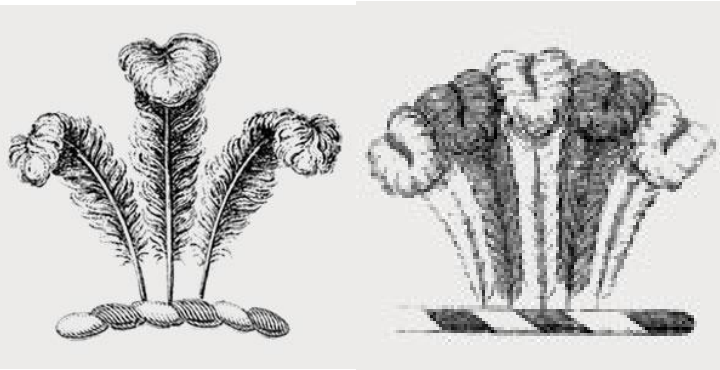


# DOUGLAS OF TIMPENDEAN



TIMPENDEAN CRESTS



OSTRICH FEATHERS – 3 OR 5

## TIMPENDEAN –

Timpendean had a few variations such as Tympynden 1499, 1500, and in 1590, Tympanedene 1506, Timpendein 1516, 1654 and 1680, Tympenden 1529, 1540, 1590, 1603 and 1604, 1810 and in 1883, Tympinton 1545, Tympendane 1548 to 1556, Timpindine 1551, Timpandean 1567, 1633, 1655, 1728, 1740 and in 1761, Timpenden 1592 to 1599, 1685, and in 1695, Tymperden 1597, Tempindene 1600, Tympiden 1611, Tumpendeane 1617, Timpendeane 1632, Tempendeane 1655, Timpintine 1666 and in 1739, Tempendean 1688, Timpinden 1691 to 1695, Timpingdean 1714, Tympyndeane 1740, Timpintoun 1748, Timperdean 1828, 1836 and in 1853 and Typpanedenne; but the choices were not as prolific as for Bonjedward.

“In the Jedburgh vernacular the place is endearingly named ‘Timp’”.  
[Timpendean from a chapter in the History of the Berwickshire Naturalist’s Club – Edinburgh 1936 to 1946...]

“‘Dean’ apparently defines the small valley or ravine to the east of the tower... The early available forms of the first component are Timpin, Timpen, Tympen, and occasionally Tempin, Tempen, and Tempan...”

[The Annals of a Border Club (the Jedforest): and biographical notices of the families connected therewith – George Tancred – Jedburgh, T S Small – 1899].

Timpendean – In the ‘Muir’ and surrounding woods is evidence of several oval British camps and one of Roman construction on which has been built the border tower (initially a fortified tower house) of Timpendean. On the Muir are several tumuli (mounds of earth and/or stone – they could be burial sites?). Several of the tumuli were opened without result, only one with remarkable features. These tumuli were composed of large boulders. These mounds could be natural or artificial. The Muir is also crossed by a Roman Road. [The Antiquarian or Antiquary of 1871].

Timpendean from a chapter in the History of the Berwickshire Naturalist’s Club – Edinburgh 1936 to 1946...Timpendean Castle or Tower was a place visited by the Club in 1938 –

As a result this is one version of the story of Timpendean -----

“...Though the family of Douglas of Timpendean was founded in 1479, the tower is undoubtedly of a later date. The family home first built here towards the end of the fifteenth century was doubtless a modest edifice of stone and timber. But when in 1535 parliament enacted that each important Scottish landowner should build a substantial stronghold ‘of stane and lyme’ and that on a scale in accordance with the extent of his possessions, in order to defend himself, his tenants, and his good in troublous times, a stouter, more durable structure was necessitated. As it was ordered that strongholds should be finished within two years, the fortalice of Timpendean, if built (as is highly probable) in accordance with this edict, cannot be later than 1539 nor earlier than 1537...”

A plan of Timpendean Farm, drawn by William Crawford in 1791 (now preserved in the Marquis of Lothian’s estate office), shows that the present farmhouse was not then built, and the old fortalice was still occupied as a house, the property of ‘William Douglas Esq’. Standing in the ‘Cow Park’ (as the precinct was then named), this edifice had an ‘Avenue’ leading from its northern door directly across the lawn and down the slope, where the line of it even today is quite clearly marked. The edifice is shown with a northern exposure, and is represented as having dark blue roofing, also windows of such number and regular arrangement as the existing north

wall shows to have been impossible. The plan further shows that the field immediately to the south west of the castle was named the 'Dovecote Park'. The dovecote which this term commemorated has long since completely disappeared...

Conceivably, the tower (Tower house) was inhabited until about the time when the present mansion of Timpendean Farm was ready for occupation, early in the last century (19<sup>th</sup>). While the date of the abandonment of the fort as a dwelling house has not been found, an approximation can be reached. When John Ainslie (a native of Jedburgh) compiled his map of Scotland in 1800, his Timpendean was still the old tower, and to him the present farmhouse had no existence. Before 1822, however, when the Kinghorns, Cranston and Clark produced their map of Roxburghshire, Timpendean House had been built and the fortalice abandoned to decay...

The chief protection of this Border fortalice or peel tower perhaps lay in its standing on a secondary road. There is indeed but one record of it in history, and that as a mere item on a list. When Hertford, burning to revenge the disgrace to English arms suffered at Ancrum Moor in February, 1545, invaded the Borderland in the following September, he exacted fearful retribution. In the long list of places captured and burned, razed or cast down, the two towers of Bonjedward, the Laird of Bonjedward's dwelling house, and Timpendean were included in the thirtysix places so treated 'on the river of Tiviot'..."See #

# From the State papers of 1746 'It is possible, however, that the Bonjedward strongholds, or at least the Laird's residence, did not suffer harsh measures. For writing to Henry VIII on 18<sup>th</sup> September, 1545, Hertford stated that various local men, including the Laird of Bonjedward, came to him at Jedburgh and promised support of English policy. In return Hertford agreed to spare their dwelling houses, but he informed the sovereign that their "fermes and all their cornes" were burned'.

"...The history of the owners of this fair estate invites notice. A few years earlier after Bannockburn, the grateful Bruce thought good to reward the 'good Sir James' with a large grant of Crown territory, including lands which he had helped to wrest from the English. Hence, on 6<sup>th</sup> May, 1320 the King Robert granted him the mercat town, castle, forest and mains of Jedburgh, together with Bonjedward and other possessions...

George Douglas, the first Earl of Angus, who in 1398 became their owner, had a natural daughter (correction by me – a natural sister) Margaret (Douglas) who married Thomas (Johnston/Johnson). Subsequently... (after the death of George Douglas – by me)... On 10<sup>th</sup> November, 1404, Isabella (Douglas), Countess of Mar (and Garioch and the legitimate half sister of George) granted her half- sister Margaret Douglas and her husband Thomas (they took the name of Douglas) 'the Mains of Bonjedwort (Bonjedward) and pertinents, and twenty merks of land near it', to be held by them in conjunct fee, and after them by John of Douglas (their son) and his heirs...

By a charter, dated at Bonjedward on 1<sup>st</sup> July, 1479 George Douglas of Bonjedward, with the consent of James, his eldest son and heir apparent, gave to his son Andrew 'all and hail the lands of Tympyndean' with its pertinents, lying within the territory of Bonjedworth, Regality of Jedworth Forrest...

To the charter the donor appended his seal of arms; and by a precept of sasine Andrew (Douglas) was proudly infeft in his new possessions..."

In the earlier period of occupancy the Douglasses of Timpendean held these lands in feudal tenure of the Douglasses of Bonjedward, who again held their estates of the line of Angus as vassals of the King. When in 1528 James V escaped from the toils of the Earl of Angus, he disgraced that arbitrary stepfather, restored Scott of Buccleuch to favour, and hence gave the latter many of the Douglas' lands, including those of Bonjedward and Timpendean. But in 1540 this King, 'for good service' granted to William Douglas of Bonjedburgh (Bonjedward), his heirs and assigns, the lands of Bonjedburgh with the tower and the grove, and the lands of Tympendean, incorporating them in the free barony of Bonjedburgh, the holders rendering yearly a red rose in the name of blanchferm'.

On 15<sup>th</sup> January, 1680, William Ker of Abbotrule was retoured heir of his father Charles (Ker) in various possessions, including 'the teinds of the lands of Timpendean...'

My endeavor is to build up a picture of Timpendean from extracts and snippets which refer to this historic Douglas stronghold and farm and it's farmlands. Sometimes I have cited more than one source for an historic

event.

