

THE RECORDS OF THE
PRINGLES OR HOPPRINGILLS
OF THE SCOTTISH BORDER

BY

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P R E F A C E

THE histories of the leading families of the Scottish Border—Elliot, Douglas, Scott, Rutherford, Cockburn, etc.—have already been written, and I now add to the list by this work on the Pringles. It has occupied my leisure time for many years during which I have examined the printed and manuscript sources in the Register House, Edinburgh, and in the British Museum, the Public Record Office, and the Royal Colonial Institute, London. I desire to express my grateful thanks to the officials of these places for the facilities given to me in the course of my researches and for help in elucidating many difficult points which arose from time to time. There is, of course, no finality in the writing of family history, especially in the early history of our older families. The discovery of new manuscript material may completely upset, or at least modify, the traditional view, and I do not claim that my work is the last word on the subject. But as I have endeavoured to base it as far as possible on record sources and to avoid mere tradition, I trust that while new facts may supplement what I have written no serious error will be found.

A. P.

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MSS., Ham. Duke of Hamilton.
MSS. Milne Home.
MSS., R. Charters, Register House.
MSS., Rox. Duke of Roxburgh.
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THAT ILK OR TORSONCE

THE SUBNAME

THE surname Hoppringill or Pringle, dating, as it does, from the reign of Alexander III., is one of the oldest on the Scottish Border. It is a place-name, that is, is derived from the name of a place. This place is situated in the Parish of Stow, on the left side of Gala water, about ten miles above Galashiels. It lies about half a mile up from the bank of the river, on the southern slope of a ridge that separates the valleys of the Armet and Todhole burns. This ridge with its level crest—at present well wooded—abuts at its western extremity on the Gala in a remarkably rounded knob some 300 feet above the level of the river, which winds round its base in the form of a semi-circle. It is this round or ring-like boss, no doubt, that gave the place its name of Hoppringhill, as we occasionally find it written in the older records.

The first syllable in the name, hope, hopp, op, or up, derived from the same root as the Old Norse hop, a haven, denoting a small enclosed valley branching off a larger, is found abundantly in place-names in the south-east of Scotland and the north-east of England, and as far south as Hereford. It occurs as a prefix in Hopprew, Hopkailzie, and Hopcarton in Peeblesshire, Hopkirk in Roxburghshire, Hoprig, Hopefoot in Haddingtonshire: but it is best known as a suffix; some three dozen place names, it is said, ending in hope in Selkirkshire, and some six dozen in Northumberland, as Kirkhope, Stanhope, Rattlinghope, etc. As to the other two syllables in Hoppringill we find ring, or rink, which is the same word, as the name of a hill in Wrinklaw in the Lammermoors, and Rink Hill in Selkirkshire. It will be noted that these names are always descriptive. Thus Hoppringill means simply the hope of the ring or round hill. The rotundity of this hill is well seen from the carriage windows of the trains that pass below, and is well

brought out by the contour lines on sheet 25 of the 6-inch maps of the Ordnance Survey.

As a surname Hoppringill, like Hopkailzie (now Kailzie), could readily afford, as a trisyllable with its accent on the second syllable, to drop its scarcely audible prefix, but it continued to be by far the dominant form for three hundred years. Indeed the chiefs of the clan never gave up its use, and the last of them in his Will, dated 1737, speaks of himself as "John Hoppringle of that Ilk." About 1590, however, Pringill (a "p" being retained through its affinity for "r"), which had appeared only occasionally before, begins in the records to take its place, and becomes the dominant form till about 1650: when it in turn begins to give way to Pringle, following in this the example set by such words as tempill, singill, which became temple, single. Throughout these changes, however, the pronunciation remained the same: it always was, and is still, in Scottish Hopp-ring-ill, Pring-ill: there never was any gill sound in the name; that only appears when we speak in the modern or book fashion.

As regards the spelling of Hoppringill and Pringill in the old records, we soon find that that depended "upon the fancy of the speller." What with the dropping of this "p" or that "l," with or without the favourite substitute of a "y," and occasionally of an "e" or an "a," for this or that "i," the forms resulting are numerous enough; but they need not be here recapitulated, as they will duly appear in the narrative.

The first of the name to be found in the records is ROBERT DE HOPPRYNGIL. He appears in a charter contained in the Chartulary of Soltre, published by the Bannatyne Club in 1861: in which charter Edward de Alba Fonte (Quhytwell) grants to the House of Soltre and its brethren certain lands in Quhytwell, Swaynistoun, Temple and Bothelyd, for the services of a brother to pray three times a week for his soul and for the souls of his predecessors and successors; some such purpose being usually given for such grants in those times. The witnesses to the sealing of the charter are "Adam de Gulyne, archdeacon of the Lothians, Sir William de St Clair, Sheriff of Edynburgh, Sir Alan de Ormystoun, William and Adam, Chaplains, Robert de Hertished, Robert de Hoppryngil,

et alii." Unfortunately the charter, like so many others of that time, is without a date; hence we must have recourse to the other witnesses. We find from the Chartularies that William de St Clair appears in some seven charters dated between 1261 and 1292, Alan de Ormiston in a charter with William Wishart, bishop of St Andrews 1272 to 1279, and in a charter dated 1279. But for our purpose Adam de Gulyne (Gullane) is the best witness: as Thomas de Carnoto was archdeacon of the Lothians in 1267, Robert Wishart in 1270, and William de Frer in 1281, his archdeaconsy must have fallen either before 1267, or between 1270 and 1281. Thus, whatever be the date of this Soltre (Soutra) charter, whether about 1265 or 1275, it is evident that Robert de Hoppryngil was contemporary with Alexander III., whose happy reign has been commemorated in our oldest specimen of Scottish verse:—

Quhen Alysandyr our king was dede
 That Scotland led in love and le,
 Away was sons of ale and brede,
 Of wyne and wax, of gamyn and gle.

The Monastery or Hospital of Soutra, founded by Malcolm IV. in 1164 for the entertainment of pilgrims travelling over the hills by "Malcolm's road" to and from the Border àbbeyes, and richly endowed, stood on a crest of the Lammermoors overlooking the Lothians. It was three miles distant from Hertished (Hartside), and four and a half from Hoppringill, which lay to the south.

ELIAS

The second and only other Hoppringill to be met with in this century is Elys de Obrinkel, presumably son or heir of the above Robert. The spelling is similar to Obendrit and Obbaris for Hopebendrit and Hopebarris in Shropshire of the same period, while rink for ring is only the less guttural form. He appears in the famous Ragman Roll, in which are inscribed the names of all the landholders of Scotland, some 2000 in number, who, rather than lose their lands, submitted to the would-be usurper Edward I. of England. Elys, and thirteen others, including Robert and Thomas de Burnhouse, his immediate neighbours, all tenants of the bishop of St Andrews ("tenantz

le evesque de Seint Andreu”) in Midlothian (which includes Stow), had their names entered at Berwick on the 28th August 1296.

In those days, when the art of writing was almost exclusively confined to clerics, subscriptions to and attestations of documents were effected by blebs of wax, affixed in a peculiar way, and stamped with a seal on which was engraved the name of its owner preceded by S. for Sigillum (seal). Among the “Seals connected with Scotland unattached, or only to fragments,” of the thirteenth or fourteenth century, enumerated in the *Calendar of Documents*, vol. ii., we find No. 188 described as “Oval; a hunting horn, S. Helias de Hoprigkil.” There is a crack across the wax (*Chronicles and Memorials, Scotland; or Calendar of Documents re Scotland*, vol. ii.)

To one familiar with the contractions constantly practised in the Latin of the old Registers the omission of the N in the seal will be quite regular, its absence being indicated by a stroke above its place. If this was not the above Elias then it must have been a successor in the first half of the fourteenth century.

THOMAS AND ADAM

For the next hundred years the history of the Hoppringills is the history of the Earls of Douglas 1357 to 1455; as in turn the history of the Douglasses is for the time the history of Scotland, so prominent was the part they took in public affairs (D. B.)

The next Hoppringills we come to are two, Thomas and Adam. Thomas was squire (scutifer) to William 1st Earl of Douglas, and Adam, both to him and to his son James the 2nd Earl, the hero of Otterburn. Sir William Douglas, son of the regent Archibald who was killed at Halidon, and nephew of the Good Sir James, succeeded to the lordship of Douglas, the Forests of Ettrick, Selkirk and Traquair, Lauderdale, the Forest of Jedburgh, etc., in 1342, on the resignation of his uncle Hugh, a churchman, and returned from France about 1347, probably on attaining his majority. David II., captured at the battle of Neville’s Cross in 1346, was then a prisoner in England, and remained so till 1357, when he was set free by the treaty of Berwick; and at the end of the year Sir William,

who had distinguished himself by his exploits, especially in again driving the English out of Teviotdale and the Forest, was created Earl of Douglas. Between January 1358 and 1361 the Earl made frequent journeys into England, having probably to report himself as one of the six principal hostages. In all his expeditions, and on all important occasions, he would be constantly attended by a retinue of knights and squires, whose names we find in the charters. On 10th January 1359 Thomas de Hoppringill witnesses, along with Sir Archibald de Douglas (afterwards 3rd Earl), Sir William de Gledstanyis, William de Dischington, and others, a charter in which the Earl grants to John de Towers the farm of Rutherglen; while about the same date Adam de Hoppringill witnesses, along with the Earl, Sir Archibald de Douglas, and others, a charter granted by John of Erth of certain lands in the barony of Haltoun. In 1363 the Earl, along with the Steward and the Earl of March, was in arms against King David; but at the end of the year he and the King, who was secretly plotting to get a son of Edward III. appointed his successor, were at the English Court together, when the Earl took occasion to visit the tomb of Thomas à Becket at Canterbury; and on 15th December we find King Edward granting safe conducts in a list reading, "Thomas Hoppringill, Johannes de Douglas, Willielmus de Douglas, Adam de Hoppringill, Andreas de Vallance, Willielmus de Calabre, Johannes Whit, Willielmus de Gledstanis, Sir Hugo de Eglynton, Jacobus de Douglas, Johannes Abbas de Dymfermelyng," each with six mounted companions, and to thirteen others with fewer companions each, to enter England and to remain there a year. On 20th June 1366 Thomas de Hoppryngel de Scotia has again a similar letter of safe conduct, probably in connection with King David's ransom, which was being paid by annual instalments (R. S., R. F.). In February, in the 39th year of his reign, King David confirms a charter granted by Alexander Lindsay de Ormiston of his lands to his daughter and heiress, on the occasion of her marriage to Alexander de Cockburn, the witnesses to which were the Abbots of Holyrood and Newbattle, Sir Archibald and Sir James of Douglas, Sir Walter and Sir Alexander of Haliburton, Sir Patrick Hepburn, Thomas of Oppringyl (spelt Hopprynghil in a duplicate copy in a different hand), and others. In March 1368, in a charter dated at

Cavers, Thomas de Balliol resigns to William, Earl of Douglas, certain lands including Yarlsyde, Singlee, and Penchryse, the witnesses being Sir Duncan Wallace, William de Lindsay, Simon de Glendinning, Thomas de Cranston, Adam de Hoppringill, and five others. In a charter before 1369, granted by John de Gordon of that Ilk of his half of the lands of Ligertwood to Thomas de Borthwick, the witnesses are the Bishop of St Andrews, the Abbots of Kelso and Dryburgh, the Earls of Douglas, Moray, and March, Sir Walter and Sir Alexander de Haliburton, Thomas de Hoppryngill, and others. In an undated charter by Sir Alexander de Dalwolsey the witnesses are William, Earl of Douglas, Sir James of Douglas of Dalkeith and his brother Sir Henry, Thomas of Hoppryngill and four others.

David II. died in February 1370-71, and was succeeded by Robert II., grandson of Robert the Bruce and first of the House of Stewart. Earl William was made Warden of the East Marches, and Justiciary south of the Forth. In June, at Tantallon Castle, he grants a charter to Melrose Abbey of the patronage of Cavers Church, to which the witnesses are James, his son, Sir Henry de Douglas, Sir John de Edmondston, Sir John de Towers, knights, and William de Creichton, Alan de Lauder, and Adam de Hoppryngill, squires (*scutiferi*). In 1377 the death of Edward III. left England in the hands of Richard II., or rather of his guardians. Border troubles and disputes arose. Earl William and Sir Archibald Douglas defeated an English force at Melrose, and captured its leader. In the first half of 1380 he raided Cumberland and Westmorland, bringing away 40,000 head of animals of various sorts, and the English retaliated. The fourteen years truce expiring in February 1384, two days afterwards he and the other two Scottish Wardens captured Lochmaben Castle, which had been in possession of the English since 1346, and razed it to the ground. Between this and May following he once more drove the English out of Teviotdale, Jedburgh and Roxburgh Castles excepted. This was his last exploit; he died in the beginning of the month.

Earl William was succeeded by his son James as 2nd Earl of Douglas, who in 1373, at the early age of 15, had married Isabel daughter of the king, Robert II. Some French knights

having arrived Earl James raided Northumberland along with them, while the Percies in turn raided Scotland as far as Edinburgh. In 1385 Jean de Vienne, Admiral of France, arrived with 2000 men, 1400 complete suits of armour and money. A Scottish army advanced to the Borders to meet the huge army advancing under Richard, and when the English ravaged the whole east of Scotland, including Melrose, Haddington, and Newbattle Abbeys, and Edinburgh, in what was long afterwards remembered as "Burnt Candlemas," the Scots endeavoured to make good by harrying Cumberland. Some time between 1384 and 1388 while an opportunity for a counterstroke was being watched, we find Earl James confirming by charter to William, with reversion to Archibald (his natural son), the lands already given to him of Drumlanrig, the witnesses to which are Sir Archibald of Douglas, Lord of Galloway, Sir James of Douglas, Lord of Dalkeith, Sir James of Lindsay, Lord of Crawford, Sir William of Lindsay, Sir Robert Colville, Sir William of Borthwick, Adam Forester, Adam of Hoppringill, and Alan Lauder. The battle of Otterburn, fought on the 15th August 1388, and the ballads that celebrate it, are known to every schoolboy. Never was there nobler fight than this of Otterburn, says Froissart. "How is it with you?" asked one of Earl James's followers who came up. "Ill; but few of my fathers have died in their beds. Raise my banner"—with its bearer it had fallen—"Cry 'Douglas,' and tell not where I am to friend or foe."

