of parliament, considering the state of the long continuing war, wherein his majesty and his kingdoms are so necessarily engaged, as also the present posture and condition of this kingdom and of the forces therein kept up for its defence and security, all which require new supplies for their maintenance, do therefore humbly and cheerfully, for themselves, and in name of this kingdom whom they represent, make offer to his majesty of a supply of £1,296,000, extending to eighteen months' cess, which new supply is to be raised and uplifted out of the land rent of this kingdom in the same manner, and conforming to the proportions of the shires and burghs, contained in the 6th act, second session and the 7th act, fifth session of this current parliament, dated 7 June 1690 and 20 June 1695, providing always that the proportions of burghs be rated and paid as their tax roll now is, or shall be settled by themselves; and this supply to be paid namely at the terms following: two months' cess at the term of Martinmas [11 November] 1696, and two months' cess at the term of Candlemas [2 February] 1697, another two months' cess at the term of Whitsunday [15 May] 1697, and another two months' cess at the term of Lammas [1 August] 1697, and another two months' cess at the term of Martinmas 1697, two months' cess at the term of Candlemas 1698, another two months' cess at the term of Whitsunday 1698, another two months' cess at the term of Lammas 1698, and two months' cess at the term of Martinmas 1698, being the sum of £144,000 at each of the said nine terms. And his majesty considering that this supply is granted for such a necessary use does, with advice and consent of the estates of parliament, declare that no person or persons shall be exempt from payment of their proportions of this supply for their lands upon any pretext whatsoever, excepting mortified lands and the lands of Newmills belonging to the woollen manufactory there, for which mortified lands and the lands of Newmills deduction is to be allowed in the quota of the respective shires, notwithstanding of any former law, privilege or act of parliament in the contrary. And his majesty, with advice and consent above-mentioned, does nominate and appoint the same persons who were named in the above acts of parliament, who are alive and have qualified themselves according to law or shall qualify themselves between now and the first Tuesday of November next, and such others as shall be nominated in this present session of parliament, to be

commissioners for ordering and uplifting this supply, with the same power to them to choose their own clerk and to do everything that may concern the said supply as is prescribed and appointed by the said acts, holding the same as repeated herein; and ordains the same execution to pass for bringing in thereof, as is provided by the said acts in all points. And ordains the first meeting of the commissioners for the shires to be at the respective head burghs on the last Tuesday of October next; and requires the sheriffs and stewarts, or their deputes, to intimate the same to the commissioners of the respective shires and stewartries, with power to them to appoint the subsequent diets of meeting and their convener from time to time, and also to appoint collectors with sufficient caution as they shall think fit; and commits to his majesty's privy council, upon the death or not acceptance of any of the commissioners of supply appointed by this act, to nominate and appoint others in their places, and to add such other persons to be commissioners as they shall think fit. And his majesty, with advice and consent foresaid, does declare that all clauses contained in the former acts of parliament and convention of estates in relation to the bringing in of the cess and quartering, and anent riding money, shall stand in full force as to this supply now imposed, in the same manner as if they were inserted herein, except in so far as these acts of parliament or convention are innovated or altered by the foresaid sixth and seventh acts of the second and fifth session of this current parliament. And it is hereby declared that no persons liable in payment of this supply shall be held to produce their discharges nor receipts of the same after three years from the respective terms of payment, unless diligence be done by denunciation before elapsing of the three years. And because by the supply hereby granted the land rent and burghs of this kingdom are only burdened, and it being just that the personal estates in money should bear some proportion of the burden, his majesty, with advice and consent, statutes and ordains that every debtor owing money within the kingdom at six per cent of interest shall, in the payment of his annualrents for one year and a half, have retention in his own hands of one of six per cent of the annualrents, and this retention to be for the said year and a half, namely, from Martinmas in the year 1696 to the term of Whitsunday 1698. And it is hereby declared that it shall be usury for any creditor not to grant this retention. As also, it is further declared that nothing in this act shall prejudice manufactories of any privilege of exemption they have by special acts of parliament.

- Follows the quota of supply, payable monthly by each shire of the kingdom.

The sheriffdom of Roxburgh, the sum of £3,686 13s 6d.

- Follows the quota of the supply, payable monthly by the several burghs of the kingdom.

The burgh of Jedburgh, the sum of £102.