The basic information on Timpendean is from 'A System of Heraldry' by Alexander Nisbet. Also useful was the Heraldry of the Douglasses by G Harvey Johnston.

All the Douglas Lairds of this Timpendean line were from father to son. Except for the 12<sup>th</sup> to the 13<sup>th</sup> who were brothers.

1st Andrew (Andro) Douglas c1466 Timpendean to c1527. Timpendean was granted to Andrew on 1/7/1479. Andrew Douglas had presumably died by 7 February, 1527.

Andrew's father George Douglas 4<sup>th</sup> Bonjedward gave Andrew Douglas the lands of Timpendean on 1<sup>st</sup> July, 1479 with the consent of his eldest brother James Douglas who was to inherit Bonjedward. James must have died as Bonjedward went to another brother William Douglas.

25 May, 1492 – 'Charter by Walter Turnbull of Gargunnock, and his son, to Andrew Douglas of the lands of Hassendeanbank'. (Manuscripts Division - Minto Charters at the National Library of Scotland).

26 May, 1492 – 'Precept of Sasine by Walter Turnbull, and his son, William, for enfeoffing Andrew Douglas for the lands of Hassendeanbank'. (Manuscripts Division - Minto Charters at the National Library of Scotland).

26 May, 1492 – 'Instrument of Sasine in favour of Andrew Douglas of the lands of Hassendeanbank'. (Manuscripts Division - Minto Charters at the National Library of Scotland).

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.

9 March, 1499-1500. Instrument of sasine proceeding on precept following ... and 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 Wynterhope and William Spens. Notary - Richard Gibson, Glasgow. [Papers of the Earl of Morton - National Archives of Scotland].

Thomas Rutherford was slaughtered in Jedburgh Abbey in about 1504. In this exploit George Douglas the Laird of Bonjedward was accompanied by his brother John and by a younger generation – his son Andrew Douglas the Laird of Timpendean and another son Robert. (Robert was probably the father of the Rev John Douglas c1494 to 1500 who was the Archbishop and Chancellor of the University of St Andrews from 1572 to 1574. He was one of the six Johns who wrote the Scots Confession of 1560).

There were others as well, involved in the slaughter of Thomas Rutherford.

28 August, 1504. “Speciale Respuyt in favor of the ‘men, kin, tenentis, factouris and servants’ of Robert Archbishop of Glasgow; and especially for the slaughter of umquhile Thomas Ruthirfurde within the Abbay of Jedworthe.” Among those listed in the ‘Respite’ were – George Douglace of Bone-Jedworthe, Andro Douglas, Johne Douglas, Robert Douglas, William Douglas, Master Stevin Douglas, Johne Douglase in Jedworthe and David Douglace in Jedworthe. ‘Dumfreis’.

Master Stevin Douglas was likely to have been the young son of Andro (Andrew) Douglas of Timpendean.

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 Tympanedene (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. Andrew’s spouse is unknown.

Andrew’s children were Archibald Douglas c1495 Timpendean and (Master) Stevin Douglas c1497.

Andrew Douglas must have died in 1527 as his son Archibald was infefted with the lands of Hassendeanbank (owned by Andrew Douglas). Minto Charters - Percept of Clar/Clare Constat for lands at Hassendeanbank – 24 December, 1527. (A Percept of Clar/Clare Constat relates to heir of a deceased vassal).

The Instrument of Sasine in favour of Archibald Douglas of Timpendean was dated 7 February, 1527. (Minto Charters).

2nd Archibald Douglas c1495 Timpendean to c1537 & Ann Marshall c1499 Lanton m 15 June 1517 at Lanton, Roxburghshire.

Ann Marshall was the daughter of Peter Marshall of Lanton. (Petrum Mershell in Latin).

On account of his marriage Archibald received some lands, presumably at Lanton (Precept of sasine dated 15 June, 1517). [The Annals of a Border Club (the Jedforest): and biographical notices of the families connected therewith – George Tancred – Jedburgh, T S Small – 1899].

10 Mar – 1518-1519 – “Letter of Reversion by William Steygell, burgess of Edinburgh, in favour of Robert Young, burgess of Jedburgh, respecting an annual rent of 3 pounds secured over Robert’s tenement in Canongait of Jedburgh, on south side thereof, between land of Andrew Douglas on east and Patrick Jonston on west...” (NAS Scotland). The reference is probably to Andrew Douglas of Timpendean.

Archibald is mentioned in the Great Seal Register of 1527 and in 1527 he had a gift of lands in Lanton.

Archibald and Ann Douglas had Andrew Douglas c1519 Timpendean. They may also have had Hugonis (Hugh) Douglas c1522 and Stephani (Stephen) Douglas in c1524. [Scottish Record Office].

Archibald Douglas c1495 died after 1537.

3rd Andrew Douglas c1519 Timpendean & Katherine Gladstanes/Gledstains c1520 Lanton m c1537.

Katherine was the daughter and co-heiress of William Gladstanes/Gledstains of Lanton.

In 'A British Frontier? – Lairds and Gentlemen of the Eastern Borders 1540 to 1603 by Maureen M Meikle 2004 – it says that Andrew Douglas was a minor when he married but he was free to choose his own bride. It is not clear whether it was this Andrew or his son Andrew, but most probably it was this Andrew Douglas.

It was said that Andrew Douglas of Timpendean was granted his own Wardship. 'Sometimes guardians were incongruously appointed while the father or grandfather was still alive. This anomaly occurred when the custom of infefting an heir in lands as 'a fair', before his father died, backfired with the predecease of the heir. The lands then went to a brother or son, whichever was the deceased's heir, rather than reverting to the father'. [lairds and gentlemen, a study of the landed families of the Eastern Anglo-Scottish families c1540 to 1603. Vol 1. Maureen Manuel Meikle – University of Edinburgh – November, 1988].

In the case of Andrew Douglas, just mentioned he may have been only about 16 when his father died. It appears that he needed a guardian till he reached his majority? Was that at the age of 18? I suppose the guardianship was also required because he married as a minor?

I have found this 'Andrew Douglas was granted his own ward and marriage'. [lairds and gentlemen, a study of the landed families of the Eastern Anglo-Scottish families c1540 to 1603. Vol 2. Maureen Manuel Meikle – University of Edinburgh – November, 1988].

Between 1548 and 1556 – there was a remission recorded at Jedburgh involving Hugonis (Hugh) Douglas, Stephani (Stephen) Douglas and Andree or Dand Douglas of Tympendane and Hugonis (Hugh) Douglas of Bone-Jedburgh and Alexandri (Alexander) Douglas and Roberti (Robert) Douglas of 'Auld Jedburgh'. [Scottish Record Office].

On 26 March, 1551, "the 'auld band of Roxburgh' was drawn up and signed at Jedburgh. 'Andro Douglas of Timpindine' was one of the numerous Border lairds who thus pledged allegiance to the young Queen Mary". [The Annals of a Border Club (the Jedforest): and biographical notices of the families connected therewith – George Tancred – Jedburgh, T S Small – 1899].



Andrew and Katherine Douglas had Andrew Douglas c1538 Timpendean and Patrick (Patie) Douglas c1558 Timpendean.

It is said that Andrew Douglas c1519 died pre 1562. [lairds and gentlemen, a study of the landed families of the Eastern Anglo-Scottish families c1540 to 1603. Vol 2. Maureen Manuel Meikle – University of Edinburgh – November, 1988]. This article also said that Andrew Douglas had two sons.

Andrew Douglas was a Bailiff of Melrose Abbey in 1557. [lairds and gentlemen, a study of the landed families of the Eastern Anglo-Scottish families c1540 to 1603. Vol 2. Maureen Manuel Meikle – University of Edinburgh – November, 1988].

4th Andrew Douglas c1538 Timpendean died after c1601 (perhaps even up to 1610) & Margaret Turnbull c1540 Ancrum Mill, Roxburghshire m 10 December 1562.

Margaret Turnbull was the daughter of Gavin Turnbull of Ancrum Mill, Roxburghshire.

Andrew was sometimes known as Dand Douglas. Dand is the Scottish diminutive of Andrew meaning Saint.

Andrew Douglas is mentioned in the Great Seal Register of 1574 to 1575.

Andrew Douglas is also mentioned in the Privy Council Register of 1576, 1585, 1591 and 1592.

‘Andree (Andrew) Dowglas, nune (nowadays?) de Tympynden’ was mentioned on 9 March, 1580-1594 in regard to a Sasine. [Scotland. Court of Exchequer].

In 1585 Andrew Douglas is mentioned in the Privy Council Register as being the brother of Patie Douglas.