"My wound is deep—I fain would sleep—
Take thou the vanguard of the three,
And bury me by the bracken bush,
That grows on yonder lily lee."

Earl James was buried, beneath his tattered banner, in Melrose Abbey. In this battle apparently fell also Adam Hoppringill the Earl's squire (*The Douglas Book*, 4 vols., Sir William Fraser).

WILLIAM

We come now to William, who was contemporary with Adam, and is the only other Hoppringill in this century mentioned in the records. In the Great Chamberlain's Account

for the year ending March 1391, we read: "et per solucionem factam quondam Willelmo Hoppringill, pro feodo suo, per literas regis de precepto, et ipsius quondam Willelmi, £15"; that is, William Hoppringill was dead, but he had received his fee of £15 granted by the King, as shown by the receipt of the late William himself. This fee was a big one for the time. Immediately following is a somewhat similar fee paid to the Constable of Edinburgh Castle, while just before and after are the sums disbursed for the funeral expenses of the late King, and for the maintenance of the new King, Robert III., at Linlithgow, and his coronation in August at Scone. Thus whatever office William Hoppringill held it was an important one, and was too well known to require mention. As we shall see presently, he was the first Hoppringill designated of That Ilk.

Thus from the above charters we see that Thomas Hoppringill acted as squire to William, 1st Earl of Douglas, for some ten years, and Adam to him and Earl James for some thirty. But, as for ten years after William's return from France the south of Scotland was practically in possession of England, and the granting and confirmation of charters in abeyance owing to the captivity of King David in England, Thomas may have been associated with Earl William from his first appearance in 1347. Thus it is as likely as not that Thomas was the son or grandson, of Elias, and that he was the father of William of that Ilk, and of Adam who succeeded to, or had been granted by the Earls, lands in Lauderdale, as Pilmuir, Kirktonhill, and Glengelt.

ADAM 1

The hero of Otterburn was succeeded as 3rd Earl of Douglas by Sir Archibald the "Grim," of Galloway, natural son of the Good Sir James, then over sixty years of age. Warden of the West Marches in 1364, and Lord of Galloway in 1369, he had, since 1357, distinguished himself as a warrior, and in affairs of State, not less than Earl William himself; and we have seen that he was often associated with Thomas and Adam Hoppringill in witnessing charters. The Earl Marshal of England shortly afterwards approaching the Border with a force, Earl Archibald, notwithstanding his age, challenged him to fight him in single

combat. Peace ensued between the two countries for some ten years, till 1399, when Henry IV. fruitlessly invaded Scotland, and besieged Edinburgh Castle; and at the end of the year the Earl died at his Castle of Thrieve.

He was succeeded as 4th Earl of Douglas, Lord of Galloway, Annandale, Ettrick, Lauderdale, etc., by his son, Archibald, surnamed "Tineman" (loser of battles), then about twenty-eight years of age. Robert III. during the whole of his reign had only the name of king, as owing to his poor health his brother, the Earl of Fife, had acted as Guardian most of the time. On the King's death in 1406, his son James I. having been captured at sea by the English at the age of twelve, and detained in England for eighteen years, till 1424, the Earl of Fife, now Duke of Albany, was appointed Governor of the kingdom, and held the office till his death in 1420. Earl Archibald was married to a sister of the Governor, and Sir Walter Haliburton of Dirleton to a daughter. This introduces us to the following charter:—"Know all that I, Walter Haliburton of that Ilk have given, conceded, and by this my charter confirmed to Adam de Hoppringle, son of the late William de Hoppringle of that Ilk, all my lands of Fawnys (Fans) with pertinents lying within the earldom of March, to be held by the said Adam and his heirs or assignees, paying to me and my heirs a pair of gilt spurs annually at Whitsunday in name of blench, if asked only, in place of all other services or demands which by me or my heirs could be exacted of said lands": the witnesses are Sir John Seton, Sir William de Hay, Sir Walter de Bikirton, Alexander, George, Fergus, and John de Haliburton, and William de Spens. The charter is undated. The lands were called Yerlsyde; and we have quoted the charter in which they were conveyed to William Earl Douglas in 1367, to which his squire Adam de Hoppringill was witness. Whatever was the date of the charter, whether granted years before, or shortly before, it was confirmed by Governor Albany at Falkland Palace on the 9th May 1407 in a charter in which he speaks of Sir Walter de Haliburton as "noster filius" (our son) (G. S.). These lands of Yerlsyde (Earlside) or the fourth part of Fans, Lauderdale, continued ever afterwards to be the property of the Hoppringills of that Ilk.

Adam had issue:—

1. Thomas, who in 1461 resigned lands in Philiphaugh, Selkirkshire, of which John Murray of Falahill received a charter from the King, his descendants thus becoming co-proprietors with the Turnbulls who had received lands therein from Robert Bruce.
2. Archibald, who in 1461 with thirteen Lauderdale lairds sat at Lauder under Cranston of Corsbie Sheriff-depute of Berwickshire, and retoured William, son of the late Lord Abernethy in the lands of Lyleston and Oxtou (MSS. C. Reg. House). The seals remain nearly entire, including Archibald's, which is described as, "On a bend two escallops, legend, 'S. Archibaldi de Pringil' (M. S.)." In 1479 Elisabeth Hoppringle, relict of the late Archibald, claimed as against Sir William Borthwick the tack of Pirnaiton and Viewshiels, and the Lords Auditors appointed a day for hearing the case; while they declare that Lord Borthwick and his son William had done no wrong in putting Adam Hoppringill's goods out of the same.
3. Sir Andrew Hoppringill, chaplain, who in 1457 acted as attorney for John de Gordon at his sasiné in Stinchill. In 1471 the Lords Auditors order the restoration to Sir Andrew and John Spottiswood of the specified wool, lambs, and cheese of the teinds of the kirk of Stow of which they were tacksmen.

MARIOTTE OF THAT ILK

was a daughter of Margaret Turnbull Lady Hoppringill, relict apparently of the late Adam's son Thomas. Left a ward of the king he granted in 1458 the casualty of her marriage to William, first Lord Borthwick; to whom, having conceded her lands of Glengelt, he nine years afterwards granted them to his son James Borthwick for his services (G. S.). Mariotte's mother having married as her second husband one Hog, she and her son William Hog occupied, by agreement with her daughter Mariotte, two-thirds of Hoppringill as the equivalent of her terce of the remanent lands; but in 1480 the Lords of Council cancelled the agreement in favour of Adam of that Ilk,

who had already asserted his rights to the said two-thirds and the mails thereof.

In 1473 the Lords Auditors confirmed Mariotte and her spouse John Mowbray in the lands of Kirktonhill and Muir House, against Robin Hoppringill who claimed the lands, and in 1486 her son William Mowbray, with her consent, sold the lands to Andrew Mowbray, Burgess of Edinburgh (G. S.).

ADAM 2 (ROYAL GUARDSMAN)

Adam Hoppringill, grandson of Adam 1, and apparently son of Archibald, appears first in 1467, as a witness to the charter above-mentioned in which Lord Borthwick granted to his son James the lands of Glengelt. In 1471 the Lords Auditors order Rutherford of that Ilk to restore to Adam the complete stand of harness he had borrowed from him, as good as he received it, or else pay him £20; also in 1473 they ordered the five persons wrongously occupying his lands of Yerlsyde, Fans, to quit the same incontinently. In 1474 the King (James III.) granted to Adam Pringill de Burnhouse, "familiaris armiger suus" (Household Guards), the lands of Caverton, Roxburghshire, forfeited by Robert, Lord Boyd (G. S.). In 1476 the pay of Adam as one of the Guards is mentioned as £50 (L. A.). In October 1479 the Lords Auditors declare that, having seen their tack from the Archbishop, Lord Borthwick and his son William had done no wrong in putting Adam's goods out of Pirntaiton and Shiels; and in November they order him to restore at once the six cattle he had taken out of Pirntaiton and pointed. In 1480, as noted above, Adam recovered the two-thirds of Hoppringill, as apart from lady Hoppringill's third. In 1483 the Lords declare the Colonel's summons against him void.

Thus Adam's life as one of the Guards of James III. is reflected in the history of the reign. He saw the rapid rise and fall of the Boyds, the King's marriage with Margaret of Norway, the treason of the Duke of Albany, the King's brother, the hanging of the King's favourites at Lauder bridge, the temporary restoration of Albany to favour in 1483, but how much more we do not know. There is no further mention of

him till 1494, six years after the death of the King in 1488 at Sauchieburn, when he is referred to as "the late Adam Hoppringill of that Ilk" (L. A.).

Adam had issue:—

1. Alexander, his heir.
2. Elizabeth, marr. William Spottiswood of that Ilk—
killed at Flodden.
3. Margaret, marr. apparently Patrick Crichton of Lugton.
4. Isabella, Prioress of Coldstream.

ALEXANDER

In December 1494 the Lords Auditors found—as regards the summons raised by Alexander Hoppringill, son and heir of Adam of that Ilk, against Master Thomas Borthwick and John Borthwick of Crookston, anent the destruction and down-casting of the tower-house and place of Burnhouse—that he should show by what right the said house, lands, and goods belonged to him, but that the Borthwicks were justly called upon to answer to the charge; and Alexander, Lord Home, became surety that Alexander "should never come in contrair of the summons," on account of non-age, under pain of the sums contained therein and 200 merks expenses (L. A.). Four days afterwards the action of Alexander and his mother and sisters against the said Borthwicks is excepted from those to be postponed. In 1504 Alexander de Burnhouse witnesses at Haddington the charter granted by William Cockburn of Langton to his brother Christopher of the lands of Choicelee, Duns (G. S. 1603). In 1526 Alexander and his sons, John, James, and George, with James Hoppringill in Newbattle, are respited for art and part in a slaughter (P. S.). In April 1529, along with his eldest son, he witnesses a sasine of the Prioress of Coldstream (*q.v.*).

Alexander died before 20th May 1530. He had issue:—

1. John, his heir.
2. James, of Tynnes (*q.v.*) keeper of the "goods" (farm stock) of James V.
3. George, household servant of James V. (T. A.).
4. William, household servant of James V. (T. A.).

5. Robert, prebendar of Arniston—issue Robert and James. Died 1568.
6. Margaret, marr. Christopher Cockburn of Choicelee, Duns. See George of that Ilk below.
7. Agnes, marr. John Houston of that Ilk.
8. Jonet, Prioress of Coldstream.
9. Isabella, marr. George Preston of that Ilk, and was mother of Simon Preston, Provost of Edinburgh, in whose house Queen Mary was lodged on the night of her surrender to the Lords at Carberry (P. B., H. 1555).

THE COURT OF JAMES IV.

In 1473 Wille Pringill is mentioned in the Exchequer Rolls as an official in the household of James III.

Sauchieburn was fought on 11th June 1488, and in the following month James IV., now King, granted to Thomas Pringill, Trumpeter, for his services, the £10, lands of Ballencrieff in fee, with power of occupying or letting them to tenants, and in 1498 confirmed the grant when in camp in Kintyre (G. S.). Between 1502 and 1508 Thomas was allowed to export annually, free of duty, certain quantities of wool, hides, and salmon (T. A.). In 1506 he got the escheat of the goods of Sir William Lindsay—now pertaining to the King through his treason (P. S.). In January 1507 the King issued this edict: "We have for certain reasons, and for the good rule of our Port of Grace (Newhaven), constituted our lovit familiar servitour, Thomas Hoppringill, Baillie of our said port, as well of sea as of land, and to use the office of Justiciary within the bounds of the same." It was here that the King built his famous ship, the *Saint Michael*, the greatest of the age, with sides of oak 10 feet thick, and carrying, besides the crew, 1000 men-at-arms. On 9th September 1513 at Flodden, Thomas, as principal Trumpeter by his master's side, would sound the charge, as by his master's side he died.

". . . their tread alone,
At times one warning trumpet blown,
At times a stifled hum,
Told England from his mountain throne
King James did rushing come."

On the death of Thomas in 1513 Ballincrieff was transferred to John Drummond, the principal Gunner, for his pay; but the lands continued to be referred to as the late Thomas Hoppringill's up to 1552, as did those he held in Newhaven, up to 1533.

Another of the five Trumpeters of James IV. was John Hoppringill, apparently Thomas's brother. There are numerous entries in the Exchequer Rolls relating to these Pringills. In 1488 £10 is given to Pringill and his marrows for the composition of an unlaw in Peebles when the King was there in November; in 1489 given to Pringill to make him a banner, £2, 10s.; in 1491 given to Pryngill, King of bene, *i.e.*, as finder of the bean inserted in the Twelfth-day Cake in the evening's festivities, 36s. The liveries of the Trumpeters were striking affairs; in 1489 dressed lambskin for a gown for Pringill; in 1491 gowns of English red for Pringill and Carrick; in 1494 tan Rouen cloth and satin for John Pringill, and English red hose, when he went to Flanders with Sir Andrew Wood of Largo, the famous sea-captain; for Pringill and Carrick when the King revisited the Isles in May, red and white silk for loose coats and taffeta for doublets; in 1503 liveries of Bruges satin for Thomas and John Hoppringill; in 1507, two black, two white and two scarlet bonnets for Thomas Hoppringill, bought by the King himself. On festal anniversaries as Yule, New Year, and Pasche, the Trumpeters regularly received money gifts (T. A.).