For the shire of Roxburgh: [William Cranston], lord Cranston, Sir Gilbert Elliott of Headshaw, James Scott of Gala, Mr William Simpson of Sharplaw, William Cairncross of Langlee, Major James Murray of Cherrytrees, William Kerr of Newtown, [...] Douglas of Bonjedward, William Douglas of Cunzierton, Robert and Archibald Bennett, elder and younger of Chesters, Robert Scott of Hassendean, Francis Scott of Newtown and William Scott of Burnhead.

William II: Translation

20 June 1695 Act for six months' supply upon the land rent

... the laird of Bonjedburgh, the laird of Timpendean, John Scott of Weems, William Turnbull of ...

Anne: Translation

5 August 1704 Act anent supply

... Douglas of Bonjedburgh, Douglas of Timpendean, William Ainslie of Blackhill, Thomas Rutherford ...

About Sir John De Johnstone/Johannes de Jonystoun/Johannes de Johnston

"Johnstone—Marquess of Annandale

By Letters Patent, dated 4 June, 1701.

This family can be traced, through ancestors of baronial and knightly rank, to the reign of ALEXANDER II., King of Scotland, when

HUGO DE JOHNSTONE flourished, and was proprietor of large estates in East Lothian. He was father of

SIB JOHN DE JOHNSTONE, of the co. Dumfries, who made a donation of a portion of his lands in East Lothian to the monastery of Soltra in 1285. His son

JOHN DE JOHNSTONE, was witness to a charter of lands in Annandale, granted by Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, before the year 1332. His son

GILBERT DE JOHNSTONE, d. about 1360, and was s. by his son,

SIR JOHN DE JOHNSTONE, a man of great note. In the reign of King ROBERT II. He was Warden of the west marches in 1371, and fought valiantly against the English

Borderers in 1378. He d. in 1383, and was ... by his son. (Perhaps he was the father of Thomas of Johnston/e c1366?)

SIR JOHN JOHNSTONE, of Johnstone. He was nominated by the Earl of Douglas the chief Warden of the marches, one of the sureties for keeping a truce with the English in 1398. He d. in 1420, and was s. by his son." (Perhaps he was the brother of Thomas of Johnston/e c1366?)

The father of Thomas of Johnston/e was John of Johnstone - I think that Thomas (his father was John as was his son) was the son of one of the Johns here - and note the connection with the Earl of Douglas

Some variations of Johnstone (Johnestoun, Johnnestoun, Johnnstoun, Jonystoun, Jonistune)

More on Johnston/e of Johnstone

http://books.google.com.au/books?id=37QEAAAIAAJ&pg=PA579&dq=Johanne+de+Johnstone&hl=en&ei=U42GTdD-N8PXcerV7eOI&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CDMQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q&f=false

- "This interesting name is of Scottish locational origin from the lands thus called in Annandale, Dumfriesshire. The founder of the family, bearing the forename, Jonis, is believed to have followed his overlords from Yorkshire circa 1174 and was granted the lands to which he gave his name. The second element is the medieval English 'tone' or 'toun', from the Old English pre 7th Century 'tun', a settlement, hence, 'Jonistune', later 'Johnston' or 'Johnstone'. His son, Gilbert, was the first to adopt the territorial surname, (see below). Johan de Jonestone, a knight of Dunfrys, rendered homage to John Balliol in 1296. In some cases the name is locational from the city of Perth, formerly recorded as (St.) Johnstoun, or from the lands of Jonystoun, an estate in the parish of Humbie, East Lothian..."

<http://www.surnamedb.com/Surname/Johnstone>

The Paradox of Medieval Scotland -

<http://www.poms.ac.uk/db/record/factoid/55922/> &
<http://www.poms.ac.uk/db/record/person/11610/>

"This project funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council and combining the Universities of Glasgow, Edinburgh and King's College London, has investigated how a recognisably modern Scottish identity was formed during the period 1093-1286..." (Paradox of Medieval Scotland 1093 to 1286 - <http://www.poms.ac.uk>)]

There was a Thomas de Jonestone of Roxburghshire - who was part of the family

The Holinshed Texts - Chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland

"Popularly known as Holinshed's Chronicles, the work was first printed in 1577. The second, revised and expanded, edition followed in 1587" -

1577, Volume 4, p. 1613 - **Lists the** The Larde of Boniedworth - see below

(In the time of) King Edwarde the fixthe (Lived 1537 to 1553)

LARDES

The Larde of Scfseforth

The Larde of Fernyhurft

The Larde of Greenhead

The Larde of Hunthill

The Larde of Hundley

The Larde of Markeston by Merfide

The Larde of Boniedworth

The Larde of Ormefton

The Lard of Malleftaine

The Lard of Warmefey

The Lard of Lynton.