On 10 December, 1585 “ ‘Andro Douglas of Tympendean (alias Dand)’ was charged to appear with others before the Privy Council because of suspected disaffection, but nominally concerning their obedience to the king and ‘the quieting of the countrie’ “. [The Annals of a Border Club (the Jedforest): and biographical notices of the families connected therewith – George Tancred – Jedburgh, T S Small – 1899].

In 1590 it appears to be Andrew Douglas on the ‘Roll of Clans’.

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>

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 Litleclane, Ker. L. of Greynhede, Ker. L. of Corbet, Ker. Gradon, Ker. Ker of Gaitschaw. Mow [flow or Molle] (of that Ilk). Haddon [Murray]. Sheriff of Teviotdaill, 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 Turnbills 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 Cavers. Howpasloth, 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. Carncors of Colmislie.

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

1598 – In that year Andrew Douglas was a Juror at the Jedburgh Sheriff Court. He was also a Juror in 1600 and 1601. [lairds and gentlemen, a study of the landed families of the Eastern Anglo-Scottish families c1540 to 1603. Vol 2. Maureen Manuel Meikle – University of Edinburgh – November, 1988].

In about 1600 Andrew Douglas is recorded as being part of an Inquest for lands in Rulewater.

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.

Andrew and Margaret Douglas had Stephen (Stevin) Douglas c1567.

[lairds and gentlemen, a study of the landed families of the Eastern Anglo-Scottish families c1540 to 1603. Maureen Manuel Meikle – University of Edinburgh – November, 1988]. Also said that there was one son.

5th Stephen (Steven/Stevin) Douglas c1567, said to be of Timpandean (Timpendean) & Jean/Jane Halyburton/Haliburton c1573 Muirhouselaw, Roxburghshire m 20 May 1595.

Jean Halyburton/Haliburton was the daughter of Andrew Halyburton of Muirhouselaw.

### Halyburton/Haliburton

[From Genealogical Memoirs of the family of Sir Walter Scott, Bart of Abbotsford by Charles Rogers – 1877].

I have extracted a bit of a scanty picture on Halyburton/Haliburton but the idea is to connect Andrew Halyburton/Haliburton of Muirhouselaw and his daughter Jean to the Timpendean line of Douglas.

‘The name Burton is derived from the Norse bur, a storehouse, and dun, pronounced toon, a fort or castle. At one end of two Burton farms (in Berwickshire) was erected a chapel...the locality was known as Haly (Holy) Burton. Walter, son of David, under the designation of Walterus de Halyburton, confirmed a gift made by his father in 1176, of the church of Halyburton to the Abbey of Kelso...

Henry Haliburton, descended from the Lords Halyburton received from Archibald (the Grim) Earl of Douglas in August, 1407, the lands of Muirhouselaw in Berwickshire. One of his sons married Isabel de Mertoun, heiress of Mertoun, and their son William Haliburton, succeeded to the maternal estate of Mertoun...

William Haliburton was the father of four sons, Walter, David, George and William. Walter Haliburton, the eldest, succeeded him in the lands of Mertoun...

On 16<sup>th</sup> December, 1584 a Henry Haliburton obtained service as heir to Mark Haliburton of Mertoun, his father, in the lands of Mertoun. He was succeeded in these lands by his son, John Haliburton, on 29<sup>th</sup> April, 1601...

The second or third son of William Haliburton of Mertoun was George Haliburton, who received the lands of Muirhouseslaw...

John Haliburton of Muirhouseslaw had a daughter Agnes, who married George Haliburton of Dryburgh and Newmains. He died in 1606...

Andrew Halyburton/Haliburton of Muirhouseslaw, living in 1573, had a daughter Jean (or Jane) who married Stephen Douglas, son of Andrew Douglas of Tympendean on 29<sup>th</sup> May, 1595'.

In about 1611 'Stevin Douglas of Tympiden' was cautioned. (Privy Council Register).

Stevin Douglas had to pay a fine of 100 pounds, he was represented by Robert Douglas, a Burgess of Jedburgh. [Scotland Privy Council]. Perhaps Robert Douglas was an uncle, brother or cousin to Stevin (Stephen)?

1617 – Register of the Privy Council of Scotland (Renewed Band by a number of the Border lairds for the good conduct of their men, servants and tenants). There were many who signed up including 'Williame Douglas of Bonjedburgh' and 'Stevin Douglas of Tumpendeane'.

Stephen and Jean Douglas had John Douglas c1608 Timpendean, and Andrew (Andro) Douglas c1612.

Andrew Douglas c1612 the second son was an indweller in Edinburgh in the 1656.

Andrew Douglas c1612 and his wife had – Issobell bap 28 July, 1639 in Jedburgh, John Douglas c1640 (An Apprentice Cordiner in Edinburgh in 1656 with Alexander Burrellwell), Stephen Douglas c1641 (An Apprentice to William Cunningham 'younger' Merchant in Edinburgh on 3/9/1656. At this time it said that Andrew Douglas was an indweller in Edinburgh), Thomas bap 19 Nov. 1648 in Jedburgh and Jenet bap 14 Dec. 1650 in Jedburgh.

Andrew Douglas c1612 had died by September, 1656.

Stephen Douglas c1641 may have been Stevin Douglas who was a Vintner in Edinburgh in 1663. [Record Office Scotland].

Stephen Douglas c1567 is mentioned in 1633 in regard to the marriage of his son John Douglas.

[lairds and gentlemen, a study of the landed families of the Eastern Anglo-Scottish families c1540 to 1603. Maureen Manuel Meikle – University of Edinburgh – November, 1988]. Here it says that Stephen had one son.

I think that my (our) James Douglas 12 September, 1669 Jedburgh – Gardener (Gardiner) and Burgess fits in here – being a son of John Douglas c1640 who was the Apprentice Cordiner in Edinburgh in 1656. John may have been born in Jedburgh or Edinburgh.

I think that John Douglas c1640 may have had the following children –

- William Douglas baptized on 6/8/1668 at Jedburgh
- James Douglas born 12/9/1669 at Jedburgh. John is not listed in the IGI, but I have had a look at the reels at least four times and there is a faint entry – James son of John 12 September, 1669. No career or occupation is listed for John Douglas c1640. In 1669 he may have even been a Weaver in Jedburgh. In his early 20's James Douglas 1699 is listed as a Gardener living at 'the Caingate quarter' (Canongate) in Jedburgh. At about the same time a William Douglas is listed as a Gardener at 'the Tounhead quarter' in Jedburgh [Scotlands People]. I think that William is likely to be the brother of James.
- John Douglas baptized on 21/9/1673 at Jedburgh
- Jonnet Douglas baptized on 7/9/1679 at Jedburgh
- Andrew Douglas baptized on 20/3/1681 at Jedburgh. Andrew was a Gardener and for a short period at Soldier in Flanders. Andrew's father was a John Douglas (from the reels). James Douglas 12/9/1669 witnessed baptism entries for this Andrew Douglas.
- George Douglas baptized on 7/9/1684 at Jedburgh

From the entries on the reels I think that William Douglas, John Douglas and George Douglas were all Gardeners in Jedburgh.

James Douglas 12/9/1669 was married twice –

- 1. Isobell (2) Couman/Cowman/Comon bap. 15 May 1681 at Jedburgh. Her father was Thomas Couman c1650, a Gardener in

Jedburgh. Isobell died c1708. Isobell Couman also had a brother Thomas Couman 1677 Jedburgh who was a Gardener. She also had sisters – Isobell (1) Couman 1674, Agnes Couman 1679 and Margaret Couman 1686.

Isobell's children with James Douglas 1669 were – Cicilia Douglas 1707 Jedburgh and William Douglas 1708 Jedburgh.

- 2. Jonet/Jonnet/Jennat Olipher (Oliphant) bap. 20/2/1687 at Jedburgh. Her parents were James Oliphant bap. 28/6/1644 Jedburgh and Margaret Lawley/Laidley c1653.

Jonet's children with James Douglas possibly were (father's name only given) – John Douglas born 1/8/1717 and bap. 6/8/1717 – in Jedburgh and Mary Douglas May, 1719 Jedburgh.

Children where James Douglas 1669 was certainly the father – (Gardener against his name) – George Douglas born 15/9/1720 and bap. 16/9/1720 Jedburgh, Margaret Douglas born 9/5/1722 and bap. 13/5/1722 Jedburgh and James Douglas born 22/10/1727 and bap. 1/11/1727 Jedburgh.

In 1613 'a commission was issued by William Douglas of Cavers, to try George Douglas of cattle theft'. This could be about George Douglas of Bonjedward?

In 1614 'George Douglas of Cavers was excommunicated for the slaughter of Mr George Douglas of Timpenden in 1614'.