John Pringill is also mentioned as accompanying the King on a pilgrimage to Whithorn Monastery, and as going on special errands for him. He appears for the last time in 1504.

Thomas Pringill, younger, son of the above Thomas, appears first in the Rolls in January 1502, and after several of the usual appearances for livery and gifts there is this entry, "Jan. 1508 to Thomas Hoppringill's son and one man to pass into France, 4 French crowns." There is also this entry, "1512 to Besse Hoppringill, 3 crowns of wecht" (T. A.).

THE COURT OF JAMES V.

George Hoppringill, son of Alexander of that Ilk, is mentioned in the E. R. and Lord High Treasurer's Accounts a dozen times between 1529 and 1540. As Master Cook or

Yeoman of the Pantry he had a livery, 35s. for the keep of a horse, etc. In 1535 he had an outfit on going into England to buy horses for the King, In September 1540 he and Andrew Whyte received between them £20 for shearing the King's sheep and work connected therewith, also £129 for their expenses anent the shearing, the storage of the wool in the town of Selkirk, and its carriage to the port of Leith, etc. For George's wardship of the lordship of Burleigh, see under James of Tynnes, his brother.

William Hoppringill, another son of Alexander of that Ilk, was also attached to the Pantry in the household of James V. He appears as a witness to the King's confirmation of some eight charters. He died in December 1547, and his testament was registered as late as 1574 by Archibald Hoppringill, burghess of Edinburgh; he left in money £250.

JOHN 1

In 1530 John Hoppringill of that Ilk gets a gift of the non-entry of the quarter lands of Fans (Yerlside), also in 1539 of that of Caverton; and in 1540 the King confirmed to him the charter of the lands of Caverton as granted by his father, James IV., to John's grandfather Adam Pringill (G. S.). At Whitsunday 1541 John got from the Archbishop a 5-years' tack of Torsonce, Torsonce Mill, and Crunzian, paying a grassum of £65; while his mother gets a similar tack of Cordlain, paying a grassum of £40 (R. A.). At Whitsunday 1544 Walter Ker of Cessford pays a grassum to the Cardinal for the feu of Torsonce, Crunzian, Plenloth, and Stow mill (R. A.). During the devastation of the Scottish Border perpetrated at this time by Henry VIII., John Carr of Wark Castle, in 1544, raided Legerwood and took away 50 cattle and 100 merks worth of household furnishing, and burned Fans; in 1546 Carr raided Fans a second time (H. L.). On 8th October 1548 John took part with the Assured Scots and the English in invading, burning, and plundering the lands of the Scotts (S. B.). In May 1549, John appeared before the Lords of Council, stating that his neighbours were encroaching on his lands of Hoppringill, Burnhouse, Langmuir, and Kittyflat, which were his by heritage and had belonged to his predecessors past memory—

knowing that the evidents of his bounds were burnt and destroyed by the English army in Edinburgh after the battle of Pinkie: the Lords order the sub-Prior of St Andrews Priory, where the said evidents were registered, to give John an authentic copy at his expense. In 1551 and 1552 John, with William Cockburn of Choicelee, was present as a witness at Coldstream Priory, *q.v.*

John's Will was registered on 14th June 1555. He had issue:—

1. Thomas, his heir.
2. Michael.
3. James, in the Bow; Tutor.
4. Archibald of Torquhan.
5. Elizabeth, Prioress of Coldstream.
6. Margaret, marr. Clement Mauchan of Pilton, Cramond.

THOMAS

In 1555 a dispensation of marriage was granted in favour of Thomas Hoppringill and Isabella Hoppringill daughter of George of Torwoodlee within the fourth degree of consanguinity, "propter hoc ab aliquo non raptio fueris" (T. W.). On 19th October 1555 at Edinburgh in virtue of a contract whereby Walter Ker of Cessford alienates to him the lands of Torsonce, Crunzian, Cordlain, the mill of Stow, and free entry to the commons of Stow and Muirhouse, used and wont, John signs and delivers a Bond of Manrent, in which he binds himself and his heirs "to be lele and true men and servandis" to the said Walter and his heirs, "our allegiances to our Sovereign Lady only excepted," witnesses, the Clerk Registrar and Andrew Ker of Fawdonsyde; seal attached, on the shield a bend charged with 3 escallops, legend round the circumference S. THOME HOPPRYNGILL (C. I.).

"On 21st Sept. 1558 at even a messenger starts from Edinburgh with letters to charge the laird of Traquair, Patrick Murray of Hangingshaw, and the whole of the Hoppringills and Scotts to be in Melrose on the 24th inst. for resisting our auld enemies of England" (T. A.).

"In Jan. 1562 a messenger is sent from Edinburgh, with a charge of the Queen's Grace (Mary of Loraine) to Thomas

Hoppringill of Torsonce and his servandis to bring and present Elliot and Crosser before the Justices within 3 days" (T. A.). Have we here the reason for the murder by the Elliots six years afterwards of Lady Torsonce's father, George Hoppringill of Torwoodlee?

In 1564 Thomas, along with David Spottiswood of that Ilk, acts as an arbitrator between Walter Ker of Cessford and James Ormiston of that Ilk anent certain lands (S. B.). In July 1566 he borrows £1000 from Adam French of Thornydykes, whose second son, Robert, is to hold Yerlsyde and Hoppringill in security till repayment (A. D.). For the charter of certain lands granted to the late Thomas on 23rd December 1566, and afterwards declared null, and of no avail, see below.

Thomas died in the last quarter of 1566. By his spouse Elizabeth of Torwoodlee he had issue:—

1. James, his heir.
2. George.

JAMES

In 1567 sasine, proceeding on a precept of Clare Constat granted by the Archbishop of St Andrews and directed to Robert Hoppringill, prebendary in the College of Crichton, is given to James Hoppringill, son and heir of the late Thomas of that Ilk, in the lands of Hoppringill, Langmuir, Burnhouse, and Kittyflat, also of Bow and Cathie, in the Regality of St Andrews; reddendo for Hoppringill and Langmuir 1 stone of wax, if asked, for Burnhouse and Kittyflat 7 shillings Scots in name of blench, and for Bow and Cathie 16 merks yearly in name of feu; reserving the usufruct of Burnhouse and Kittyflat to Isabel Hoppringill, the said James's mother, for life; witnesses to sasine, the said Robert Hoppringill, James Sandilands in Nettlyflat, Robert Douglas in Hoppringill (L. C., 824).

At James's instance, when he was fourteen, his paternal and maternal uncles appear before the Lords in February 1573 and desire that his Curators till the age of twenty-one should be William Ker of Cessford, William Lauder of Halton, Patrick Crichton of Lugton, James Hoppringill of Whytbank, and Robert Lawson of Humbie (A. D.). In May 1575 James, and his uncle and Tutor James in the Bow, are two of the twelve Hoppringills summoned to appear *re* the Hoppringill-Elliot

feud (see Torwoodlee). In 1575 James is called upon by the Lords to produce the charter of certain lands round Coldstream granted by the Prioress to "the late Thomas," his father, and Sir Walter Kerr of Littledean to produce the charter in which James granted the said lands to his father, the late Sir Andrew Ker of Hirsell, who again granted them to him: the Lords declare the said charters null and void (A. D.).

In December 1580 James, as heir of Adam Hoppringill, his abavus (great-great-grandfather), is retoured in Yerlsyde and Spencerland, or the quarter of Fans, and on sasine pays £845 to the Exchequer through the lands having been in the hands of the King for eighty-four and a quarter years at £10 feufarm, also two pairs gilt spurs (E. R.).

In May 1581 James contracts to marry Elizabeth Edmonston, relict of Nicol Elphinston and daughter of Eupham Wauchope, Lady Edmonston, he first to get himself infeted in his heritable lands, and her specially in Hoppringill, the Fans lands, and the mill of Stow, which shall be worth to her annually respectively £200, 40 merks mail, 50 bolls beir, and 50 capons, and 40 bolls heaped meal; the marriage to be in holy kirk; cautioner for James, George Hoppringill of Newhall (A. D.).

In November 1582 James, being now twenty years of age or thereby, registers an Interdiction prohibiting himself, for the space of nineteen years to come, from entering into any bond or obligation affecting his lands, tacks, teinds, or goods, without the consent of Sir James Edmonston of that Ilk, John Ker of Littledean, James Hoppringill of Whytbank, and John Hoppringill of Buckholm, or any two of them, Sir James or John Ker being one: the 5-years tack of half Hoppringill to James Hoppringill and his spouse Elizabeth Douglas to remain in full strength for reasons known to the surname: subscribed "James Hoppringill of that Ilk": Hoppringill witnesses, Malcolm of Cortleferry, George, brother to Whytbank, George of Newhall, and James in Bow (A. D.).

In July 1591 the Hoppringills of that Ilk, Buckholm, and Whytbank appear among other Border lairds before the King and Council at Kelso, and give their oaths faithfully to serve the Wardens of East and Middle Marches, and Sir Walter Scott of Branxholm, especially in pursuit of Francis, Earl of Bothwell (P. C.). In November 1591 the Hoppringles, viz., James of

that Ilk, James of Whytbank, John of Buckholm, George of Blindlee, George of Newhall, and Thomas of Trinlyknowe become caution for one another in various sums, according to the general band, to keep the King's peace. In 1597 James subscribes the Mutual Bond of Manrent of the Hoppringles (see Smailholm).

James died in June 1606. His inventory made in 1617 by his daughter Eupham specifies the live stock and crops on Torsonce, teinds and feu duties owing by him, also £36 for the rent of Torquhan and Plenploth, leaving free gear £918 (T. E.) By his spouse Elizabeth Edmonston, James had issue:—

1. John, his heir.
2. Robert.
3. Eupham, marr. in 1599 George, son and heir of Patrick Brown of Coalston (G. S., 1614).

In 1608 Eupham, as her father's executrix, summons George, son of the late James, in half Hoppringill, alleging that his father at his death in 1603 owed twenty-one years rent at £44, and that he himself had paid nothing since. George produced an acquittance dated June 1603; and the Lords order him to pay to Eupham the rents since amounting to £264, with £20 expenses. Following thereon, caution is found in sums varying from £1000 down to 100 merks, not to harm Elizabeth, relict of James of that Ilk, by the Pringills in Heriotmill, Buckholm, Mitchelston, and Tynnes, and Alexander Dickson in Airhouse; while Elizabeth on her part finds caution not to harm George Pringill in Hoppringill (A. D.) The said Elizabeth died in January 1618 at her daughter Eupham's house of Coalston. Eupham was alive in December 1649.

JOHN 2

In September 1606 Robert Pringill, John's brother, is one of twenty Pringills finding caution not to harm Sir Robert Stewart of Shillinglaw (see Buckholm).

In May 1607 John, as heir to his father James, gets sasine, according to the ceremony practised on such occasions, in the lands of Torsonce, Cordlean, Crunzian, with pasturage and entry in the commons of Stow and Muirhouse, Stow mill with its lands and astricted multures, and the lands and mill of Plenploth with pasturage in Lugate common—all held blench of Lord Roxburgh, the superior, and of the Archbishop of

St Andrews for payment of £40 feu duty and attendance at his three principal courts in Stow. Similarly John gets from the Archbishop, of whom they are held in chief, sasine of the lands of Hoppringill, Langmuir, Burnhouse, Kittyflat, Bow, Cathie, and Torquhan; paying for Hoppringill and Langmuir a stone of wax, if asked only, for Burnhouse and Kittyflat seven shillings Scots in name of blench only, and for Bow and Cathie 16 merks, and Torquhan £6 Scots, feu duty, and attending the three principal courts held in Stow (Secy's Reg.). In 1614 John gets a royal feu charter of his Fans lands, called Spencerfield and Yerlsyde (G. S.).

Anna Heriot, John's first wife, died in December 1614, and as father of their bairns, James and Elspeth, he registered the farm stock, corn, etc., as worth £1920, and, among items owing, £50 as the fees of George Pringill "the laird's gentleman," (uncle).

In March 1620 John Hoppringle of that Ilk, William Borthwick of Crookston, and the tenants in Gala Water, are summoned by "the keeper of the haill waters besouth the Forth," who had put them to the horn at a court held at Lauder, for alleged slaying of red and black fish, smolts and fry of salmon, art and part receipt thereof, and contravening the Act of Parliament; but the said keeper not compearing the Lords annull the horning (A. D.).

In 1625 John is gazetted a J.P. for the shire of Edinburgh; also on a charter from the Archbishop he is infefted anew, with his son James, in the above-mentioned lands and rights (G. S.).

In November 1627 a threat of horning is issued against certain persons in some eighteen parishes in the shire of Edinburgh, including John Pringill of Torsonce for the parishes of Stow and Heriot, unless they inform themselves of all the fencible persons within their parishes, and make a perfect report thereof in writing, and compear personally with it before the Lords at Holyrood House (P. C.). In 1627 John takes part in assessing the parish for 300 merks to repair the church of Stow, and in 1631 is authorised "to build an aisle at the back of his own seat in the kirk" (C. B.). From an action in 1628 it appears that John had a residence in Edinburgh on the north side of the High Street (A. D.). In 1630 John Chisholm sues John Pringill of Torsonce, and William and John Pringill in Cathie, because the latter had put him to the

horn and apprised his sheep at Stow instead of the market cross of Edinburgh or of Kirkliston, the head burghs of the county, and of the regality; defenders having shown that it had been the custom for thirty years past to make all apprisings at the Kelloch yett in Stow, the Lords assoilzied them (A. D.).