The Lard of Egerfton

The Lard of Marton

The Lard of Mo [...]

The Lard of Reddell

The Lard of Reamerfide

Landed Proprietors in 1590

"...roll of the names of the landed proprietors over the whole of Scotland in 1590..."

Landit Men.

Roxburgh and Selkirk

Included - William Douglas of Bonejedburgh, Tympenden (Douglas)

<http://www.electricscotland.com/history/borders/riding1.htm>

Barons, Lairds and Chief Gentlemen in 1597

The Names of the Barons, Lairds and chiefe Gentlemen in every Sherifdome. As they were Anno domini, 1597.

Roxburgh -

L. of Cesfurde, Ker. L. of Littleclane, Ker. L. of Greynhede, Ker. L. of Corbet, Ker. Gradon, Ker. Ker of Gaitschaw. Mow [flow or Molle] (of Mat Ilk). Haddon [Murray]. Sheriff of Teviotdail, Dowglasse. Tymperden, Douglas. Hundeleay [Rutherford]. Hunthill [Rutherford]. Edzarstoun [Rutherford]. Bedreull, Turnebull. Mynto [Stewart]. [In 1329 the lands of Mynto belonged to Walter Turnbull, but in the time of Robert III (1390-1406) they were divided between the Turnbulls and the Stewarts, who both possessed them until about 1622, when they again changed hands.] Wawchop [Turnbull]. William Turnebull of Barn-hills. George Turnebull of Halreull. Hector Lorane of Harwood. Grinyslaw of little Norton. Mader of Langton. Mungo Bennet of Chestis. Overtoun, Frasier. Riddale of that Ilk. L. Makkayrstoun (Makdowgal). Andrew Ker of Fadounsyde. L. of Bakeleuch, Scot. Raph Haliburton of Mourhouslaw. "Thomas Ker of Cavcrs. H owpasloth, Scott. Baron Gledstanes [Gladstone]. Langlands [Lang-lands]. William Eliot of Torslyhill. Scott of Sintoun. Scott of Eydschaw. Walter Vaitch of Northsintoun. Scott of Gloeke. L. of Chesholme of that Ilk. L. of Cranstoun (Cranstown). Kirkton of Stewartfield. L. of Linton, Ker. Ker of Ancrum. Carncons of Colmislie.

<http://www.electricscotland.com/history/borders/riding1.htm>

Historical Tax Rolls - Horse (Farm) Tax 1797-1798 Vol 12 -The National Archives of Scotland

18/10/1797 John Riddell Timpadean

18/10/1797 William Turnbull Bonjedward

28/10/1797 Andrew Caverhill Bonjedward

28/10/1797 Thomas Caverhill Bonjedward

http://www.scotlandsplaces.gov.uk/digital_volumes/image.php?book_id=550&image=E326%2F10%2F12%2F30

A few of the Members Of The Jedforest Club from 1810 onwards

"The Annals of a Border Club (the Jedforest)..."

The Hon. Gilbert Elliot, afterwards Earl of Minto

Sir John Scott of Ancrum, Bart.

John Rutherford of Edgerston.

Archibald Jerdon of Bonjedward

Walter Scott of Wauchope.

Thomas Scott, younger, of Peel

John Riddell. Timpendean (Muselee)

William John. 5th Marquess of Lothian.

Lord Douglas of Douglas Castle

Colonel the Hon. Archibald Douglas, afterwards Lord Douglas.

Thomas Riddell. younger, of Camieston
William Scott of Wool
Adam Scott of Arkleton (Scott Elliot)
William Rutherford. Sheriff-Clerk.
Archibald Douglas, younger, of Midshiels and Adderstonshiels.
Sir John James Douglas, Bart., of Springwood Park.
Sir William Scott of Ancrum, Bart.
Francis Home, younger, of Cowdenknowes.
Robert H. Elliot, R.N., The Cottage, Jedburgh.
William Scott of Teviotbank.
John Millar, of Stewartfield, Jedburgh
John Scott of Teviotbank
William Kerr of Gateshaw
Major Forbes, Bonjedward
William 8th Marquess of Lothian
Lord Schomberg Kerr (9th Marquess of Lothian)
Sir William F. Elliott, Bart., of Stobs
William E. Oliver Rutherford of Edgerston
Sir George B. Douglas, Bart., of Springwood Park
The Earl of Minto
Alexander Sholto Douglas, W.S., of Gateshaw
Lord Jedburgh...