(Thesis – Law and Order on the Anglo-Scottish Border 1603 – 1707 by Catherine M F Ferguson – University of St Andrews in 1981).

However, it might refer to George Douglas of Bonjedward and not Timpendean. I have no record of a George Douglas of Timpendean around this time.

6th John Douglas c1608 Timpendean & Mary Douglas c1610 of Bonjedward m 4 April 1632. (Great Seal Register).

John Douglas is referred to in Latin as Joanni, Mary as Maria and Miriam and Stephen John's father as Stephani and Stephanus. Timpendean at this time it was spelt Timpendeane.

John Douglas and Mary Douglas (of Bonjedward) had William Douglas c1633 Timpendean.

John Douglas is mentioned in the Great Seal Register in 1633.

In 1661 there was – ‘Information for the laird of Bonjedburgh and his curators, anent (concerning) settlement to be made for his only sister, to provide for her necessary ailment and such a provision for advancing hir (her) to a condition of marriage with a gentleman of hir (her) awin (own) qualitie’. (National Archives of Scotland).

This concerns George’s sister Mary Douglas who had married John Douglas 6<sup>th</sup> of Timpendean. John Douglas had died by 1643 as the lands of Timpendean were life-rented by his widow. (Land Tax Rolls for Roxburghshire).

7th William Douglas c1633 Timpendean to 1688 Timpendean & Alison Turnbull c1635 Minto, Roxburghshire m 29 May 1655 and contract of 27 July 1655 at Minto, Roxburghshire.

Alison Turnbull was the daughter of John Turnbull of Barnhills, Minto and Elizabeth Elliot of Stubs/Stabs.

“Alison was the grand-daughter of Sir Gilbert Elliot of Stobs...” [The Annals of a Border Club (the Jedforest): and biographical notices of the families connected therewith – George Tancred – Jedburgh, T S Small – 1899].

In about 1648 – “Service of William Douglas of Timpendean to his father John Douglas of Timpendean in the lands and tenandry of Timpendean, in the territory of Bonjedburgh and lordship and regality of Jedburgh Forest...two mercates of land in Langtoun, and third part of the ten mecates of Langtoun,lately belonging to the deceased William Glaidstanes of Langtoun, in the hands of the King since 18 November last”. [Scottish Record Society].

It was said in the Heraldry of the Douglasses that William Douglas was retoured to his father (John) on 29<sup>th</sup> May, 1655.

William Douglas was retoured to his father John Douglas “in certain lands in ‘the toune and territories of Langtoun’ (Lanton) on 29 May, 1655...” [The Annals of a Border Club (the Jedforest): and biographical notices of

the families connected therewith – George Tancred – Jedburgh, T S Small – 1899].

On May 29, 1655 – ‘William Douglas of Tempendeane, heir of John Douglas of Tempendeane, his father – in the thrid (third) part of the 10 merk land of Langtoun within the towne and territorie of Langtoun...2 merkland within the said towne and terrotorie of Langtoun...’ [Scottish Record Office – no 217].

William Douglas and Alison (Turnbull) Douglas had 7 children all born in Jedburgh – John 1656 Jedburgh, Elisabeth 1657 Jedburgh, Andrew (Andro) 1658 Jedburgh, William 1658 Jedburgh (twins), Robert Johnne 1660 Jedburgh, George 1661 Jedburgh and Alisone 1663 Jedburgh.

Andrew (Andro) Douglas 1658 Jedburgh married Helen Scott on 21 Jul. 1691 in Jedburgh and they had –

- Andrew (Andro) Douglas 1692 Hownam,
- John Douglas 1694 Hownam and
- James Douglas bap 21 Jun 1696 Hownam, Roxburghshire.

Children of Andrew (Andro) Douglas 1692 Hownam are:

- Jenet Douglas, b. 1714, Hownam, Roxburghshire, Scotland.
- Barbary Douglas, b. 1717, Hownam, Roxburghshire, Scotland.
- Mary Douglas, b. 1724, Hownam, Roxburghshire, Scotland.

[From Graham Sword a Douglas of Bonjedward and Timpendean descendant].

George Douglas 1661 Jedburgh married an unknown spouse and they had the following children in Hownam –

- William Douglas 1691,
- Margaret Douglas 1693,
- James (1) Douglas bap. 4 Jun 1694,
- James (2) Douglas bap. 27 Sep 1696 Hownam (Married Bessie Broun in 1718 in Jedburgh),
- Isobell Douglas 1689,
- Agnes Douglas 1702 and
- Janet Douglas 1704.

Children of William Douglas 1691 Hownam are:



- Margaret Douglas, b. 1712, Oxnam, Roxburgh, Scotland.
- Isabel Douglas, b. 1715, Jedburgh, Roxburgh, Scotland.
- Susanna Douglas, b. 1718, Jedburgh, Roxburgh, Scotland.
- John Douglas, b. 1720, Jedburgh, Roxburgh, Scotland.
- Euphan Douglas, b. 1721, Jedburgh, Roxburgh, Scotland.
- Archibald Douglas, b. 1725, Jedburgh, Roxburgh, Scotland.
- William Douglas, b. 1727, Jedburgh, Roxburgh, Scotland.

[From Graham Sword a Douglas descendant].

Children of James (2) Douglas bap 27 Sep, 1696 and Bessie Broun are:

- George Douglas, b. May 24, 1719, Jedburgh, Roxburghshire, Scotland; d. September 16, 1801; Stepchild.
- Elizabeth Douglas, b. 1722, Jedburgh, Roxburghshire, Scotland; Stepchild.
- Margaret Douglas, b. 1723, Jedburgh, Roxburghshire, Scotland; Stepchild.
- John Douglas, b. 1724, Jedburgh, Roxburghshire, Scotland; Stepchild.
- Andrew Douglas, b. 1726, Jedburgh, Roxburghshire, Scotland; Stepchild.
- Isobell Douglas, b. 1729, Jedburgh, Roxburghshire, Scotland; d. April 24, 1755; Stepchild.

[From Graham Sword a Douglas descendant].

8th John Douglas bap 25 July 1656 Jedburgh & Eupham/Euphame Turnbull c1659 Bowden, Roxburghshire m 6 December 1679 at Jedburgh.

Euphame's parents were – William Turnbull of Sharpelaw and Christian Ker – daughter of William Ker of Newton and Ann Douglas from Cavers.

“Eupham was a descendant of Sir Archibald Douglas of Cavers...” [The Annals of a Border Club (the Jedforest): and biographical notices of the families connected therewith – George Tancred – Jedburgh, T S Small – 1899].

John and Euphame Douglas had 9 children – Christian (1) (was a female name then) 1680 Jedburgh, William 1684 Timpendean, Alisone 1686 Jedburgh, John 1691 Jedburgh, Euphan 1693 Jedburgh, Mary 1695 Jedburgh, Christian (2) 1696 Jedburgh, George 1696 Jedburgh (twins), and Archibald 1699 Jedburgh.

Euphan Douglas 1693 married William Grey, on 15<sup>th</sup> December, 1725 at Jedburgh.

Christian (2) Douglas 1696 married William Smeall/Smeal on 27 November, 1717 in Jedburgh, Roxburghshire.

Archibald Douglas 1699 was an Apprentice Skinner on 8/12/1714 in Edinburgh with Bernard Ross, Burgess and Skinner

In November, 1684 Eupham Turnbull, spouse to John Douglas of Timpendean was fined "... for 'with-drawing' from the Parish Kirks and 'other irregularities' by the Sheriff of Roxburghshire". She was fined ...pounds and "the said John was fined 1288 pounds..." It was part of the Sufferings. (by Robert Wodrow).

"This Eupham was a lady of independent mind and refused to attend the Anglicised services of the church in the troublous times of Charles II. For this insubordination and other irregularities, her husband and she were summoned to appear with other Borderers before the Privy Council in 1684, and the laird of Sharplaw had to give a bond of caution for 1405 pounds Scots for his daughter and son-in-law". [The Annals of a Border Club (the Jedforest): and biographical notices of the families connected therewith – George Tancred – Jedburgh, T S Small – 1899].

John Douglas was Retoured to his father William on 17 January, 1688.

The Hearth Tax at Scotlands Places for 1691-1695, shows that there were 3 hearths listed for John Douglas of Timpinden.

In 1694 John Douglas had lands at Langtown, Roxburghshire.

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 ... (Parliament of Scotland).

Anne: Translation 5 August 1704 –

Act anent supply ... Douglas of Bonjedburgh, Douglas of Timpendean, William Ainslie of Blackhill, Thomas Rutherford ... (Parliament of Scotland).