In May 1631 a contract of marriage is made between James, John's eldest son and heir, and Margaret, daughter of Sir George Ramsay of Wyllicleuch—brother of John Ramsay who, for his defence of James VI. against the conspirators in Gowrie House, was created successively Viscount Haddington, Lord Melrose, and Earl of Holderness (S. P.). Before May 1632 Elizabeth, John's daughter, married Sir Walter Murray, sometime of Colmslie Hill and later of Livingston, third son of Sir Gideon, first of Elibank (S. P.). In April 1633 Eupham, another daughter, is infeted, as the future spouse of George, eldest son of James Pringill of Muirhouse, in the lands of Pirn, half Mitchelston, Muirhouse and Caldroke.

John died on 27th August 1626. His Testament, registered by his widow, Margaret Pringill, gives as the inventory £3536, and as owing to Robert Pringill, brother, and ten other servants, etc., £578, leaving free gear £2958 (T. E.).

John had issue by Anna Heriot (who died in 1614):—

1. James, his heir.
2. Elizabeth, marr. Sir Walter Murray of Livingstone, before May 1632.

And by Margaret Pringill of Whytbank—

3. Thomas, apprenticed in 1642 with George Wauchope, merchant, Edinburgh.
4. William.
5. John, in Watherston, issue—Janet born 1664, James born 1665, William born 1672.
6. Eupham, marr. George Pringill, younger, of Muirhouse, in 1633.
7. Jonet.
8. Jeane, marr. (1st) William Scott in Linton, (2nd) Walter Scott of Satchells (A. D., 1667).
9. Margaret, marr. George Keir in Hatton Mains in 1635. Her daughter, Katherine (Mrs Johnston in Ravelston), was retoured her heir in 1698.

JAMES 2

In July 1634 James had disposed to him for certain sums of money, and for acting cautioner for great sums of money, by Sir George Ramsay, the 12 husbandlands of Wylliecleuch, excepting the alienation made by him of the said lands in January preceding for 5000 merks to John Trotter, burghess of Edinburgh, to the reversion of which, granted him by the said John, he made the said James assignee (S. E.). In 1645 the said lands, now belonging to John Ramsay of Bewick, Sir George's grandson, were appraised by James for 9130 merks, and assigned by him to Patrick Brown of Coalston. Litigation on the matter took place between the parties also in 1654 (A. D., Scott).

In 1639 a bond for 3000 merks, granted to the late John by Sir David Crichton of Lugton in 1631, was claimed by the assignee of a bond of the same amount granted by the said John (to buy up the teinds of his lands) to his near kinsman Andrew Ker, son of the late Sir John of Littledean in 1636; but James Pringill of Bückholm declaring that the latter bond was undoubtedly intended by the late John, who was too ill to make a will, for the benefit of his widow and children, the Lords assigned the bond to James (A. D., Scott.). Also in 1639 James gives his wife, Margaret Ramsay, who had a tocher of 4000 merks, sasine of the Hoppringill, Bow, Torquhan and Fans lands (S. E.).

In 1648 James was appointed a commissioner for war for Edinburgh and Berwickshire (A. P.).

In these times when there were no banks landholders who wanted money for tochers for their daughters, or other purposes, obtained it by granting bonds to lenders on the security of their lands. They often got into difficulties thereby, and not infrequently got warded in the Edinburgh Tolbooth till they paid up. In this way we find James excusing his non-compearance in an action because "he was lying sick under the doctor's hands," being prisoner in the Tolbooth from February 1657 to March 1658. At this time his son, Captain George, was abroad soldiering in Prussia.

"In July 1659 George Pringle, fear of Torsonce, now at home, subscribes a contract with the right worthy James

Hoppringle of that Ilk, his father, in which, in consideration of his father having disposed to him all his lands and teinds of Gala Water, and certain great sums owing to him by certain debtors, he undertakes to keep his father skaithless at the hands of his creditors, to wit, Wm. Mure, 5500 merks, Jn. Edmonston, minister, 1500 merks, George Pringle, brother to the said James, 1000 merks, Andrew Pringle, Nenthorn, 600 merks, and certain others specified, and all sums owing by him up to date, as also skaithless of all impositions civil and military on the lands, under a penalty of 20,000 merks; reserving always to his father the lands of Fans, Hoppringle, Langmuir and Kittyflat, and the right to cut the woods of Torsonce, Bow, and Torquhan, at his pleasure; and further in June 1661 George binds himself to pay his sister Margaret 6000 merks, his sister Elizabeth 4000 merks, his brother John 6000 merks, and his brother William 1500 merks, or the ordinary rents of the same from Martinmas next: the contract to be executed by 1st October next under a penalty of 20,000 merks to be paid by the failer to the observer" (R. D.).

In January 1664 James moves for suspension of a horning against him, because, it was obtained at a sheriff's court when he was a prisoner in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh from November 1662 to February 1663, and could not attend (A. D., Durie.).

James died in 1669. His farm stock was estimated at £1320, and he left a bond for 800 merks granted to him by his son George (T. L.).

James had issue by his first wife Margaret Ramsay of Wylliecleuch:—

1. George, his heir, who marr. in 1654, Agnes, daughter of William Borthwick, 3rd of Soutra (S. P.).
2. William, born 1637.
3. James, of Rowchester, born 1639.
4. John, factor to the Earl of Lauderdale.
5. Margaret, marr. George Keir, tenant in Hatton Mains, late in Ravelston.
6. Elisabeth, born 1641, marr. George Pringle of Halltree,

By his second wife, Elisabeth Scott, marr. 1658, James had no issue.

GEORGE

George Hoppringle, during his father's lifetime, was a Captain under the Chancellor, the Earl of Loudon, who took an active part in levying men for the Royalist, Scots, who marched into England and were defeated at Worcester in 1651, and who afterwards in 1653 joined the Earl of Glencairn's army that held out for Charles II. in the Highlands. Scotland having quietened down for a time under the rule of General Monk, many young Royalists went abroad and took part in continental wars; and we next hear of George in the following entry in the *Calendar of Deeds*:—"On 24th April 1657 at Thorn in Prussia, Anthony Haig of Bemerside grants him to be indebted to George and James Hamilton under the command of Captain Wm. Ramsay in the regiment of Wm., Lord Cranston, in the sum of £13 sterling for meat, drink, clothing, and other necessaries, which he as principal and Captain George Pringle fear of Torsonce as cautioner, bind themselves conjunctly and severally to repay by Whitsunday 1658, with £4 sterling liquidation expenses: he further binds himself to keep skaithless the said Captain George, and as he is far distant from the kingdom of Scotland where his tutors and governors dwell and cannot receive their consent, and is near his majority, and solemnly sworn, he further binds himself and them never to quarrel or impugn this his bond, and to have it registered in the books of Council and Session" (R. D.).

William, 3rd Lord Cranston, here referred to, took part as an "Engager" in the battle of Preston in 1648, also in that of Worcester in 1651, when he was captured and lodged in the Tower of London. In 1656 he got a licence from the Protector Cromwell to levy 1000 men for service under Gustavus Adolphus in Poland, and in April a regiment of six companies landed at Stade, in northern Germany, and another followed in August. In April 1657, after many of his men had deserted for other services for want of pay, Lord Cranston received orders "to lie in Thorn with ten companies." Thorn on the Vistula was occupied by the Swedes from 1655 till 1658, when after a desperate defence it was captured by the Polish and Austrian forces, the garrison at the time consisting of 2500 men. Lord

Cranston returned home after the Restoration in 1661. He was esteemed the best swordsman of his day (S. P.).

In 1667 George gets from Marion, spouse of Lord Cranston, sasine of four husbandlands in the East Third of Smailholm (S. E.).

In September 1664 at Edinburgh a Birth-Brief is granted to Edmond E. Cockburn, son of Daniel, son of Adam of the Scottish Body Guard of the King of France, son of William, son of Christopher Cockburn of Choicelee by Margaret, daughter of Alexander Hoppringill of that Ilk (G. S.).

As an example of a farm lease of the time, we have the following:—"1671. It is agreed between George Pringle (now) of Torsonce and Robert Forsyth tenant in Torsonce Chapel; and he lets to him his lands and steadings of Torsonce, Bow and Crunzian, arable and outfield, and commonties as now possessed by him, together with teinds, for three years from Whitsunday next; George to have for his own use the hail house of Torsonce, high and low, under and above, within the yetts, with the parks and bounds thereof, with liberty to quarry any place of the ground he pleases for winning and leading stone, together with the feeding of 20 ewes, 20 gimmers, and 2 cows along with said Robert's own beasts: Robert to pay yearly £830 Scots, half at Whit. and half at Mart. with one dozen kayne fowls, half hens and half capons, to till the ground within the parks yearly with his ploughs and beasts, to lead peats, slate, and lime with the rest of the tenants, and to help to "ca" the water with them (for salmon)."

In 1675 George is ordained by the Lords to pay the 2240 merks borrowed by him in 1664 at an annual rent of £89 to be uplifted from Cathie; also the bond for 1000 merks granted by his grandfather in 1635 to his daughter Margaret, now spouse of George Keir, Hatton Mains (A. D., Durie).

In May 1676 George Hoppringle of Torsonce is appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the Militia Regiment of Foot whereof the Duke of Monmouth (and Buccleuch) is Colonel, in place of Sir Francis Scott of Thirlestane (State Papers). In January 1681 the Duke, his Lieutenant George and other Militia officers are ordered to give in lists of heritors who absented themselves from the army (at the battle of Bothwell Brig in 1679) (P. S.).

In 1683 the Lords order George to pay to his brother John the annual rents, £240, left unpaid since his infetment in 1672.

George died in October 1684. His executor, George Pringle of Halltree, his brother-in-law, gave in the inventory of his goods as £346, and as owing by him two bonds, for which the said George was cautioner, amounting to £1833 (T. E.).

George and his wife, Agnes, daughter of William Borthwick, 3rd of Soutra (S. P.), had issue:—

1. John, his heir.
2. James, in Fans, and later in Yair.

ROWCHESTER

In 1659 James Pringle, 3rd son of James Hoppringle of that Ilk and Torsonce, married Agnes, second of the four daughters, heirs—portioners of the late Robert Trotter; and in 1660 Helen, the eldest daughter, gave him sasine of the half of the lands of Rowchesterrig and Cowrig, Berwickshire, to descend, failing children, to any his heirs; also he got from the other two sisters-in-law sasine of the other half of the lands for payment to each of them of 240 merks annual rent (S. Berwick). In 1684 at the Merse Circuit he was fined for a contravention of his office as Sheriff-Substitute of Berwickshire (P. C.). In 1685 and 1704 he appears as a commissioner of supply for the county.

James died in August 1705. His sister Elisabeth, wife of George Pringle of Halltree, gave in the inventory of his goods as £266, and as owing to him a bond for £1119 granted by the Earl of Home to George Pringle, Bailie of Kelso, and assigned to him, and other bonds, totalling £2717 (T. Lauder).

James and his wife Agnes Trotter left no issue. In 1707 James's nephew, John Hoppringle of that Ilk, was served his heir general, and heir special in Rowchester, Cowrig, and Bankhead (S. H.).

JOHN 3

In September 1681 a contract of marriage was made between John Hoppringle, younger, of Torsonce and Grissell, eldest daughter of Hugh Scott of Galashiels, who was to be infetted

in an annual rent of 1800 merks furth of his lands; witnesses, Patrick, Master of Polwarth, John Pringle, younger, of Stitchill, Francis Scott of Mangerton, Mr Walter Pringle, advocate, James, the young laird's brother, and others (S. E.). Hugh Scott, who was a grandson of Sir James Pringle of Smailholm, was prominent among the Scots who planned the rising under the Earl of Argyll in 1685 against James VII. prior to his expulsion from the throne in 1688: Hugh had, besides John, another son-in-law, Walter Scott of Raeburn who was killed in a duel with Mark Pringle of Crichton at Selkirk in 1707.

In 1696 in an action before the Lords between John and Mr James Borthwick who claimed immunity, John proved that the whole barony was thirled and astricted to the mill of Stow, and that the right thereto had been disposed to his ancestor in 1543 by Andrew Ker of Cessford who was the immediate vassal of the Bishop of St Andrews (L. D.).

In July 1698 John was appointed a commissioner of supply for Edinburgh and Berwick shires (A. P.). In September his father-in-law, Hugh Scott having acquired certain adjudicated lands disposed them to him; and John, now in possession of the whole, received a new Royal charter of them, paying the feu duties to King William instead of the Archbishop; and in December he and his spouse got sasine of the same with delivery of earth and stone (S. E.).

In December 1712 John Hoppringle of that Ilk nominates as Curators of Margaret, his only daughter, during her minority, Sir John Pringle of Stitchell, bart., Sir Walter Pringle and Mr Robert Pringle, advocates, Thomas Pringle, W.S., George Pringle of Greenknow, and Thomas Scott, brother of Sir James of Gala, her uncle; with a commission by the said John to the said Curators to sell his whole lands and estate, and after payment of his debts to apply the surplus for the benefit of his said daughter (S. W.). Between 1693 and 1704 John had had eight children, all of whom were dead except Margaret, with whom, as his heiress, the long descended Hoppringles of that Ilk would come to an end—a fate that had already befallen the Pringles of Smailholm, Blindlee, and Buckholm. In August 1732 an instrument of sasine having been made in favour of the creditors of John Hoppringle in his lands, on trust disposition by him, with the rental, and articles and minutes

of roup, they were sold to Thomas Pringle, W.S., advocate, for £800, about twenty-two years purchase. In September 1733 a contract of marriage was made between Gilbert Pringle, merchant, burghess of Edinburgh (brother of the said Thomas and Robert of Stitchill), and Margaret Hoppringle (S. W.).