Michaelmas Head-Court, Jedburgh, Roxburghshire - 1st October, 1811

Roll of Freeholders (133 in number) included

John Rutherford of Edgerston
Sir George Douglas of Springwood-Park, Bart
Vice-Admiral James Douglas

Charles Riddell of Muselee
Sir John Scott of Ancrum, Bart
Hugh Scott of Harden
Walter Scott of Raeburn
The Right Hounorable William Elliot of Wells
John Rutherford of Mossburnford
William Elliot of Harwood
William Scott, Solicitor-at-Law, Edinburgh
William Oliver of Dinlabrye
Sir John Buchanan Riddell of Riddell, Bart
Sir William Elliot of Stobs, Bart
Charles Kerr of Abbotrue
Thomas Currer of Ormiston
Robert Kerr of Chatto
John Borthwick of Crookston
Walter Ker of Littledean
Lieutenant Colonel Francis James Scott
David Haliburton of Muirhouselaw
William Sibbald of Pinnacle
David Monro Binning of Softlaw
Henry Hair of Grange
James Elliot, younger of Woolee
Robert Cathcart, Writer to the Signet
The Honourable Gilbert Elliot of Minto
Dr Charles Kerr of Gateshaw
Alexznder Pringle of Whitebank
Harry Davidson, Writer to the Signet
The Honourable Charles Douglas, Second Son of Lord Douglas

Walter Scott of Wauchope

Robert Riddell of the Royal Navy, youngest son of William Riddell of Camistoun

John Oliver, Writer in Hawick

The Reverend Robert Elliot, son of the late Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto, Bart

John Russel, Clerk to the Signet

William Turnbull, younger of Fenwick

George Cleghorn, Writer to the Signet

Robert Bell, Advocate

William Bell, Writer to the Signet

Sir John Pringle of Stichel, Bart

James Henderson, Writer in Jedburgh

George Scott Elliot of Larristown

Archibald Jerdon of Bonjedward

The Honourable Charles Douglas, Colonel of the Forfar Militia

John Scott, second Son of Thomas Scott of Peel

William Scott, Writer to the Signet

George Irving, Merchant in London

Archibald Dunlop of Whitmur

[View of the political state of Scotland, at Michaelmas 1811

By James Bridges (writer to the Signet)]

PLACE AND FARM NAMES IN CENSUS RECORDS

1841 census: Jedburgh, Castle Gate, Canongate, Backgate, Townfoot, Pleasants, Bongate, Old Bridge End, Stewartfield, Chapmanside, Boundary Park, Boundaries, Kenmuir, Abbey Bridge End, Hindfield, Honeyfield, Inchbonny, Allars, Castle Hill, Glenburnhall, Bankhead, Cringlebank, Crailinghall, Crailighall Mill, Birneyrig, Cragshiel, Samiston, Renniston, Harden Peel, Nether Wells, Over Wells, Pityme, Thickside, Over Wells, Scraesburgh, Fendiehall, Mossburnford, Kersheugh, Farniehurst Mill, Farniehurst, Lochend, Howden, Hunthill, Todlaw, Lanton, Lantonhill, Slatehouse, Hopehouse, Willies Crook, Monklaw, Timpendean, Lightpipehall, Hundalee, Graypeel, Linthaughlee, Blackburn, Linthaugh, Fair's Houses, Deep

Cleugh, Longlee, Gilliestongues, Swinnie, Swinnie Bar, Swinnie Moorfoot, Dunion, Larkhall, Glenburnhall, Lantonpark, Broomhall, Lantonhall, Bonjedd, Sharplaw, Ancrum Bridge, Round Haugh, Jerdonfield, Bonjedward, Mountholly, Woodend, Newmill, Bonjed Mill, Walkersknow, Walkmill, Jedfoot, Union Mount, Ulston, Old Hall, Stewartfield, Edgerston, Rink, Rigg, Camphouse, Camptown, Earlsheugh, Old Jeddart, Tifts, Tofts, Brundenlaws, Shielknow, Lamblairknowes, Arks, Huntford Shaw, Broombanks, Hawse.