John Douglas 1656 died c1718.

These snippets indicate that Douglas of Timpendean was obviously involved with the machinations of what was referred to as the 'Reformed Church' in Jedburgh Abbey –

In May, 1668 the Provost of Jedburgh Abbey said that he '... "had met with my Lord Ker and Sir Thomas Ker, and that my lord desired the burgh (Jedburgh) would consent to give (monies) for rebuilding the old fabric or rinks (links)..." it was in short, a suggestion to leave the church under the tower and to build one in the nave. 'It was said that in about 1702 '...There was to be 'an allocation in consequence of the repairs on the fabric...made on the basis of the original division by Douglas of Timpendean, Stewart of Stewartfield, and the magistrates, appointed by the heritors for that purpose (Heritors' Records)...In 1727 Provosts Richardson and Douglas obtained "liberty to build lofts" over the localities of the Marquess of Lothian, Sir J Rutherford and Bonjedward ..." ' In 1732 there was discussion, which had been obviously ongoing over the years about who would sit where. Specific locations eg lofts and pews were allocated to the gentry who lived within and around Jedburgh, and their tenants were also included. [Jedburgh Abbey – Historical and Descriptive by James Wilson – 1998].

Douglas of Bonjedward was also involved through money contributions to the restoration work on the Jedburgh Abbey.

9th William Douglas 18 July 1684 Timpendean - died 1730 & Jean/Jane Rutherford 12 February 1684 Edgerston, Roxburghshire died 8 February, 1748 (Edinburgh Testaments) m 22 February 1718.

Jean/Jane was the daughter of Thomas Rutherford/Rutherford of (Rutherford or) Wells, Edgerston, Hunthill and that ilk. It was said that he acquired Bonjedward in about 1710 to 1715, and that Susan/Susanna Riddell of Minto was his wife.

John Rutherford/Rutherford was the father of Thomas mentioned above. John had four sons and Thomas was the third. Thomas Rutherford or Rutherford succeeded his father John and his brother Andrew Rutherford who died in 1718 without issue. Thomas Rutherford acquired the lands of Bonjedward and Mounthooly as part of his inheritance. He also inherited the lands of Hunthill and Seraisburgh from Robert, Lord Rutherford and with that estate he also inherited the title of Lord Rutherford. [A

genealogical and heraldic dictionary of the landed gentry of Great Britain and Ireland – Sir Bernard Burke – 1852].

Thomas Rutherford had five children – John, Barbara, Jane or Jean, Susan, Agnes and Violet.

Before marrying William Douglas of Timpendean, Jean/Jane Rutherford or Rutherford had been married to George Wilkie of Brigghaug. (Burkes Landed Gentry).

By 1707 a large proportion of the lands of Bonjedward appear to have been sold to the Laird of Wells who was Thomas Rutherford/Rutherford. Half these lands were sold to Wells with the Lairds of Bonjedward and Wells effectively having half shares each (of disjointed areas) – Bonjedward mains, Ploughstilt, farm-acres, mill and teinds. Besides, the Laird of Bonjedward had half shares of lands at Mounthooly (Admiral Elliot) and lands at Woodend, Roundhaugh and Newmill. The Laird of Bonjedward was rated at 1533, with 200 additionally being for Timpendean and Langtoun.

The Laird of Bonjedward also owned some of Bonjedward Mains on his own, rated at 909.

The Bonjedward Laird had also liferented (and this was taken into account in the Roxburghshire land rate calculations above) – East end of Bonjedward Mains, Westmains of Bonjedward, Ashiebank and Cray's Park, Pastureground, West Huntknow, Parktown and Sheeprig, Horsepark at Place and Sunnybraepark. Haugh now belonged to Sir John Scott of Ancrum and some grounds into Simpson's Yetts was now owned by John Reid.

It is a complex picture and it lacks detail and thus certainty.

In 1707 William Douglas of Timpendean was charged 866 pounds.

It was made up of 567 pounds on land belonging to the Douglasses. That 567 was composed of Six Husband lands of Timpendean 158, Lands of Timpendean liferented in 1643 at 260, lands in Langtoun acquired between 1678 and 1707 at 149.

Plus, lands in Langtoun acquired from Capt. (Captain) Scott 299. (Scotlands Places).

On 3 October 1711, George Douglas, Servant to the Laird of Timpendean married Margaret Dunn in Jedburgh.

20 July 1715 - Extract act of the baron court of Nisbitt narrating qualification by William Douglas of Timpindean as bailie thereof (National Archives of Scotland).

William Douglas or Timpendean as he was referred to, was said to be 'very noysie' at the old Black Bull Inn, Jedburgh, in 1726. The sword murder of Colonel Stewart of Stewartfield (Hartrigge) occurred at the event held there. <http://www.mainlesson.com/display.php?author=langjohn&book=border&story=murder>

In 1728 William Douglas is mentioned – 'Selkirk Town, complains William Douglas of Timpendean upon John Fairgrieve late Deacon of Hammermmen in Selkirk'. (Archives Hub at Hawick).

William's testament is listed as an Edinburgh Testament 'William Douglas of Timpandean – See Jean Rutherford'. (No date given for William).

William Douglas was "given as the ninth of the line by Nisbet and the heraldist, who recorded about this time that the family arms were those of Douglas 'quartered with these of Gladstones'. These arms, featuring a heart surrounded by a crown..." [The Annals of a Border Club (the Jedforest): and biographical notices of the families connected therewith – George Tancred – Jedburgh, T S Small – 1899].

William and Jean/Jane Douglas had 5 children – Archibald 1718 Jedburgh, Susanna 1718 Jedburgh (twins), John 1720 Jedburgh, Euphan/Euphemia 1721 Jedburgh and William 1727 Jedburgh.

Susanna Douglas 1718 married Robert Clerk and Euphan/Euphemia Douglas married George Balderston. Robert Clerk's father was John Clerk.

Susanna Douglas daughter of the late 'William Douglas of Timpandean' was mentioned on 7 August, 1740 – it said Mrs Susanna Douglas.

About 'Eupha Douglas of Timpendean' – "Beneath are remains of the Rev William Simpson DD, one of the Ministers of Edinburgh who died in 1831. Jane Douglas Balderston his wife (first) 1786, Eupha Douglas of Timpendean, her mother 1794...Euphemia Simpson, eldest daughter of the

Rev William Simpson DD.” [The Epitaphs and Monuments – Inscriptions in Greyfriars Churchyard, Edinburgh – James Brown 1867].

In 1745 of Nisbet’s Heraldry an illustration depicts the family arms of Douglas as ‘Douglas quartered with those of Gladstones’ These arms featured a heart surrounded by a crown. [Timpendean from a chapter in the History of the Berwickshire Naturalist’s Club – Edinburgh 1936 to 1946...]

10th Archibald Douglas Esq. 1718 Jedburgh – he was baptized in September, 1725 in Jedburgh.

John Douglas 1720, Archibald’s brother may have become a Surgeon in Jedburgh as he and Archibald Douglas 1718 were witnesses to the Baptisms of some of each other’s children. The John Douglas in question was a Surgeon and a Bailie (Magistrates Court) in Jedburgh. Archibald Douglas may also been a Baillie.

John Douglas, Surgeon was the father of Anne Douglas born on 29 October, 1743 and baptized on 7 November, 1743 – both events taking place at Jedburgh.

John Douglas, Surgeon had a son Archibald Douglas baptized on 26/10/1751. Archibald Douglas of Timpendean was a Witness. John Douglas, Surgeon was the father of another child born in 1753.

Was Archibald Douglas 1718 of Timpendean also a Vintner? Where an Archibald Douglas was a Witness to a Baptism for a child of John Douglas, Surgeon it appears that he signed as a Vintner and...

I notice too in this regard that in 1813 Mrs Turnbull who was at Timpendean was a Vintner.

In 1748 Archibald Douglas paid tax on 28 windows – ‘Arch, Douglas Timpintoun’. (Scotlands Places).

I wonder if they were buildings of masonry skills and stones/stonework, woodwork or thatched cottages? Or made with a combination of these materials?

There were 4 other householders who paid window tax at ‘Timpintoun’ in 1748.

Archibald Douglas married Helen Bennet 1738 Ancrum, Roxburghshire on 1 September, 1765 in Edinburgh, Midlothian.

Helen Bennet was the daughter of Andrew Bennet of Chesters, Ancrum and Ann Turnbull. Andrew and Ann married in 1737. They had Ann 1739, Isobel 1741 who married Archibald Hope, Convenor of Excise; John 1743 and Robert 1744 -1794.