John died in Edinburgh on 21st December 1737. His testament and the inventory of his goods, gear, debts and moneys, made by himself in December 1712, was given up in February following by Gilbert Pringle on behalf of his spouse Margaret Hoppringle, only daughter to the deceased, appointed his sole executrix and legatrix, the inventory being an exhaustive account of everything in the house of Torsonce, in the easter and wester lower and the easter and wester upper rooms, the high stair room, the garret, the kitchen, the milk house, the brew house, the old Tower, the stable with three horses, the barn, etc., of the total value of £437; debts owing to deceased £3285, including £2129 in the hands of Mr. Walter Pringle, advocate, recovered by him from James Davidson, the purchaser of Halltree, as the proceeds of a debt due by Pringle of Halltree (T. E.).

In Walter Scott of Satchell's *Metrical History of the Scotts and Elliotts* there is a poem dedicated "To the very honourable and right worshipful generous gentleman John Hoppringil, laird of Torsonce," beginning—

"Since Providence has given you wit in store,
Live as your worthy father did live you before."

MARGARET (DAUGHTER)

Only daughter of John Hoppringle of that ilk survived him only three months and died at Torsonce in March 1738, aged forty-two years. Her testament was given up by her husband Gilbert Pringle, to whom in December 1737 she disposed and assigned all debts and moneys that pertained to her father or herself, the debts owing to them amounting to £6243; Mr Andrew Marjoribanks, and her cousins James Pringle, wright in Edinburgh, and his sisters Janet and Margaret, consenting and confirming Gilbert as only executor in and to the said debt (T. E., 1740).

Gilbert Pringle survived Margaret many years, and died at his seat of Torsonce on 3rd September 1765. He left a daughter Frances, to whom his brother Sir Robert of Stitchill, his sole executor and legatee, was to pay £300 sterling (T. E., 1766).

JAMES (BROTHER)

James Pringle, brother german of John Hoppringle of that Ilk, who appears first in Fans and later in Yair, died before April 1728. By his spouse Christian Pringle he had issue—

1. Thomas, his heir.
2. James, wright, burgess of Edinburgh.
3. Margaret, born at Fans in July 1703; marr. Mr David Duncan, minister of Stow.
4. Janet, marr. James Hunter, merchant in Queensferry.

Christian Pringle, James's widow, died in April 1755. She left legacies of 2000 merks Scots each to the Charity Workhouse, the Orphan Hospital, the Merchant Maiden Hospital, and the Royal Infirmary, all in Edinburgh, to be paid the first Whitsunday after her decease—the surplus of her estate, if any, to belong to James Pringle, one of the Principal Clerks of Session, brother of George of Torwoodlee (T. E., 1756).

The testament dative and inventory of James Pringle, wright, burgess of Edinburgh, was also registered and given up by the said James Pringle of the Court of Session in June 1756, according to which he inherited the £2731 annual rents due to his mother, Christian, and a bond for 5000 merks that had been granted to his brother Thomas in 1718 (T. E.).

The testament of Margaret Pringle, wife of the minister of Stow, was registered in January 1749 by the husband of her sister Janet, her only executor dative as nearest of kin, and according to her marriage contract of 1739 her husband, there being no children, had to return to her heirs one-third of her tocher (T. E.).

NOTE

Reference must be made to the early genealogists, Mackenzie, Nesbit, Douglas, and Robertson. Most of their fictitious statements with regard to the early Hoppringills have been discarded; but their identification of Roger Pyngle of Whitsome

and Adam Pyngle of Aberdeen with the Hoppringills has been accepted up to the present day. Their method was simple. Totally ignoring the fact that in the numerous occurrences of the names in the ancient records no Hoppringill had ever been found spelt Pyngle, nor a Pyngle spelt Hoppringill, they altered the spelling of Hoppringill into Hop-Pringle, and of Pyngle into Pringle, when, presto, the identification was complete! Hence the long procession of semi-decapitated Hop-Pringles in Douglas's "Baronage," and the wholly decapitated Hop Pringle of "The Outlaw Murray."

The fact is that English surnames are constantly to be met with in Scotland during the reigns of Robert and David Bruce. Englishmen had flocked into the country under the Norman knights, and among them came this Roger Pyngille or Pyngel. King Robert divided Whitsome between him and Nicholas Fouler; but he afterwards forfeited these lands, along with those of Bonjedworth, under King David (G. S., R. S., Robertson's Index). Contemporary with Roger was William Pyngill, mentioned as an official in 1329 in the royal household (E. R.): while in the Percy Chartulary we read that on the 7th January 1332 "Earl Percy, with the Earl of Cornwall and Lord Neville, overtook at a ford and slew Thomas Pyngel, who with 200 horsemen had been pillaging Redesdale," "quidam proditor," a certain traitor, the English chronicler calls him.

We come now to Adam Pyngle. He was practically contemporary with our Adam Hoppringill, squire to William and James, the first Earls of Douglas, and was a prominent figure from 1360 till 1386, before when he died. The same or not as the Adam Pyngle of the Percy Chartulary who held lands in Northumberland and the Adam Pyngle of the Coldingham Chartulary who held fishings on Tweed, Adam appears some two dozen times in the Exchequer Rolls between 1360 and 1384 as "Custumar," or customs officer, of Aberdeen, collector of contributions for King David's ransom, bailie of Formartin, and Tutor of the heirs of William Scott. In the Great Seal he appears as a holder of lands in the shires of Aberdeen, Kincardine and Perth, and as a witness. On the 18th September 1363 Adam Pyngle, "mercator de Aberdene," has a safe conduct to enter England with his goods and merchandise, with 4 companions, on horseback, and trade there for a year, taking back only the same horses that he brought (*Rotuli Scotiæ*). From the *Registrum Episcopatus Aberdomensis* we see his transactions in lands, and his foundation of a chaplaincy under the bishop of Aberdeen; and it is interesting to find him present

at a bishop's court on the 24th October 1321 along with William Earl Douglas himself, who had succeeded his brother-in-law in the earldom of Mar in 1374, and consequently was often north in Aberdeenshire; also that he had been a fellow-witness with Archdeacon Barbour, author of *The Bruce*, and that he had an Anniversary celebrated in the cathedral church of Aberdeen on the 14th of July. From "The Acts of Parliament" we learn that, along with John Mercer—whose "inestimable wealth" the English Walsingham speaks of—and other burgesses, he was specially called to the Parliament of Perth, 13th January 1364, to consider King David's ransom; and again on 18th February 1369 to consider contradicted judgments, questions, and quarrels. Adam Pyngle married, before May 1361, Marjorie de Blackwater, daughter and heiress of William, called Ingramisman of Kincardineshire—not a daughter of the Earl Marischal, as recent authorities still keep repeating (G. S.). He had at least one son, Adam, who was alive in 1380 (E. R.). From *The Antiquities of Aberdeen and Banff* we find that his two daughters, his heirs, with consent of their husbands, wadset their respective halves of Blackwater, Katrina in 1400, and Isabella in 1402. In the Townhall of Aberdeen there can be seen an old undated plan of the city showing "Edie Pingle's Croft" still marked at Gerard-street. The statement that this Adam Pyngle, merchant, and customs officer for twenty years of Aberdeen, was the same as our Adam Hoppringill, squire to the Earls of Douglas, is thus absurd.

Finally, we find from the English Close Rolls, and the Subsidy Records of Sussex, Suffolk, and Yorkshire, that Pyngle or Pingel was a widely spread English surname when the first Hoppringill appeared. We note Robert Pingel, Hants, 28th February 1274; William Pingel, Hants, 1275; Gilbert Pyngel, Norfolk, 1275; John and Alexander Pingel, Yorkshire, 1297 and 1302; John Pyngle, Hants, 1305; Thomas Pyngel, Worcester, 1309; Simon Pyngil, Derbyshire, 1311; Alan Pyngel, Hants, 1325; Petronilla Pingel, Suffolk, 1327; William Pyngel, Suffolk, 1340, who, along with John Moigne and others, is apprehended for imprisoning the Archdeacon of Essex—reminding us of the above Adam Pyngle and his contemporary, Sir Walter de Moigne, sheriff of Aberdeenshire; William Pyngel, Gloucestershire, 1348; William Pyngull, Worcester, 1401; and Richard Pyngill, vicar of Edlingham, Northumberland—possibly of the same stock as the Scottish Pyngles—1418.

BUCKHOLM

James V. was only a year and a half old when his father died at Flodden on 9th September 1513. A year thereafter his mother, Margaret, sister of Henry VIII. of England, married the young Earl of Angus. The Duke of Albany, son of the Duke of Albany, brother of James III., who was expelled from the Kingdom as a traitor, was chosen Regent, and arrived from France in May 1515, to supersede Margaret. He found Scotland so difficult to govern that after two years he returned to France, and left the Scots to manage their own affairs. The rivalry between the two greatest nobles in the country, as to which should now have the chief power, came to a point in April 1520, in the streets of Edinburgh in the battle of "Clear the Causeway," in which the Earl of Angus and the Douglasses routed and drove from the town the Earl of Arran and the Hamiltons. After an absence of four years the Regent returned to Scotland in December 1521. In the following year he threatened Carlisle with a large army, but finding the Scots averse to crossing the Border he again retired to France in October. Henry VIII., who persistently endeavoured to detach Scotland from France, offered the hand of his daughter Mary for the young Prince, but the Scots would not have her; and in the autumn of 1523 his troops wasted the Scottish Border. On 24th September, Surrey and Dacre burned Jedburgh town and Abbey. When the Regent arrived from France with troops and artillery, he summoned all Scotland to meet him on 20th October; but failing to take Wark Castle, and unable to rely on the Scots, he retreated to France in 1524, never to return. In July 1524 Henry, having failed to kidnap his political opponent Archbishop Beaton, succeeded in getting James, now thirteen, who, "by practice, could with alacrity draw a man's sword," erected. Margaret, who now hated her husband Angus and wanted a divorce, had set her heart on marrying Henry Stewart, the second son of Lord Evandale, and this caused her, always a waverer, to join the French party.

JAMES I.

This introduces us to James Hoppringill of Tynnes, who was a son of Alexander of that ilk. On 23rd October 1524, Norfolk, writing from Newcastle to Wolsey the Scottish news, says: "I assure your Grace my servant Hals doth say that the Queen, the Earl of Arran, and Lord Maxwell have their only trust in France, but that they are of small power, and that the return to Scotland of the Earl of Angus was universally desired, and he was no Frenchman; and that upon Wednesday sennight at night the Earl of Lennox, the Master of Kilmaurs, and divers others, to the number of 500 tried horsemen, assembled within three miles of Edinburgh and, if one Jamys Pryngle, that was counsel thereof, had not been, they had not failed to have slain the Earl of Arran in his lodging within Holyroodhouse, and I think the King and Queen had gone with them. Their scaling ladders were ready; and the said unhappy Jamys so prevented a good deed to have been done for the wealth of Scotland and England, as I and others do think." (H. S.). Another letter referring to the incident stated that "had it not been for James Pringle, they would have taken the King and the Queen" (H. L.). (Owing to their difficulty with the aspirate, English writers of those times dropped the prefix in Hoppringill.) In November following, the Earl of Angus, who had returned from France to England, was allowed by Henry to cross the Borders, and was successful in the struggle for power that ensued. The death of Francis I., in 1525, led to a 3-years' truce between England and Scotland, signed in March 1526, and in June following King James's legal majority was proclaimed; but Angus, who came first in the rotation of eight peers, appointed his guardians, practically kept him prisoner. In July he accompanied Angus to the Borders to punish breakers of the peace, and on their return they found Buccleuch, whose object was to set free the young King, barring their passage over Melrose Bridge (Pringill's drawbridge), with 1000 Borderers. Buccleuch's attempt was a secret suggestion of the King's conveyed by his servant, our James. Hence, in reply to an enquiry of Angus before the battle, he said that "he knew the King's mind as well as he did." The Western Borderers were routed, but in the pursuit "gallant Cessford's

lifeblood dear reeked on dark Elliot's Border spear." In December 1527 a remission was granted to Sir Walter Scott of Branxholm, John Cranston of that Ilk, James Hoppringill, and 9 Scotts and two Turnbills, for mustering their retainers at Melrose bridge and (later) at Linlithgow. This exceptional appearance of a Hoppringill on the side of the Scotts against the Kers afterwards led to attacks on Buckholm by the Kers and James's own clan. It was not until June 1528 that King James managed to escape from the Douglasses, when, "I vow," he said, "Scotland will not hold us both"; and he got Parliament to forfeit and banish them the Kingdom.

On 19th October 1529 King James V., with consent of his mother, etc., granted to James Hoppringil and Sibilla Carmichael, Lady Calderwood, his spouse, the lands of Tynnes, with the tower, manorplace, and wood, in the lordship of Ettrick Forest, and to their heirs male, whom failing, to the senior of their heirs female without division; paying to the King's mother, and after her decease to the King, £50 yearly, and building a mansion with policies (G. S.).

Attached to a Lothian charter of 16th May 1530 is a Seal described as "On a bend 3 escallops with a stag's head couped in chief; legend, S. 'Jacobi' Hoppringill," no doubt James's (M. S.).

On 21st August 1531, Margaret Hoppringill, daughter to James of Tynnes, has a gift of the ward of all lands, etc., which pertained to the late David Balfour of Burleigh, with all mails, profits, and duties thereof, until the lawful entry of the righteous heir; and also of the marriage of Michael Balfour, son and heir of the late David (P. C.). This David Balfour had succeeded his father in the royal household as Carver to the Queen in 1525 or 1526, and his widow Agnes Forrester, who was left with three sons and a daughter, married James Hoppringill, younger, of Tynnes. Hence the gift to Margaret of the ward of her brother's step-son. In 1532 Sibilla Hoppringill is one of the ladies of the Court receiving a livery.