1851 census: Jedburgh, Townhall, Old Jale, Paradise Vale, Friars, Anna Cottage, Barracks, Pleasants, Bongate, Old Bridge End, Boundaries, Abbey Bridge, Cannongate, Bongate Mill, New Bongate, Jedbank, Bankend, Hindhousefield, Kenmuir, Allars Bank, Kenmuir, Inch Bonny, Allars Mill, Castle Wood, Glenburn, Annfield, Howden, Hunthill, Thickside, Overwells, Netherwells, Cringle Bank, Crailinghall, Samieston, Berneyrig, Rannieston, Hardenpeel, Scraesburgh, Fendyhall, Mossburnford, Kerrsheugh, Ferneyherst, Lightpipehall,, Hundalee, Hundalee Mill, Todlaw, Lighthaughlee, Lighthaugh, Blackburn, Langlee, Gilliestongues, Swinnie, Moorfoot, Larkhall, Glenburnhall, Glenburn Square, Lanton, East Parks, Wet Parks, Lanton Hill, Lanton Craig, Sclated House, Hopehouse, Monklaw, Broomhall, Weaselton, Timpendean, Broomknoll, Lanton Hall, Lanton Mill, Sharplaw Mains, Sharplaw, Check Bar, Jerdonfield, Bonjedward, Townhead, Jedfoot, Mountholy, Walkersknow, New Mill, Woodend, Old Hall, Ulston, Wester Ulston, Esater Ulston, Pettymee, Wildcatgate, Tofts, Brundenlaws, Shielknows, Lamblair Know, Broombanks, Edgerston Rig, Rink, Camptown, Earlsheugh, Old Jeddart.

1861 census: Hunthill, Howden, Royal burgh, The Prison, Lochend, Annfield, Over & Nether Wells, Cringlebank, Crailinghall, Old Hall, Samieston, Birneyrig, Renniston, Pleasants, Hardenpeel, Scraesburgh, Mossburnford, Kersheugh, Ferniehurst, Todlaw, Scaurs, Lightpipe Hall, Hundalee, Linthaugh, Langlee, Gilliestongues, Swinnie, Larkhall, Glenburn, Lanton Village, Tudhope, Monklaw, Timpendean, Old Hall, Hartrigge, Pityme, Ulston, Mounthooly, Roundhaugh, Bonejedward, Cleikhimin Toll, Sharplaw, Bongate, Kenmore, Allar Bank, Inchbonny, Union Poorhouse.
<http://www.bordersfhs.org.uk/jedburgh.asp>

POPULATION OF JEDBURGH

RECORDED AS FOLLOWS -

- 1755 - 5816
- 1799 - 3288

- 1801 - 3834
- 1811 - 4454
- 1821 - 5251
- 1831 - 5647
- 1841 - 5116
- 1851 - 5475
- 1861 - 5263

<http://www.bordersfhs.org.uk/jedburgh.asp>

JEDBURGH (surveyed in 1858)

"... Culture and Society - The chief landowners and socialites in the area at this time were the Marquis of Lothian and the Earl of Minto. Other notable landowners were Mr Rutherford, Mr Miller, Mr Jerdon and Mr Ormiston, who had the estates of Edgerston, Stewartfield, Bonjedward and Glenburn, respectively. The town was and still is renowned for its annual game of 'handball', which is played through the streets just after Candlemas (at the beginning of February). Two opposing teams, formed from each end of the town, have to score points by hitting a ball through a hoop with the flats of their hands!..."

<http://maps.nls.uk/townplans/background/jedburgh.html>

- UK Genealogy Archives - Burke's Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland 1879

Douglas

Douglas of Bonjedward and Timpindean

Douglas of Cavers

Douglas of Killiechassie

Douglas of Mains

Douglas-Boswell of Garrallan

Douglas-Gresley of Salwarpe

Douglass of Grace Hall

1880 - Roxburghshire - Return of Lands and Heritages

"...According to the parliamentary return of lands and heritages, the total number of owners was 2455, of whom 1880 possessed less than one acre. The duke of

Buceleuch possessed 104,461 acres, or nearly a fourth of the whole ; the duke of Roxburgh, 50,459; the countess of Home, 25,380; marquis of Lothian, 19,740 ; and Sir William F. Elliot of Stobs, 16,475..."