Ann Turnbull was the daughter of Robert Turnbull of Standhill.

Andrew Bennet had already had a first wife Dorothy Collingwood – they married in December, 1719 at Ancrum and had a son Archibald Bennet, who must have died young, then Barbara, Alexander, Jean, Thomas, Ann and Raguel.

Barbara Bennet married James Murray of Ewes and they migrated to the USA. The latter were 3 great grandparents of Franklin D Roosevelt.

“Chesters belonged to the principal family of the name in about 1580, and descended to Robert of Chesters, whose sisters and coheirs Agnes, Helen (wife of Archibald Douglas of Tympendean) and Isobell (wife of Archibald Hope...) sold it towards the end of the eighteenth century”. [Scottish Arms...Robert Riddle Stodart – 1881].

Archibald and Helen Douglas had -

- (Major, Sir) William Douglas 1770 Jedburgh
- (Dr) Andrew Douglas 1772 Jedburgh (Died 4 May, 1852 in Ancrum Mill – he had married Jane Buckham c1780 who died on 22 June, 1850). They had Margaret Douglas c1807 who died 22 December, 1822; Helen Douglas 25 October, 1813; Janet (Jessie) Douglas 11 October, 1816 in Ancrum. Jessie died on 7, November, 1888. She had married George Cranston 25 February, 1810 Jedburgh on 15 August, 1840 in Jedburgh. George died on 4 August, 1859. George's father was Thomas Cranston and his mother was Elizabeth Oliver. Andrew and Jane Douglas also had – Christian Douglas 15 February, 1819 Ancrum and William Douglas 12 November, 1821 Ancrum. William married Annie Binnie c1824 in c1847. William died on 19 January, 1875 in Cleikiminn and Annie died on 7 July, 1884.

There is a question about Andrew Douglas (above). Blackwood's Magazine of 1827 states on 'the death of Dr Andrew Douglas in

London in 1827 that he was a physician to the forces, and the youngest son of the late Archibald Douglas of Timpendean'. So if Andrew Douglas died in London in 1827 which Andrew Douglas died at Ancrum Mill in 1852?

Perhaps there were two Andrew Douglasses and the one at Ancrum Mill was not a Dr? That means too that he was not the son of Archibald Douglas of Timpendean.

If that question can be cleared up then other descendants of Andrew Douglas can be added.

- Robert Douglas 1774 Jedburgh and
- Archibald Douglas 1778 Jedburgh.

All four sons of Archibald and Helen Douglas were involved with the armed services.

Sasines involving Archibald Douglas Esq –

Sasine of 9 March, 1780 – General Register of Sasines Minute Book.

- Deed of 6 March, 1780 – Archibald Douglas Esq of Timpendean of two parts of the ten merkland of Chesters and others, Roxburghshire.

Sasine of 24 March, 1780 – General Register of Sasines Minute Book.

- Deed of 27 February, 1780 – Archibald Douglas Esq of Timpendean in liferent and John Rutherford of Edgerston in fee of the lands of Edgerston Townhead and others, Roxburghshire.

In 1800 'Bond by Gilbert, Lord Minto and Admiral John Elliot to Mrs Helen Douglas, Mrs Isabel Hope (sister of Mrs Helen Douglas) and Miss Agnes Bennet (sister of Mrs Helen Douglas) re land at Ancrum'. (Manuscripts Division - Minto Charters at the National Library of Scotland).

In 1801 'Bond by Gilbert, Lord Minto and Admiral John Elliot to William Balderston, Executor of the late Miss Ann Bennet (half sister of Mrs Helen Douglas) for a sum of 400 pounds'. (Manuscripts Division - Minto Charters at the National Library of Scotland).



In 1801 'Bond by Gilbert, Lord Minto and Admiral John Elliot to Miss Jean Bennet (half sister of Mrs Helen Douglas) for a sum of 400 pounds'. (Manuscripts Division - Minto Charters at the National Library of Scotland).

In May, 1800 and June, 1806 – 'Discharge by Mrs Helen Douglas and Mrs Isabel Hope in favour of Gilbert, Lord Minto and Admiral John Elliot from the bonds...' (Manuscripts Division - Minto Charters at the National Library of Scotland).

Crawlees – 1761 – 'Titles (6) to six husbandlands in Lanton called Crawlees, disponded (disposed) by Mr Francis Scott, minister at Westruther, to Archibald Douglas of Timpendean on 4 Aug.1761'. (National Archives of Scotland).

Lanton – 1718 to 1792 – 'Titles (6) of ten merklands of Langtoun belonging to the family of Douglas at Timpendean'. (National Archives of Scotland).

In 1778 John Hobkirk was a Gardener at Timpendean working for Archibald Douglas.

Archibald Douglas 1718 died on 4 June 1781 at Timpendean. Helen Douglas died in April,1808 in Kelso, Roxburghshire.

### Timpendean and Bonjedward combined?

Archibald Douglas Esq 1718 of Timpendean took on the Bonjedward title as well – it was assumed by him that the Douglasses of Bonjedward had died out, but that does not appear to be the case. Up to here it appears more likely that the lands were sold up over a long period of time due to financial necessity.

But wait there is more to come. For further research shows –

Particular Register of Sasines Minutes Book (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles) concerning Archibald Douglas of Douglas – Sasines of 3 July,1773 –

- 24 March,1780 – Roxburghshire – Archibald Jordon (Jardine/Jerdon) of parts of he lands of Bonjedburgh or Bonjedward viz. the west part or Westend of Bonjedward mains, Bellshaugh Garden at Bonjedward, and two enclosures and grass between the plantations at Bonjedward House, Ancrum Bridge End Farm, Williescrook Park, Mains Sheeprigs, and houses and yards of Bonjedward, Parish of Jedburgh,

Roxburghshire, on a charter under the Great Seal in favour of Archibald Douglas of Douglas dated 3 July, 1773, and a disposition by him to the said Archibald Jordan.

- 24 March, 1780 – Roxburghshire – Hay Donaldson writer in Haddington of parts of the lands of Bonjedward or Bonjedburgh viz. the Horsepark at Place, Sunnybraes Park, Triangle, Greenleaves Park, Douglas Park and planting arable to the west of the turnpike road and Sharplaw, remainder of Ancrum Bridge Farm above the road, Shoottrades and Boomlands Parks, Williesland Park, Monklaw Park and planting, Williescrook Park and muir pasture, and planting on four plots south of Hardenburn, and of some houses and yards in Bonjedward, Parish of Jedburgh, Roxburghshire, on a charter under the Great Seal in favour of Archibald Douglas of Douglas dated 3 July, 1773 and a disposition and assignation by him to the said Hay Donaldson.
- 24 March, 1780 – Roxburghshire – Henry Hall tenant in Linthaughlee of parts of the lands of Bonjedward or Bonjedburgh viz. the Eastpart or Eastend of Bonjedward Mains, Bawhaugh, Bankend Park and Waulkmiln and lands possessed with the same, Burn Park and some houses and yards in Bonjedward, Parish of Jedburgh, Roxburghshire, on a charter under the Great Seal in favour of Archibald Douglas of Douglas dated 3 July, 1773 and a disposition and assignation by him to the said Henry Hall.
- 24 March, 1780 – Roxburghshire – Charles Rankine chirurgion in Douglas of parts of the lands of Bonjedward or Bonjedburgh viz. the farm of Bonjedward, the Milllands, Mill and multures of Bonjedward with the haugh above the water and two parks on the east of the lower yard of Bonjedward, a clover park on the north and two other parks on the south side of the village of Bonjedward, the lower yard of Bonjedward with two parks at the foot of the Middle Muir with arable lands lying above the said yard and park at Williescrook, and some houses and yards in Bonjedward, Parish of Jedburgh, Roxburghshire, on a charter under the Great Seal in favour of Archibald Douglas of Douglas dated 3 July 1773 and a disposition and assignation by him to the said Charles Rankine.
- 24 March, 1780 – Roxburghshire – Thomas Maitland Esq late of Loutrie of parts of the lands of Bonjedward or Bonjedburgh viz. Ashiebank, Craigs Park, Simples Yatt, West Craig Inclosure, Calf Park and Easter Stonnybraes, Tuupark at Bonjedward Town, three houses and yards at Bonjedward, Night Park, Whitelawhaugh Park,

Upper Whitelaw Park, Wellpark, Huntknow Park, Calderwood's Plantation and the grass grounds on the west thereof, Longpark and farm acres, and some houses and yards in Bonjedward and the Birney Common, with houses, biggings, yards, multures and tiends parsonage and vicarage if the said lands, Parish of Jedburgh, Roxburghshire, on a charter under the Great Seal in favour of Archibald Douglas of Douglas dated 3 July 1773 and a disposition and assignation by him to the said Thomas Maitland.