In September 1536 King James sailed for France, and on New Year's day was married to Madeleine, daughter of Francis I., with much splendour. She was very delicate in health and died in July following. Two years later, in 1538 he married another Frenchwoman, Mary of Guise. On

13th April Edward Aglionby, writing from Carlisle to the English Warden, after meeting Lord Maxwell, says: "He told me that about Easter he goes, with the master of Kilmaurs, two or three knights, and about 300 of the best they can try in all Scotland, to bring home the Queen of Scots. James Pringle, the King's servant, told me that 20 Pringles must go" (H. L.). Mary of Guise landed at St Andrews, and the marriage took place in the cathedral there.

In 1537 an entry in the Treasury Accounts reads: "2 pack-needles and a pound of pack-thread sent to James Hoppringill to gather the King's wool." In February 1540 James witnesses the confirmation by the King of a charter.

On 6th June 1540 the King, with consent of his mother, who held the lands of Ettrick Forest in liferent, granted to James Hoppringill, son of James of Tynnes, the lands of Fastheuch in Ettrick Forest, in feu farm; to be held by him and his heirs male, whom failing, by the senior of his heirs female without division; paying yearly to the King's mother, and after her decease to the King, £30; also building a mansion with policies (G. S.). Fastheuch lies on the opposite side of the Yarrow from Tynnes, a little lower down.

In 1541, according to the Forest rentals, James was paying for Tynnes only £20 instead of £50, and for Dryheuchshiel in the Ward of Ettrick only £8 instead of £15—a reduction probably granted him as the King's Herdsman or Factor of the Forest. Margaret, the Queen-Mother, died in October of this year.

War broke out between the two countries in 1542. Henry VIII., "who had always been the most cruel and ruthless intriguer against his nephew, a suborner of spies, rebels, and desperadoes," in fact, kept up a constant "casus belli." King James, whom he urged to give up sheep-farming and take to robbing the church, deterred by his nobles, failed to keep his promise to meet him at York. An English raiding force of 3000 men was defeated at Hadden Rig, with the loss of many prisoners of note, including John Horseley, Captain of Bamborough Castle, taken by David Hoppringill of Slegden. The English ravaged the Scottish Border, and wrecked the beautiful Abbey of Kelso. King James mustered a large force at Edinburgh, but his nobles, hearing that the English had

withdrawn, refused to march. With another army on 25th October he attempted a counter invasion of England on the West Border, but the Scots, thrown into confusion by the sudden elevation of a favourite of the King to the leadership, were dispersed at Solway Moss by a few English horsemen, with the loss of 1200 prisoners. King James, who lay the night before at Lochmaben, retired slowly to Falkland. He merely retained hold of life. Mary Stewart was born at Linlithgow on 6th December 1542; on the 13th her father died, "of a broken heart if ever man did," in the thirty-first year of his age.

Of the prisoners taken at Solway Moss "9 men of honour and gentlemen" were retained and sent up to London, viz., the Earl of Glencairn, Lord Fleming, Lord Erskine's son and heir, the others, including "James Pringill, scorer of the King's sheep"—styled in another list "chief storer of the King's goods, and in his favour" (H. L.). They reached London on 19th December, were lodged in the Tower, and next day billeted on the nobles. Henry entertained them on Christmas Day, presented them gold chains, money, and horses—and on the 27th got them to sign an agreement to promote the marriage of the infant Princess Mary and his son Edward, and her delivery into his custody, and to re-enter prisoners to the English Wardens next Palm Sunday (H. L.). They started for Carlisle on the 29th, having their travelling expenses paid, and grants of money according to their rank. A list dated 1st January 1543 contains their names, the names of the persons to lie in Pledge for them, and the names of the noblemen and gentlemen to whom the Pledges are to be committed; thus, James Pringill's Pledge, his son and heir, is to be committed to Sir Thomas Curwen, keeper of Sheriffhutton (H. L.). On 19th January the prisoners were delivered to the Wardens of the West Marches: some of the Pledges had come, but not James's.

George Hoppringill of His Majesty's household had obtained the ward and marriage of Michael Balfour of Burleigh, his brother James of Tynnes's step-son, and had sold the same for 500 merks to the late John Beaton of Creich, who married him to his daughter Christian. The money was lodged with George Home, Leith. In January 1543 Margaret, James of Tynnes's daughter, claimed it as being intended for the benefit

of her father, "James of Tynnes presently taken prisoner in England." On Home saying that he feared to hand it over without James's authority, compeared James Carmichael, burgess, Edinburgh, and bound him to keep Home skaithless (A. D.).

In April 1543 James Hoppringill, younger, in the Tynnes, and Agnes Forester, Lady Burleigh, his spouse, have a tack of all and haill the lands thereof, with the mansion manorplace, and pertinents, in the ward of Yarrow, in liferent, paying yearly £50—evidently to take up his father's Forest duties (P. S.).

On 1st July 1543 it was agreed between the Governments that the prisoners taken at Solway Moss should be liberated on paying certain sums, of whom James Pringill was to pay 400 merks; they were to provide hostages, and give bonds to pay or return to captivity by a certain date (H. L.). In March 1544 King Henry threatens the Scottish Privy Council that if the prisoners, now 21 in number, including James Pringill, are not redelivered, he will revenge it not only on the hostages, but on every Scotsman that comes into his hands (H. L.). However, the Scots made good on 27th February 1545 at Ancrum Moor, where they routed an English force, slaying 800 men and taking 1200 prisoners. An exchange of prisoners took place, and on 26th December 1545 the English Privy Council wrote to Sir Thomas Wharton of the West Marches "to deliver James Pringle taken at Solway Moss in exchange for Parson Ogle" (H. L.). This Parson Ogle was a prominent Northumbrian, and, curiously, we shall find him pleading elsewhere for the life of John Pringill of Clifton who had captured him at Hadden Rig in 1542.

In February 1546 the Scotts, Turnbulls, Cranstons, and James Hoppringill of Tynnes, on the one part, and the Kers on the other, agree, before the Lords of Council with regard to the present discord between them, to concur together, and not to harm one another in their persons or goods during the present war with England (H. L.).

In March 1546, James Hoppringill of Tynnes, who in 1543 had sued the Kers of Yair, Kippilaw, and Linton, Robert Ker, vicar of Lindean, and Andrew, brother of Walter Ker of Cessford, for the spoliation of his mailing of Buckholm, and the taking away of 24 score ewes with their lambs, and divers

other goods, now sues George Hoppringill of Torwoodlee for doing the same thing; for although the Kers had been compelled by the Council to desist, yet in July last, when his goods were coming to Buckholm to pasture, the said George and his servants chased them from the place, and last of all he had driven his servants out and put in his own: the Lord ordain George to desist, and in case of disobedience within six days, to be warded in Blackness Castle (A. D.). These attacks on James were no doubt reprisals, now that the King, his master, was dead, for the part he played in the fight at the Bridge in 1526:—

“When gallant Cessford’s life blood dear
Reeked on dark Elliot’s Border spear.”

James died apparently in 1546. By his spouse, Sibilla Carmichael, Lady Calderwood, he had issue, James, his heir, and a daughter, Margaret.

JAMES 2

In March 1547 a charter is granted by James, Commendator of the Monastery of Melrose, to James Hoppringill of Tynnes and his spouse, Agnes Forester, in liferent, and to their son John in fee, of the lands of Buckholm, for the services of the said James in defence of the Catholic Church of Scotland, and especially of our Monastery in times of war, and insurrection within the Kingdom, and for sums of money paid by him, to be held in feu for payment of £10 yearly: witnessed by the Prior and nine monks including dean David Hoppringill (R. M.).

In July 1547 Margaret, James’s sister, bought from Archibald Beaton of Capildra, Fife, the east half thereof for 500 merks or £20 annual rent (A. D.).

In March 1548 James Hoppringill of the Tynnes gets a gift of the escheat of all the goods movable and immovable that pertained to George Hoppringill of Torwoodlee and Robert Hoppringill of Blindlee, through their being fugitive of the law or at the horn for their treasonable assistance of Englishmen, and for the masterful and violent aggressions committed by them against the said James in downcasting his house of Buckholm, cutting his woods, and pasturing and daily occupying his fields and houses (P. S.).

In December 1552 James is one of the four Commissioners appointed by the Privy Council to enrol the Selkirkshire footmen going to France to support the King (Henry II.) (P. C.).

In March 1554 James is granted by the Queen dowager a fresh tack of Tynnes for 9 years (P. S.); also by the Archbishop of St Andrews a tack of the £5 lands of Catpair (T. W.).

In 1555 he is an Arbiter on behalf of Melrose Monastery in the dispute between it and Andrew Haig of Bemersyde, *re* the marches between the lands of Redpath and Craig (R. M.).

In 1556 he pays to Kelso Abbey for the mails of the Kirk of Carluke for 3 years bypast £200 (L. K.).

Agnes Forester, by her first husband, David Balfour of Burleigh of the royal household, had issue before 1531 :—

1. Michael Balfour of Burleigh, who was Commendator of Melrose Abbey for a few years before 1569, when he was succeeded by his grandnephew James, 2nd son of Sir William Douglas of Lochleven (nephew of the famous Regent Murray).
2. 3. Walter and Robert.
4. Margaret, who married Sir Robert Douglas, great grandfather of Sir William of Lochleven Castle, who was served heir in 1555, the Keeper of Queen Mary.

Agnes Forester, by her second husband, James Hoppringill of Buckholm and Tynnes, had issue :—

1. James, of Tynnes.
2. John of Buckholm.
3. Malcolm, of Cortleferry.
4. Alexander, in Little Catpair and partner with Sir James Hoppringill.
5. David, apothecary burghess of Edinburgh.
6. Margaret, marr. Ninian Crichton of Achintagart in 1575.
7. Elizabeth, marr. 1st, Alexander Stewart in Tynnes, 2nd, William Scott of Whithaugh (R. D.).

James 2 died before 26th August 1561. His spouse was alive in 1569.

JAMES 3

In 1563, on the termination of the late James's tack, Alexander Lord Hume acquired the superiority of Tynnes (A. D.). In 1575 Elizabeth Hoppringill, relict of Alexander Stewart in Tynnes, marries William Scott of Whithaugh, her cautioners being her son James Stewart, and her brother James in Tynnes (R. D.). In 1593 Alexander, Lord Home, sells Tynnes with tower manorplace to John Hume, the King's Master Hunter, 3rd son of Alexander Hume of Manderston; paying yearly to the King £50 (G. S., 1594). Again on 20th July 1600 the said John sells the same to James Pringill fear of Buckholm (S. P.).

James died before 1606; by his wife, Christian Cockburn, he had issue:—

1. John, in Tynnes.
2. Andrew, servant to John Hume, the King's Master Hunter.
3. James, servant to John Hume, the King's Master Hunter.
4. Thomas.

In 1609 James's relict resumed from Alexander Pringill Little Catpair, of which she was liferenter (A. D.). In 1620 James Pringill in Tynnes, and spouse, Joneta Tod, sold the lands to George Pringill of Torwoodlee.

THE STEWART AND PRINGILL FEUD

In February 1606 James Stewart in Tynnes, whose decret of removal at the instance of John Hume was transferred to the new proprietor James Pringill, and confirmed by the Lords, still refuses to leave. In March and April following Sir Robert Stewart, Tutor of Traquair, his brother William, and John Stewart in Foulshiels, on the one part, and the Pringills of Buckholm, that Ilk, Newhall, Heriotmill, Cortleferry, Torwoodlee, Whytbank, and Milkiston, to the number of two dozen, on the other part, find caution not to harm one another (P. C.). In December James Stewart and his cautioner, Robert Scott of Thirlestane, are decerned by the Lords to pay £100 caution money within 6 days (A. D.) It was apparently about

this time that Andrew, brother of John Pringill in Tynnes, slew David, brother of James Stewart, there. In January 1608 Alexander, James Stewart's son, for not finding caution not to harm the Pringills of Torwoodlee, Buckholm, Wrangholm, John Pringill of Tynnes or James or Thomas his brothers, is apprehended by the Guard and his goods inventoried; and in February, Sir Robert Scott of Thirlestane, for not paying £100 caution money receives a similar sentence (P. C.).

In September 1615 Anent the acts of James Pringill of Buckholm and Alexander Stewart of Fauldshope, who on the 13th inst. lawlessly convocated their friends and kinsmen in great numbers, armed with hackbuts and pistolets, and came to Tynnes, the one to shear the corn, the other to prevent it, when further consequences were stopped by the arrival of the Sheriff of Selkirkshire; the Lords order them to compear under a penalty of 5000 merks on 4th October, when in St Giles Church the case was heard before Arbiters. Their decret was not delivered till 5th October 1616. Sir Robert Stewart dealt immediately with his nephew of Traquair anent the offer of assythement for the slaughter of David Stewart by Andrew Pringill; and in March 1618 being urged to deliver the "Letter of Slains," and finding that John, the late David's son, and his cousin german Alexander, James Stewart's son, would not subscribe it nor compear, the Lords order them to be denounced rebels (P. C.).