<http://www.libraryindex.com/encyclopedia/pages/cpxksgawje/roxburgh-county-teviot-kelso.html>

BRITISH HERITAGE - LISTED BUILDINGS IN JEDBURGH, SCOTTISH BORDERS, SCOTLAND INCLUDE

Bonjedward House and Walled Garden

Grade B

Nether Hindhope, The Scottish Borders

Bonjedward House, Lodge

Grade C(S)

A68, The Scottish Borders

Bonjedward House, Stable, Garage, Cottages and Barn

Grade C(S)

Nether Hindhope, The Scottish Borders

Bonjedward Mill, Farm Steading

Grade B

Nether Hindhope, The Scottish Borders

Bonjedward, Jedneuk with Garden Walls

Grade C(S)

A68, The Scottish Borders

Bonjedward, Telephone Kiosk

Grade B

A68, Bonjedward, The Scottish Borders

Bonjedward, the Old Smiddy

Grade C(S)

A68, Bonjedward, The Scottish Borders

Sorting out Douglas Lairds of Bonjedward

Heraldry of the Douglasses has

4. George - alive in 1452 and 1504

5. William - alive in 1540 and 1579
6. George - alive in 1572 and 1610
7. William - alive in 1597 and 1637
8. George - alive in 1633 and 1643 and before 1682. Retour in 1682 by his son George and at the same time George the son had a retour to his grandfather William
9. George - likely had a son William
10. William - he had a son George
11. George
12. John - Retour to his grandfather William in 1754

Whereas I have

4. George c1441 to after 1514

Retour to his father George in 1452.

1458 - witness to a Notarial instrument . Witness to a retour of 'service espede' in Jedworth in 1564 or 1565. Edinburgh 1475. Mentioned in the Exchequer Rolls along with his brother William in 1476. Mentioned in the Great Seal Register in 1471, 1486, 1489 and in the Privy Council Register of 1493. Mentioned in Buccleuch papers of 1482, 1492 and 1508. Granter's seal in 1491 - renouncing the lands of Rowcastle into the hands of the Abbot of Jedworth. A witness in 1503/1504. In 1509 was a Sheriff of Roxburgh and witness to a retour of James Douglas as heir to his father William Douglas of Cavers. 1513 skirmish at Sclaterford and in 1514 Sheriff of Roxburgh

Re Jedburgh Abbey - from Jedburgh Abbey : historical and descriptive : also, The abbeys of Teviotdale, as showing the development of Gothic architecture (1894) by D Douglas - it says on page 69 that on 11th October, 1503 George Douglas of Bonjedworth was among those present at the dedication of the alter to St Ninian. Also present were Walter Scott of Buccleuch, knight and William Ker of Zare.

5. William c1467 to after 1545.

Inherited Bonjedward in place of his brother James

6. George c1490 to between 1540 to 1545

1529 Indenture to reconcile a deadly feud betwixt the Scotts and Kerrs.

16/5/1530 - seal used by George Douglas of Bonjedburgh

7. William (Willie) c1513 to after 16 August 1581.

Criminal Trials - 1536 cautioned, 1537 sheep stolen from William, 1537 cautioned.

Mentioned in the Great Seal Register of 1540/42.

A Sheriff of Roxburgh in 1545 - expedie in the tolbooth of Jedburgh on 27th October 1545 - a Commission by Mary Queen of Scots.

1548 - Calendar of State papers - Drumlanrig. 1549 mentioned in Buccleuch Numinents. 1550 iron gates of Dalkeith. 1556 fruits of par; and parson and Vicarage of Suddon . 1568 - cousin John Mow of that ilk. 1569 again mentioned in Buccleuch Numinents . 1570 Deputy Warden of Teviotdale and 1576 Deputy Warden of the Middle Marches

8. George c1540 to after 1610

George is mentioned in the Privy Council Register 1572 to 1610

In 1574 (marriage in 1573) - a marriage contract - George Douglas of Bonjedburgh, younger. 1576 mentioned with his father as a Witness. 1578 - Kirk of Scotland.

1584 to 1585 - involved in the Middle Marches under Sir Thomas Kerr of Fernihurst as Warden. 1584 - unpublished documents of English Martyrs of 1584.

Mentioned in 1598 - roll to uphold the law and the religion of the Church of Scotland. 1607/08 - Commissioner - the price of shoes

Married (1) Isobel Ker/Kerr in 1566 and (2) Margaret Stewart in 1573

9. William c1570 to after 1637

Styled the "Fiar of Bonjedward" in 1597 and in 1602 to 1610 and 1615.