- 24 March, 1780 – Roxburghshire – Alexander Mckonochie writer in Edinburgh of parts of the lands of Bonjedward or Bonjedburgh viz. the pasture ground to the westward of Huntknow Parh, Town Sheeprigs, Wester and Easter Meadow, Short and Long Sheeprigs, Easter Bank Park, Wester Bank Park, Backcrop Park, Barn Park, Townhouse Park, Town Cow Park at the Place, Wester Stonnybraes, Calf Park, and Planting Coastly or Crossly Park, and some houses and yards in Bonjedward, and the houses, biggings, yards, multures and teinds parsonage and vicarage of the said lands, Parish of Jedburgh, Roxburghshire, on a charter under the Great Seal in favour of Archibald Douglas of Douglas dated 3 July 1773 and a disposition and assignation by him to the said Alexander Mckonochie.

### Who was this Archibald Douglas of Douglas?

He appears to have been Archibald James Edward Douglas 1748 to 1827, who became 1<sup>st</sup> Baron Douglas in Lanark in 1790. His father supposedly was Sir John Stewart, 3<sup>rd</sup> Baronet of Grantully and his mother was Lady Jane Douglas, sister of Archibald Douglas, 1<sup>st</sup> Duke of Douglas. He had changed his name from Archibald James Edward Stewart (ie Archibald 1748 to 1827). This decision led to the high profile 'Douglas Cause' or 'Douglas Case' in the 1760's, when the Duke of Hamilton (who inherited the Marquessate of Douglas) and his kin unsuccessfully contested Archibald's legitimacy.

Before the above Archibald Douglas there was Archibald Douglas, 1<sup>st</sup> Duke of Douglas 1694 to 1761. He was created Duke of Douglas, Marquess of Angus and Abernethy, Viscount of the Jedburgh Forest and Lord Douglas of Bonkill, Prestoun and Robertoun. The Duke held vast tracts of land worth a fortune. With strong persuasion he entailed his estates upon his nephew Archibald Douglas, who became 1<sup>st</sup> Baron of Douglas. From the Scottish Indexes Archibald Douglas appears to have been the owner in 1788 of

Baxtonless (Peel), Casterton Parish, Lintalee near Jedburgh and Swinnie near Hallrule. Besides, in 1780 he owned substantial parts of Bonjedward (but not Timpendean, which still had a Douglas Laird).

Were in fact was the Douglas of Bonjedward family always considered as vassals of the King (Kings) and or vassals of descendants of the Earls of Angus? Payment for the honour being blanchferm by a nominal silver penny or a red rose. Or was it a bluff by Archibald Douglas that he owned many of the lands of Bonjedward? Where does Timpendean fit into this picture?

These Sasines and the involvement of Archibald Douglas of Douglas do not appear to be taken into account in the case presented to Lord Lyon by Major Henry James Sholto Douglas in 1952 – referred to at the end of this paper.

11th Major-General Sir William Douglas, 8 or 9 September 1770 Jedburgh to 14 April 1834 Kensington, London & Marianne (Mary-Anne) Tattersall – died December 1835 m 27 August 1810 Liverpool, Lancashire, England.

Marianne was the daughter of Thomas Tattersall of Everton, Lancashire, who died in December, 1835.

William was made a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphie Order. [The Annals of a Border Club (the Jedforest): and biographical notices of the families connected therewith – George Tancred – Jedburgh, T S Small – 1899].

Some of the children of William and Marianne Douglas were – William Douglas c1811, Helen Douglas c1814 (Married the Rev. Thomas Boyles Murray 1798), Mary Anne (Marianne) Douglas 1815 St George, Everton, Lancashire (Married the Rev. George William Murray 1808); Thomas Douglas 1816 St George, Everton, Lancashire; Captain George Douglas 1819 Everton, Lancashire; Captain or Major Henry Sholto Douglas 1820 of Moorlands; (Surgeon Major Frederick Douglas 1823 Harrow, London (he died in 1873); Emma Douglas c1824 Harrow, London; and William Archibald Douglas c1837 England. (he died on 19 April, 1884).

There were 12 children in total.

It appears that the Rev. Thomas Boyles Murray was an Author and the writer of 'Pitcairn'. It was one of his many books. At one stage he and his wife Helen Douglas visited William and Dorothy Wordsworth. Thomas Murray and William Wordsworth were probably friends.

It appears likely too that the Rev. Thomas Boyles Murray who married Helen Douglas and the Rev. George William Murray who married Mary Anne or Marianne Douglas were brothers, their wives being sisters.

Wills 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 PROB 11/1832. 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 Will can likely also be found through Ancestry.co.uk and ordered from Canterbury. (Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills – 1384 to 1858).

#### 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'

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.

A description of Timpendean In February, 1813 –

## A VERY DESIRABLE FARM IN ROXBURGHSHIRE TO LET.

“To be LET, for 19 years after Whitsunday next... within the house of Mrs. Turnbull, vintner in Jedburgh, on Tuesday the 2nd of March 1813, at 12 o'clock noon, The Farm of TIMPENDEAN, lying in the parish of Jedburgh, at present occupied by Mr. John Riddell. The total contents of this farm are 852 English acres, whereof 540 acres are in the highest state of cultivation, and mostly enclosed with well kept and thriving hedges. The farm lies on the south bank of the Tiviot, within three miles of Jedburgh. The great road from Kelso to Hawick runs through it, and the great road from Jedburgh to Edinburgh bounds it in part on the north east. The dwelling-house, offices and garden, are neat, and commodious and the ground adjoining to the house is in rich pasture, laid out with great taste, and surrounded and ornamented with strips and clumps of wood, For particulars apply to Mr. James Henderson, Writer in Jedburgh; or to Messrs. Balderston and Scott, W. 8...”

### Disposing of Timpendean Lands -

- George Douglas sold off the lands of Timpendean to the Marquess of Lothian in 1843. (Heraldry of the Douglasses by G Harvey Johnston).
- Timpendean 1843 – ‘Titles (32) to the lands, and estate of Timpendean, Broomhall and part of Lanton, disponded (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:1844-1846 Assingation 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)

Captain George Douglas 1819 to 1865 – he was Court Martialed. It was a controversial decision, based on circumstantial evidence that was tailored to fit the crime of killing a farmer’s bullock when he was stationed on the Channel Island of Alderney.

George Douglas and his family were obviously 'forced to flee' life in Britain and in the late 1850's and 1860's George was a Police Magistrate in Nundle and Tamworth, New South Wales. At one stage George had land at both Nundle and Gunnedah. George then became the Gold Commissioner for the Northern District of New South Wales, based in Bathurst.

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

George Douglas 1819 died on 29 December, 1865 at Bathurst, New South Wales.

Captain George Douglas does not get a mention in G Harvey Johnston's Heraldry of the Douglasses.

In the reckoning of G Harvey Johnston the 12<sup>th</sup> was Captain or Major Henry Sholto Douglas 1820, and not George Douglas 1819, and consequently the other Lairds following him move back one step in numbering.

It must be presumed that after George 1819 that the lands of Timpendean belonged to others.

13th Captain or Major Henry Sholto Douglas 1820 of Moorlands (brother of Captain George Douglas 1819). He married Mary Mitchell c1822 Ireland on 22 December, 1846 at Ryde, Isle of Wight, Hampshire. Mary Mitchell died on 2 December, 1897. Captain Henry Sholto Douglas died on 11 December, 1892 at South Shields, Durham, Tyne and Wear.

One of their sons was James Douglas 1855 Claybrook, Leicester. James Douglas died in New Zealand in 1934 at the age of 78. James and his wife Alice Mary Neave had four sons in New Zealand – James Sholto Douglas, Henry Bruce Douglas, William Angus Douglas and Charles 'Colin' Douglas.

Another son of Captain or Major Henry Sholto Douglas and Mary Mitchell, namely Captain R.N. Angus William Sholto Douglas born October, 1852 was purported to hold the original grant deed for Timpendean "He possesses the original charter of 1479 granting Timpendean to his ancestor'. (The Heraldry of the Douglasses by G Harvey Johnston – Edinburgh and London – December, 1906).



I wonder where it is now?

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.

14<sup>th</sup> Colonel Henry Mitchell Sholto Douglas 1847 of Moorlands – the eldest son of Henry Sholto Douglas 1820 and Mary Mitchell c1822 Ireland.

15<sup>th</sup> Major Henry James Sholto Douglas 1903 – son of Colonel Henry Mitchell Sholto Douglas. He presented a petition to the Court of Lord Lyon, discussed below.