JOHN

John Hoppringill son of James 2 of Tynnes and Buckholm succeeded to Buckholm. He appears first in 1574 as tacksmen of the kirk of Carluke. In 1575 he is one of the 12 Hoppringills summoned to appear before Regent Morton and Council *re* the Hoppringill-Elliot feud. In September 1578 a precept of Clare Constat is issued in his favour as heir of the deceased James of Tynnes in the lands of Buckholm; paying £10 yearly (R. M.). In 1582 he is appointed an Interdictor by James Hoppringill of that Ilk against selling his lands; and in 1568 one of the four tutors of James Hoppringill of Smailholm. He is twice surety for persons not to harm others, also along with James Hoppringill of Whytbank for Patrick Murray of Philiphaugh and 12 other Murrays not

to harm Robert Scott of Haining. In 1591 John is one of the Border lairds giving their oaths before the King and Council at Kelso to assist the Wardens of the East and Middle Marches and Walter Scott of Branxholm, especially in the pursuit and expulsion of Francis, sometime Earl of Bothwell (P. C.). In 1593 John, who apparently inherited the teinds of the kirk of Carluke from his grandmother, Sibilla Lady Calderwood, sold them to her grandson Sir John Carmichael, now concurs in the sale of them by Sir John for 900 merks (R. D.). In June 1594 John and his son James get a tack of the teinds of Buckholm for their lifetimes and 19 years thereafter: witness, Alexander, John's brother (R. M.). In 1596 he and his brother Malcolm of Cortleferry find caution not to harm James Govan of Cardrona or his sons.

On 20th July 1600 John's son, James, buys Tynnes, the ancestral lands, from John Hume, the King's Master Hunter (S. P.).

In October 1602 John subscribes at Jedburgh the General Band of Border lairds against thieves, murderers, and oppressors (P. C.). In 1608 he sits in the Bailie court at Melrose to determine the "carriages" to be paid by the 20 tenants to Walter Scott of Buccleuch. In 1619 he appears as a tutor of the children of the late Alexander Stoddart in Over Shiels. In 1625 he witnesses his son James's Precept of sasine to James Pringill in the lands of Muirhouse. In 1631 as assignee of a Bond granted by the Homes of Cowdenknowes and Whitrig in 1612 which he bought in 1619, the Lords grant him against their heir, James Home of Cowdenknowes, in defect of movable goods, appraisal of his lands to the value of 6108 merks (A. D. Gibson).

John died apparently in 1633. A stone from Buckholm Tower, said to be at Torwoodlee, inscribed "I. P., N. P.," would seem to indicate that his wife was a Pringill. He had issue:—

1. James, his heir.
2. John.
3. George, Sheriff-depute of Haddington.

Alexander Hoppringill, brother of John of Buckholm, appears as a witness in 1591, 1594, and 1605, and in 1609

vacates Little Catpair. In April 1606, as cessioner and assignee of James Pringill of Galashiels, he has half the money in the decreets of apprising of the lands of Halltree, Cumlarig, Symington, Bangrub, and Watherston, from John, now Lord Borthwick, apprised at the instance of William Sinclair of Roslin, and assigned to the said James Pringill; and is given sasine on 20th May following (S. E. Sec's.). In June 1610 he sues the tenants in Fernihirst, Houliston, Gilmerton, Pirntaton, Brockhouse, and Cumlarig, for taking away the teind sheaves. In December 1613 James Pringill is summoned by Lord Borthwick to fulfil the contract made between him and Mark Earl of Lothian in June 1602, whereby he bound himself to surrender his own and Alexander's rights to the lands on a marriage with a daughter of the said Mark and the payment of 11,000 merks; which being paid to him James surrenders his rights and writs (see Smailholm).

JAMES 4

James appears first in 1594 as fear of Buckholm. He soon became a more public figure than his father. In 1602 he married Agnes Renton, daughter of John of Billie and his spouse Alison Heriot, widow of William Pringill of Torwoodlee. In March 1605 he gets a charter of the lands of Muirhouse, Caldroke and Pirn, to be held of the King hereditarily, paying the old feu duties of £10 and £6, with grassums and augmentations, in all, £27, 14s. 8d. (R. M.); and in July he gives the tenants notice to quit; but see Muirhouse and Pirn. He is a principal figure in the above-mentioned Stewart-Pringill feud, 1606 to 1618, in which also appear his brothers John and George.

In March 1619 James sold Tynnes, the ancestral lands, to Walter Earl of Buccleuch for 20,000 merks, paying to the King £50 feu duty (G. S.).

About 1620 James is appointed by the Earl of Haddington Bailie-depute of the Lordship of Melrose.

In March 1621 he and his spouse, Agnes Renton, and her brother James, sue John Renton, now of Billie, to fulfil the marriage contract of Alison Heriot, the said Agnes's mother, of which he was cautioner (see Billie) (A. D., Scott.).

In May 1621, Thomas, Earl of Haddington, wrote to Mr John Knox, minister of Melrose, asking him and the parishioners to prepare a stent roll for the expenses to be borne by them in rebuilding and repairing the church, James Pringill, fear of Buckholm, to give consent in his name to pay what his proportion extends to; and "as for the brig, I shall have care of it in good time, and give all my best helps to these good public works" (MSS., Had.).

In December 1621 the King granted to James and his spouse the lands called the barony of Lamberton, appraised in September last for 4860 merks, redeemable within 7 years (G. S.).

In October 1623 James, as a J.P. of Roxburghshire, is present at a meeting in the kirk of Jedburgh (P. C.). In July 1624 a commission under the Signet is given to James Pringill, Bailie-depute of the Regality of Melrose, to try Hob Elliot and Adam Drippio, two confessed and notorious thieves, whom he has lately apprehended, and who have confessed to stealing 18 lambs from Chapel, and 8 sheep from Housebyre, all in one night (P. C.).

About this time charters are granted by the Earl of Haddington to James of three half husbandlands in Lessudden; also the garden called the Grass-yard with the stone dykes round it, and the dwelling-house with garden and croft adjoining, feu duty £10; and two other gardens, all within the precincts of Melrose Abbey (R. M.).

In January 1625 on a charter granted by James, James Pringill of Mitchelston gets sasine of Muirhouse and Caldrops, to hold irredeemably; present George Pringill, servitor to the Earl of Melrose, John Pringle, James's son, and Thomas Pringill in Buckholm (S. E.). In July 1627 James and two other Roxburghshire J.P.'s meet by command at Jedburgh "for tryall of the pryces of nolt, schcep, and wool," and send in a report on the same to the Privy Council (P. C.). In February 1629 a commission under the Signet is given to James Pringill, fear of Buckholm, and five other persons to try five women long suspected of witchcraft; similar commissions follow to try 2 men, and in June 1630, one to try 4 women and 1 man (P. C.).

In October 1632 the King granted to James the lands and barony of Forgund, Perthshire, which pertained to Sir James

Oliphant, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and were apprised in September for 10,650 merks; redeemable within 7 years (G. S.). In January 1633 James, who had been infested in July 1631 in the Spital of St Leonards, Ednam, and in Fala, Falahill, and Brothershiels, pertaining to it, sues the tenants, 23 in number, who refused to pay the rents because there was another claimant; in February following, the Lords order the rents to be paid to James (A. D., Scott.).

In 1633 on the death of his father, James, hitherto fear, now becomes laird of Buckholm.

In June 1635 a number of goods having been stolen from the poor tenants of Gattonsyde by certain lymmars called the Egyptians, of whom a man and woman, old decrepit bodies, and a woman with a bairn at her breast, had been apprehended, the Lords of Council determine that they shall be burnt on the cheek, publicly scourged, and banished the kingdom, and for this purpose commission James Pringill of Buckholm, Bailie depute of the Regality of Melrose, to hold a justice court in the tolbooth there, make clerks and other things needful, pronounce the said doom publicly, and have special care to see it executed, they upholding him in all he may do thereanent (P. C.). In August 1643 England being unable, owing to internal distractions, to support, according to promise, the Scottish army of 10,000 men now in Ireland, Parliament, to supply its pressing needs, ordains an assessment of one million merks Scots, and James is appointed one of the collectors for Roxburghshire (A. P.). In January 1645 James gives to his junior son, George, sasine of the lands of Buckholm and Williamlaw, his own liferent being reserved; and in April, his senior son, John, gets a gift of the escheat of all goods, gear, and movables that pertained to him at the time of his denunciation to the horn at the instance of Thomas, Earl of Haddington, in September 1643, for not paying him termly £27, 11s. for each of the 6 terms of the taxes granted in 1633 for Buckholm and Williamlaw (P. S.). In April 1647 James Pringill of Whytbank, having a contract with precept of sasine perfected at Billie and Torwoodlee in March last between him and James, with consent of his son George, gets sasine of Buckholm and Williamlaw, with delivery of earth and stone (S. E.).

James died in 1647. By his spouse, Agnes Renton of Billie, he had issue:—

1. John of Williamlaw, marr. Catherine Ramsay of Wylliecleuch.
2. George of Buckholm, marr. Margaret Pringill.
3. Joneta, marr. in 1631 Alexander Home of Blackhill; to have an annual rent of 1200 merks.
4. Alison, marr. in 1633 John Pringill of Cortleferry, to have an annual rent of 480 merks.
5. Elisabeth, marr. Mr James Urquhart, minister of Galashiels.

GEORGE

George is mentioned as in Billie in 1631. In 1638, on the death of his uncle, James Renton of Billie, he is granted under the Privy Seal the ward and marriage of his cousin James, the young laird.

In June 1644 George gives in a supplication to Parliament: “that he resolved to desert his service of attending the Earl of Forth these two years, repass home to Scotland, join with my country for defence of religion, laws, and liberties, and prove so far as in me lies a good patriot on all occasions”; which supplication having been read in audience of Parliament, and George having sworn and subscribed the National Covenant, and the Covenant and League betwixt the three kingdoms, the Estates discharge all proceedings against him in any process for the cause above specified in time coming. As the Earl had bought Yair on the Tweed in 1636, it was probably more as a neighbour than a Royalist that George acted as a Captain at the battles of Edgehill, Brentford, and others, and when in 1643 a Scottish army of 20,000 men entered England on the opposite side, that he retired rather than fight against his own countrymen.

April 1648. Anent the supplication given in to Parliament by Mr James Urquhart, minister of Galashiels, George’s brother-in-law, against James Scott of Galashiels, bearing that when Montrose’s army was in the south of Scotland, John Pringill of Cortleferry sent a chest containing £1000 and his Writs to Buckholm Tower for security, and when it was assaulted the

chest was conveyed to Galashiels to his wife, who redelivered it to the said John, her brother-in-law; notwithstanding, James Scott, claiming the money and averring that it was 2500 merks, purchased a warrant for uplifting the sum from him, and caused incarcerate him in the tolbooth of Selkirk for eight weeks, till he granted him a Bond for that amount, which Bond still hung over supplicant's head contrary to all conscience and reason; parties having appeared before the Committee of Bills, and John Pringill having declared on oath that he had received back the money, James Scott promised to give Mr Urquhart back his Bond, the right to proceed against the said John and others for money being left to him (A. P.).

In August 1649 the King confirms George's charter of Buckholm, to be held by him, and his heirs masculine, whom failing by any "vir generosus" bearing the cognomen Pringle, nominated by him even on his deathbed (G. S.).

In 1663 the Bailie of the Regality orders George to repair the dykes of his Melrose Abbey property, sufficiently, and whatever person thereafter is found in his orchard taking his fruit is to be detained, and whatever beast is found pasturing on his ground is to be poinded, the person or owner is to pay 6s. 8d. for each offence (R. M.).

In 1678 George is appointed a Commissioner of Excise for Roxburghshire (P. C.).

In July 1679 John Durie of Grange complains that having come with the heritors of Fife to Bothwell Brig where the rebels were defeated on 22nd June last, and having on his way home overtaken a Melrose party baiting their horses, they attacked him, wounding him in the face with a sword, and carried him to within four miles of Edinburgh, when a party of dragoons picked them up and took them to the Castle, whence on finding caution to compear, they were set free; on this day the Lords ordain the defenders to restore to complainer his gun, and cloak bags, and pay a fine towards his expenses and cure—each of them to pay for their relief, viz.: Andrew Fisher of Housebyre, 300 merks, and George Pringle of Buckholm, William Cairncross of Hillslope, Alexander Linlithgow of Drygrange, Francis Scott of Colmslie, Robert Fall, bailie of Melrose, George Pringle of Blindlee, and Andrew Darling of Appletreeleaves, 100 merks, and either to pay the same

instantly or go to prison till they obeyed. A few days afterwards, on 3rd August, the Lords finding that the said persons were present in the King's army at Bothwell Brig, and were by mistake cited to compear before them as absentees, discharged them (P. C. Papers).

In September 1685 George grants sasine of Buckholm, Williamlaw, and Ladhopemoor to his second son George, and his heirs, male or female, whose heirs will assume or take the cognomen of Pringle, and will carry or bear the insignia of the House of Buckholm. In June 1686 Sasine is given by George, younger, to his elder brother James of the said lands, sold to him under conditions and reservations (S. E.) In August 1686 David Pringle, apothecary, burgess, Edinburgh, gets sasine of an annual rent of £120 furth of Buckholm lands.

On 14th April 1687 Sir John Lauder writes: "James Pringle, younger, of Buckholm, gives in a complaint against his father, that being seduced by bad counsel he was cutting the whole planting and policy about the house, though he was only liferenter, and being riotous and having imprisoned him in Melrose tolbooth, he craved he might be discharged" (L. H. N.). This was a struggle between a royalist father, aged 72, and a son who was an ardent Covenanter.

In 1691 a bond of corroboration mentions that by a marriage contract between Mr James Gellie and Janet Pringle of June 1678, she was to have a tocher of 3000 merks, with an annual rent of 300 merks till payment, with consent of her father, George of Buckholm, and her brothers James and George; that James Gellie of Sandyford and John Pringle, litster, Edinburgh, were cautioners for her brothers James and George's debts amounting to 5666 merks and a bond for 3000 merks granted by George, elder, to Walter Pringle, advocate, and that her said brothers bound them to infest Mr Gellie, for further security, in Buckholm, Williamlaw, and Ladhopemoor (S. E.).