1625 - A Crown charter of the lands of Oxnam, Roxburghshire. 1626 - lands at Toftilaw, Padopuill and Spittlestains. Mentioned August and September 1628. 1637 Privy Council Register.

Married (1) Rebekah/Rebecca Drummond in 1600 and (2) likely Elizabeth Drummond in c1627

Sons George c1606, Rev John Douglas c1616, Thomas Douglas c1623 and Rev James Douglas 1625 and daughter Mary c1610 who married John Douglas of Timpendean in 1632

10. George c1606 to 15 June 1682

Contract dated 1631, Mentioned in 1632 and 1633. 1643 Acts of General Assemblies. Register of Deeds - 1665, 1673 and 1682. 1680 - fined 6,000 Scots

Married Christian/Chrystane Murray in 1631

11. George c1632 to May 1695.

The George who retoured to his father George and grandfather William in 1682

In 1659 was a minor? 1683 - sufferings - sent to prison and in 1685. Testament 7 May 1695

12. William c1652 to after 6 July 1704

Parliamentary Register of 6 July 1704

Married (1) Margaret Scott in 1670 and likely (2) Beatrix Scott in 1699

Sons George c1671 and Rev Walter 1674

13. George c1671 to c1754

Retoured to his grandfather William in 1754

Many thanks to William Douglas of 'Douglas History' for being a catalyst and for his website and insight into Douglas history and family history and his constructive information and suggestions, and to Douglas Scott author of 'A Hawick Word Book' for his critical analysis and suggestions.

For hyperlink references - copy and paste or use key words - to search with your Internet search engine

Additions since 20th October, 2011 -

RETOUR

"Scots law

a : the return made to the court of chancery on a brieve of inquest with the jury's verdict thereon

b : a copy or extract of such return"

(Merriam-Webster Dictionary)

Retour

the report of any inquest which had been held to determine who was next heir to the property of a dead vassal who had held his lands of the Crown; it was in effect the reply to a brieve of inquisition. Once the inquest had made up their minds, the retour would be "retoured" (returned) to the king's Chancery. A "special retour" established the heir's right to succeed to particular lands. Scottish Archives

Network - http://www.scan.org.uk/researchrtools/glossary_r.htm

“Retours (services of heirs) Whenever a vassal died, his heir had to prove his right to inherit. In the case of a subject superior, a jury of local landowners was assembled to hear evidence and to decide whether a particular individual was the rightful heir. Their findings were written up as a return or retour to the Royal Chancery. If this was satisfactory, the Chancery would recognise the individual as the proper heir ('serve him as heir') and matters would then be put in hand to give him full title to his lands. All returns for property held by subject superiors are called special retours because they explicitly describe the property concerned. They are recorded in the records of the Chancery. In dealing with their own vassals, however, subject superiors commonly operated a simpler system. They merely satisfied themselves of a person's right to inherit (they would probably know the heir personally) and then issued a precept of clare constat, ordering their officials to grant the heir his title. While these precepts turn up in many collections of family papers in the National Archives of Scotland (NAS) and in other archives, there is no central register of them. Sometimes, however, vassals had to prove to a subject superior that they had a right to inherit a particular property, perhaps because the superior did not know them, or because for some reason he was refusing to grant title. In these circumstances, vassals could use the Chancery system as a form of legal process, to obtain a jury's opinion on their claim. If the jury's verdict was favourable, the vassal could use it to obtain the superior's consent, or to force his hand. Such returns are called general retours because they do not go into any detail about the lands concerned. These retours are recorded in the records of the Chancery (NAS ref. C22 and C28).

Understanding a retour The records of retours are in Latin until 1847, save for a period between 1652 and 1659, when they are in English. They are written in a neat, chancery handwriting. Their structure and content are very stereotyped, however, and the styles and translations given in Peter Goulesborough's 'A Formulary of Old Scots Legal Documents' (Stair Society, Edinburgh, 1985) will allow most readers to work out what a particular retour is saying. In general, a retour begins with the date of the inquest, and then provides the names of the jury, the name of the deceased, the lands concerned (if it is a special retour), and the name of the person identified as the legitimate heir..."

National Archives of Scotland -

<http://www.nas.gov.uk/guides/inheriting.asp>

Edinburgh Apprentices -

John Douglas c1640

[A John Douglas the possible father of James Douglas c1669 (12/9/1669?) may have been this apprentice cordiner or he may have been a John who was a Weaver in Jedburgh. It is all supposition.]