Lord Lyon – 1952

Major Henry James Sholto Douglas, representative of Douglas of Timpindean presented a petition to the Lord Lyon praying for matriculation in his name of the Arms appropriate to him as representative of the family of Douglas of Timpindean.

On 2nd January 1952, the Lord Lyon King of Arms, found in fact:

1. That the petitioner's descent through Andrew Douglas, 1st of Timpindean, 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.
2. 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.
3. That John Douglas of Bonjedward, in 1450, bore arms differenced by a label of three points charged with as many mullets, on what ground is not known.
4. That in a painted armorial pedigree seen by Alexander Nisbet (System of Heraldry, Vol. I, p. 79) 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.

His Lordship found in law:

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.

Grants warrant to the Lyon Clerk to matriculate in the Public Register of All Arms and Bearings in Scotland in name of the petitioner, Major Henry James Sholto Douglas, representative of Douglas of Timpendean, the following ensigns armorial, videlicet, argent, a man's heart gules on a chief azure three mullets of the field, debruised of a riband sinister wavy sable charged with three round buckles or, alternatively, with as many mullets of the field, all within a bordure of the second; above the shield is placed an helmet befitting his degree with a mantling azure doubled argent, and on a wreath of the liveries is set for crest a dexter hand holding a scimitar, both proper, between two ostrich feathers, one on either side, argent, and in an escrol over the same this motto Honor et Amor, and decerns.

The Lord Lyon, King of Arms (Innes of Learney) stated that.

The petitioner is the great-grandson and representative of Major-General William Douglas of Bonjedward and Timpendean in the County of Roxburgh. The Major-General was the son of Archibald Douglas of Bonjedward and Timpendean, and this Archibald 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 son of the laird of 1479 has been proved to be extinct. It was, of course, a laudable and proper act of Timpendean to acquire Bonjedward, if he did so by purchase upon its loss by the heirs of the senior line, or indeed if he had an opportunity to reacquire it. But in the circumstances, and without further proof of the conditions under which Bonjedward was recovered, I think the historic title of Timpendean is the appropriate one to

be borne by the petitioner and his successors as the representers of the House of Timpendean, no proof having been offered that the main line of Bonjedward is extinct.

Reverting to Andrew Douglas, 1st of Timpendean, third son of George Douglas of Bonjedward, in 1479, the pedigree of this House of Bonjedward is carried back to Margaret Douglas, illegitimate daughter of William Douglas, Earl of Douglas, by Margaret Stewart, Countess of Angus, eldest daughter and heiress of Thomas Stewart, Earl of Angus. By a Countess of Angus the Earl of Douglas had also an illegitimate son, George, upon whom the Countess settled, by due feudal procedure, the dignity and estates of the Earldom of Angus, which have since descended in the line of that George, who duly became Earl of Angus, which line, following the events of 1455 and a grant of the forfeited duthus, Douglasdale, was taken to have become chief by settlement and came to be recognised, and bore arms, as chief of the name of Douglas.

The position of Margaret Douglas, the Earl of Douglas's illegitimate daughter by Margaret, Countess of Angus, is different, because no step was taken, as in the case of her brother, George, to bring her in as an heir of tailzie even to the Angus succession, and accordingly she remains in the status of the Earl's natural daughter, but her children took or bore the name of Douglas and, as we see, have done so for five and a half centuries. Her husband appears as Thomas filio Johannis, and by this person Margaret Douglas was mother of John Douglas of Bonjedward, ancestor of the Bonjedward and Timpendean line above mentioned. There is nothing to say who Thomas and his father, John, were. They may have been Douglasses, early cadets of the main line of Douglas, but on the other hand, the presence of a saltire in chief in the arms in one seal of Douglas of Bonjedward and Timpendean suggests that Filio Johannis was a latinisation of Johnston.

Anyway, I do not consider it necessary to investigate the origins of Margaret's husband further, since there is no doubt about the foundation of the house originating in Margaret herself and her grant of the lands of Bonjedward in 1404. There is evidence of use of the arms by members of the family prior to 1672, first in the person of John Douglas of Bonjedward, 1450, who bore the paternal coat of arms with a label of three points gules

charged with three mullets argent for difference. This suggests to me that Margaret and John sought to hold themselves out as the next line in “remainder” to the Angus inheritance after issue of her father, Earl George (cf. also Nisbet's System of Heraldry, p. 79). The painting of the genealogical tree of the House of Douglas to which he refers shows that an effort was there made to deduce Bonjedward legitimately from a third son of Angus. In the light of modern knowledge this is evidently incorrect, and it probably just shows the result of the self-assumed label difference on the painter of the pedigree. That is what correct differencing by the Lord Lyon is to guard against...

From the Clan Douglas of Australia – Newsletter of July, 2013 –

Henry Sholto Douglas of Claybrook Hall, Lutterworth, Leicestershire, was born 29/Dec/1820, 2nd son of Sir William, 11th Laird of Bonjedward & Timpendean and Marianne Douglas nee Tattershall; died 11/Dec/1892; JP Leicestershire and JP Huntingdonshire; Captain 42nd Royal Highlanders; married 22/Jul/1846, Mary Mitchell, daughter of James Dyke Molesworth Mitchell of Hemingford Abbots and Hemingford Grey of Huntingdonshire and of Foulmere, Cambridgeshire; and had issue:

- a. Henry Mitchell Sholto Douglas
- b. Frederick Molesworth Sholto Douglas, born 24/Aug/1851; died 1885;
- c. Angus William Sholto Douglas
- d. Archibald Bruce Douglas born 17/Jan/1854; died 1895;
- e. James Douglas
- f. Cameron Charles Douglas born 28/Apr/1857; died 1922, Major Scottish Rifles
- g. Mary Douglas died 20/Feb/1920; married 19/Oct/1878 Sir Arthur Henry Grant, 9th Baronet of Monymusk, Aberdeenshire;
- h. Annie Douglas died 1922
- i. Constance Douglas died 1932; married 1893 Major WA Campbell, Dorsetshire regiment
- j. Edith Douglas married 1883, WA Gillett of Fair Oak, Huntingdonshire

k. Florence Douglas

l. Ethel Louise Douglas died 1887

a. Henry Mitchell Sholto Douglas of Hemingford Abbots and Hemingford Grey, St Ives, Huntingdonshire and Foulmere, Cambridgeshire born 16/May/1847; died 21/Feb/1931; educ. Harrow and Royal Military Colleges; Lieutenant-Colonel 52nd Oxfordshire formerly Highland Light Infantry; 1898 High Sheriff of Longfordshire; married 1899, Georgina Ethel Gilbard daughter of George James Gilbard of Plymouth, Devonshire, Lieutenant-Colonel; issue:

- a.a. Henry James Sholto Douglas of Timpendean born 14/Jan/1903; Lord of the Manors of Hemingford Abbots, Grey and Foulmere; resident of Mounsey, Dulverton, Somershire; educ. Harrows and Cambridge University; Brevet Major, late Scots Guards; High Sheriff of Longfordshire; married Cynthia Armored Emily, daughter of Hubert Aleack Nepean Fyers of London, M.V.O. and had issue:
- a.a.a. James Alastair Sholto Douglas, born 15/Nov/1939

c. Angus William Sholto Douglas was born 31/Oct/1852, 3rd son of Henry Sholto & Mary Douglas nee Mitchell of Claybrook Hall; died 25/Jan/1925; Captain Royal Navy; had the charter of 1479 by which the lands of Timpendean were granted to his ancestor Andrew Douglas; married 1893, Charlotte Meyer of Little Laver Hall, Essex.

e. James Douglas born 09/Nov/1855, 5th son of Henry Sholto & Mary Douglas nee Mitchell of Claybrook Hall; died 1933; married Alice Neeve and had issue:

- e.a. Sholto Douglas born 15/Feb/1888
- e.b. Bruce Douglas born 16/Jun/1889
- e.c. Angus Douglas
- e.d. Colin Douglas

William Archibald Douglas, 4th son of Sir William (11th Laird of Bonjedward? (according to Lord Lyon, not of Bonjedward) & Timpendean) and Marianne Douglas nee Tattershall; died 19/Apr/1884; married Elizabeth Plomer of Sydney, NSW, Australia; family lived at Hemingford

Abbotts, St Ives, Huntingdonshire, Clove Farm, Tiverton, Devonshire, England; and had issue:

- a. William Sholto Douglas died 1891
- b. A daughter
- c. A daughter
- d. A daughter

*SALLY E DOUGLAS*

27<sup>TH</sup> MARCH, 2019

MELBOURNE