□ Stephen Douglas, son to late Andrew Douglas, indweller in Edinburgh, with William Cunningham, yr., merchant 3 Sept. 1656 (possibly brother to John below)

□ John Douglas, son to late Andrew Douglas, of Timpendean, with Alexander Burrellwell, cordiner 29 Oct 1656.

□ Gilbert Douglas br. germ. to the Laird of Beansedbrugh, [Bonjedward?] p. to John Weier, perriewigmaker (B) 20 Sept 1699.

□ Archd., Douglas son to John Douglas in Timpingdean, [Timpendean] p. to Bernard Ross, skinner (B) 8 Dec 1714. This Archibald is likely a son of John Douglas bef.25 July 1656, the 8th Laird of Timpendean, and Euphame Turnball c1659. Archibald would have been about 15.

□ Archd., Douglas of Timpintine, [Timpendean] p. to Archd., Angus mt [mt = master] (B) [B=Burgess] 28 Nov 1739. Refers to Archibald Douglas 1718, the 10th Laird of Timpendean



Headstone of George Douglas 1720 Jedburgh, Gardener

(likely son of James Douglas c1669 Gardener and Burgess)
and his wife Annie (Agnes) Oliver 1726 and other Douglas family members in the
Jedburgh Abbey Graveyard - from 'Find A Grave'.

**Additions since 16th January, 2013 - from Melrose Abbey Regality Records
(1915)**

A Nether Blainslie Charter -

Instrument of Sasine dated 22nd May 1582 in favour of the said William Hunter of
the said subjects ; witnesses, Robert Dowglas, son of William Dowglas in
Bonjedward, Michael Diksoun in Nether Blainslie, Charles Hoppringill, John Stirling,
Gavin Gardinar, and Thomas Gray there. Robert Alensone is notary. (f.6.)

A Calfhill Charter -

Instrument of Sasine dated 10th July 1583 given by Elizabeth; Agnes, Barbara and
Katherine Cairnecorce, sisters and lawful heirs of the deceased John Cairnecorce,
son and heir of Charles Cairnecorce of Laudhopmure, with consent of John
Hoppringill, spouse of the said Elizabeth, Charles Cairnecorce, their father, and
Adam Hoppringill in Fawnis, curators of the said Katherine, to Andrew Darling,
lawful son of Robert Darling of Apiltreleis and Christian Cairnecorce, his future
spouse, of half of the lands of Laudhopmure with pertinents and half of the marsh
of Reidcrocemoss ; witnesses, James Lauder of Quhitlisland, Andrew Dowglass in
Bonajedburgh, George Darling in Apiltreleis, John Scot, officer in Melrose, James
Hadden, notary in Boldsyd, John Hoppringill in Murehouses, and John Watsoun,
pensionary of Melrose, Wilham Brydin, clerk of the diocese of Glasgow being
notary. (f.40.)

Colmeleslie Charters -

Precept of Sasine following thereupon directed to Andrew Dowglas of Tympyndane as bailie and dated as the last. (f.117.)

Instrument of Sasine following thereon, dated 20th May 1557, given by the said Andrew Dowglass as bailie ; witnesses, Andrew Dowglas of Tinpindane, William Maben in Maxtoun, Adam Haliburtoun in Ruderfuird, David Hoppringill, monk of the monastery, Andrew Richardson of Maxtoun and William Mabene, elder, in Maxtoun. This charter is confirmed by the king on 10th June 1598. (f.117.)

A Cruik Charter -

Charter in feufarm to William Dowglas in Cruik and his heirs and assignees of the three merk lands of Cruik with pertinents now occupied by himself, paying yearly 40 s. as the old rent, with 3 s. 4 d. in augmentation, and duplication at entry of heirs. Precept is directed to Thomas Scote of Hayning and Arthur Dowglas. Dated Melrose, 8th April 1568; witnesses, Malcolm Hoppringill, chamberlain to the Abbot, Patrick, Donald and James Dowglass in Banejedward, and John Wallace in Melrose. Signed by the Commendator, and John Watson, elder, subprior, Thomas Halywell, Barnard Boustoun, John Feurros, Thomas Mayn, John Watson, younger, James Ramsay, George Weir and Alexander Ballanteine. (f.69.)

Sally E Douglas c

16th May, 2013