In 1692 died George's wife, Margaret Pringle, only child of James Pringle of Torwoodlee by his first marriage, and paternal sister of George Pringle, the Covenanter, and on 12th April was buried in Greyfriars churchyard.

George appears often in the *Records of the Regality of Melrose* as pursuer or defender in actions before the Bailie Court mostly relating to farming matters.

He died in 1693, and was buried in Melrose Abbey. His tombstone is under the great eastern window in the north-east corner, and reads: "Here Lyes George Pringle of BuckHolme who deceased the 5th of March 1693, aged 78 years"—in eleven lines. George had issue:—

1. James, his heir.
2. George.
3. Janet, marr. in 1678 James Gellie, advocate.
4. Also a natural son George, quoted as a tenant in Westhouses in 1668 and 1673, who had a son James Pringle who, in March 1675, for wounding with a sword, setting fire to a house, and not compearing, was declared fugitive, escheated, and forbidden to be reset by anybody in the Regality (R. M.).

JOHN OF WILLIAMLAW

Williamlaw adjoined and stood on higher ground than Buckholm. John was senior brother to George of the latter place. In 1642, having had a natural daughter Marion Pringill, by a Margaret Pringill, to whom in 1636 he granted a bond for 300 merks, he was ordained to pay it with annual rent, notwithstanding his expense on the girl's education and his gift of £45 to the mother on her marriage. On 16th May 1647 he took part in the riot at Overshiels (which see). In April 1648 he gets sasine of Williamlaw, and his wife Katharine Ramsay (apparently a sister of Sir George of Wyllicleuch) sasine of an annual rent furth of the same; and in July he gets renewal of a bond for 200 merks granted by Alexander, son of the deceased Andrew Pringill of Hounam, which was lost when Montrose's army was in the district. In 1663 John is appointed a J.P. for Roxburghshire. In 1668 he pays to the collector of the stent imposed in 1664 for the repair of the kirk of Melrose £7, 17s.

John died in 1675 and was buried in Melrose Abbey. His tombstone, alongside his brother George's reads: "Here Lyes John Pringle of Williamlaw who deceased the 24th of April 1675, aged 72," in seven lines. A similar tombstone alongside reads: "Here Lyes Catharin Ramsay spouse to John Pringle of Williamlaw, who deceased the 26th of April 1680, aged 76," in eight lines.

JAMES 5

In January 1683 James Pringle, fear of Buckholm, appearing at the Bailie Court, Melrose, denies that he is a heritor, but is only a tenant to his father, of Buckholm, but has frequented house and field Conventicles and constantly withdrawn from Church since the Act of Indemnity, and is fined, conform to the Act, £50, and ordained to remain in prison till payment. In December following, James, being convened at the Fiscal's instance for withdrawing from the Church since he was last fined, and of being at a Conventicle at Newmills in November last, and appearing personally, confessed having constantly withdrawn from the Church, but denied the said or any other Conventicle; and four of his servants deponed they had heard or seen nothing of the said Conventicle (R. M.).

After the Revolution, in 1690, James is appointed a Commissioner of supply for Roxburghshire.

In August 1698 Mr William Hall, Advocate, gets sasine of an annual rent of £500 furth of the lands of Buckholm and others. In October following, James gets a Royal charter, with new infeftment, of the said lands, which were resigned in his favour by his father in April 1687 (P. S.).

In 1706 James was chosen representative Elder for the burgh of Selkirk at the General Assembly (C. B.).

James, the sixth and last of the Pringles of Buckholm, died in Edinburgh in January 1714. His only sister, Janet, widow of James Gellie, advocate, died in September 1718. Her husband who died in March 1716 had left to her all his goods movable and immovable, except 3000 merks in favour of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, S.P.C.K. She left owing to her £1447, and an Inventory of £438, total £1885 (T. E., Secy.).

In January 1719 Lewis (or Ludovick) Pringle of Tuam, County Galway, Ireland, was served heir general to his cousins german James Pringle of Buckholm, and Janet Pringle, widow of James Gellie, advocate. Lewis was a grandson of James Pringle of Torwoodlee and his wife Janet, daughter of Sir Lewis Craig of Riccarton; but by which of their sons, James or Alexander, is not apparent. Lewis Pringle had a 3-life lease of Rinkippin, Tuam, and certain leaseholds in County Mayo. He died in 1731, leaving a son John (see Ireland).

CORTLEFERRY

MALCOLM

MALCOLM HOPPRINGILL of Cortleferry was a son of James of Tynnes and his spouse Agnes Forester, and a brother of John of Buckholm. He was thus a great-grandson of Alexander of that Ilk. In August 1561 a charter is granted to him by John, Archbishop of St Andrews, of the half lands of Cortleferry; and failing his heirs male, to his brother John by the resignation of his elder brother James 3 of Tynnes, confirmed in 1564 (P. S. and in 1565 G. S.). In 1564 Malcolm witnesses the grant by Michael Balfour, Commendator of Melrose Abbey, his maternal brother, to the Earl of Moray of the lands of Rodono and others (P. B., Grote). As Chamberlain to the Commendator Malcolm would live much at the Abbey. In 1569 William Ker of Yair grants an obligation to Agnes Forester Lady Burleigh, and her son Malcolm. In 1575 of the twelve Hoppringills summoned to compear on 25th May before the Council, *re* the Elliot feud, Malcolm and William Hoppringill of Torwoodlee alone comply. In 1575 Malcolm and the Hoppringills of Whytbank, Blindlee, and Torwoodlee grant James Lauder of Muircleugh an acquittance as regards the claims of Catharine Gray, widow of George Hoppringill of Cortleferry and their bairns, Alexander, Thomas, and others (R. D.). In 1583 the Lords ordain Malcolm, John Hoppringill of Muirhouse, and William Borthwick of Soutra, to restore to two tenants of Legerwood kirklands the four score ewes they took from them, at 33s. a head (A. D.). In 1593 Malcolm, having trouble with the tenants, renounces the tack of Houliston he obtained in 1587 to Lord Borthwick for £1000, who thereupon infefts in it his sister Marie and her husband John Home, who paid him 2000 merks (R. D.). In 1595 Malcolm sues Robert Ormiston in Westhouses for abstracting from Melrose Abbey in 1568 his stallion horse worth 200 merks, and for the profits of its labour

and hiring till 1580 (A. D., Hay). In 1596 the Lords ordain Alexander Horsburgh of that Ilk and John Govan of Cardrona to restore to Malcolm the teind-sheaves, nolt, horse, and others, taken from Houliston, and withheld since March 1590, of the avail specified, and pay his expenses (A. D.). In 1598 Malcolm and related Hoppringills find caution not to harm Govan or his three sons. But an intermarriage did not quite end the matter, for in 1618 John Govan sues George Pringill of that Ilk to deliver to him the acquittance for his sister Marion's tocher of £1000 subscribed by Malcolm and his son John (A. D., Hay).

Malcolm died apparently in 1618. By his wife Elizabeth Cairncross he had issue:—

1. William, his heir.
2. John, servant to Sir Alexander Gibson of Durie, Senator of the College of Justice, marr. Marion Govan of Cardrona. Alive in 1653.
3. George.

WILLIAM

William appears several times during his father's life. He and his brother John in 1606 find caution with other Pringills not to harm Sir Robert Stewart of Shillinglaw. In July 1607 he and his future spouse Mariota Stoddart get from George Archbishop of St Andrews sasine of the half lands of Cortleferry (S. E., Secy.).

In January 1608 Alexander Pringill in Marcheuch and his spouse Joneta Pringill get sasine of the other half lands of Cortleferry (G. S.).

In December 1615 John, William's brother, has owing to him by the late John Hoppringill of that Ilk 600 merks.

In July 1619 two children of Alexander Stoddart in Overshiels and their two tutors sue William, now of Cortleferry, intromitter with their father's effects since his death in May 1614, to account for the same valued at £3259; and the Lords ordain William to pay them the half of 4800 merks; while in July 1621 he is put to the horn for not handing the money to John Stoddart, one of the tutors (A. D. Hay).

In August 1621 William has conceded to him by Mr James Mitchelson, minister of St Bothans, a charter of half Corshope, some time occupied by Alexander Mitchelson and his spouse

Mariota Pringill, now in Blackhauch; also along with George Pringill in Hoppringill, equally between them, a charter of alienation, conceded by David Preston of Whitehill, of the lands, town, and tower of Halltree (S. E.).

In July 1622 a charter of Remission is granted "to my loved John Pringill, son of the late Malcolm of Cortleferry, now servant of our loved Alexander de Durie, Senator of the College of Justice, for art and part in the slaughter of the late James Mitchelson of Nether Lugate and his brother Robert by the late Walter Cairncross of Over Lugate (P. S.).

In February 1632 William appeals against a horning by Sir James Pringill of Galashiels, who had disposed the lands of Cribbilaw and Stow to Sir Gideon Murray, whose son Walter disposed them to him under reversion for £5000, and he denied that he had received the legal 40 days' notice to receive the money in St Giles Kirk: the Lords declare the horning orderly and ordain William to surrender the rights to the lands (A. D., Gibson). In November 1632 a bond for 500 merks granted to William by a brother of Patrick Home of Broomhouse, payable in 1631 under a penalty of 200 merks, is transferred to his son John (A. D., Gibson). William died in 1632. By his wife, Mariota Stoddart of Overshiels, he had issue:—

1. John, his heir.
2. James, apprenticed in 1634 with George Wauchope, merchant, Edinburgh.
3. George.
4. Isabella, marr. Malcolm Inglis of Manorhead, issue, John Inglis.
5. Mariota, marr. John Hunter of Cousland, issue, Helen and Christian Hunter.
6. Elizabeth, marr. James Urquhart, minister of Galashiels (see Buckholm, 1648).

JOHN

In January 1633 Alison Pringill, second daughter of James Pringill of Buckholm, gets sasine from her future spouse John Pringill of an annual rent of 480 merks furth of his lands of Cortleferry. In September 1641 George Pringill now in Halltree, some time in Hoppringill, gets sasine, conceded by

David Preston of Craigmillar, the superior, of the half lands of Halltree that formerly belonged to William Pringill of Cortleferry, then to his son and heir John who resigned them, together with his half of the lien of 12,000 merks on Halltree.

On 4th January 1653 is registered the renunciation by Alexander Pringill, portioner of Cortleferry, with consent of his mother, Jean Johnston, of his half of the lands in favour of John Pringill. John had lent Alexander 5650 merks in 1647, and Alexander had disposed to John his half in security of the loan, and now John pays a further sum of 2350 merks and buys up Alexander's right of reversion, and becomes sole possessor of the whole lands of Cortleferry.

In December 1655 John, having a charter with precept of sasine from the Earl of Haddington, the superior, gets sasine, of Wooplaw, Colmslie, Wester Langlee, and Merton Mill, apprised by him from James Cairncross, the proprietor, for £25,780, and 1243 merks expenses.

John, who died in 1659 or 1660, and his spouse Alison Pringle had no issue. Alison survived her husband, and appears in a list of Gala Water landowners in 1665. John's heirs were his two sisters Isabella and Mariota, mentioned above. In 1664 John Pringle of Williamlaw was retoured his heir masculine in half Cortleferry. On his death without issue in 1675, the two sisters became heirs portioners of Cortleferry, Corsehope, and Colmslie. In 1680 Mariota having acquired her sister Isabella's half of Colmslie, her daughters, Christian Hunter, wife of Francis, brother of James Scott of Gala, and Helen, wife of James Pringle of Craigend, get charters of the lands. In 1692 Alex. Cairncross, late Archbishop of Glasgow, gets sasine of half Colmslie conceded by Christian Hunter.

John Inglis, Isabella's son, who married a Marie Pringle, gets sasine of West Langlee.

COLDSTREAM ABBEY

The Chartulary of the Cistercian Abbey of Coldstream, edited by the Rev. Charles Rogers, LL.D., was published in 1879. In a note in the Preface he says: "Three members of the family of Pringle or Hoppringill, Margaret, Isabella, and Jonet, were in succession Prioresses of the convent. The family of Hoppringill of Whitsome were zealous supporters of Robert the Bruce." There was however a fourth Hoppringill prioress, and there never was any Hoppringle of Whitsome.

MARGARET HOPPRINGILL.

In June 1489 John Liddel of Lennel, at Coldstream, grants to Margaret Hoppringill, prioress, and the convent of nuns at Coldstream, a charter of sale of a ploughgate of land (104 acres) in Lennel, to be held of the King, for payment of a pair of hawking gloves, or 12 pennies, yearly, if asked (G. S.). In February 1490 a letter was sent from Westminster to the English Wardens signifying the royal protection to the prioress and convent of Coldstream and all their possessions for seven years, and that a servant or two of the Abbey with two attendants might pass into England to buy lead, wax, or other merchandise needful for its reparation (*Calendar of Documents re Scotland*). In December 1491, after meetings held at Coldstream between Scottish and English Commissioners, a five-years' truce between the two countries was ratified. Coldstream Abbey was in fact in constant use for international meetings.

Henry VII. was determined to have his daughter Margaret married to James IV. of Scotland. The negotiations, which began in 1499, ended successfully, and at the age of fifteen she was married to James at Holyrood on 8th August 1503.

Margaret Hoppringill died in 1506, after having been prioress for at least eighteen years. As offices like this tended

to be hereditary in certain families, and as the succeeding prioresses were undoubtedly daughters of the house of that ilk, it is very likely that this Margaret was a sister of Adam Hoppringill of the King's Guard.

ISABELLA

On 6th June 1506 at Edinburgh a precept is granted under the Privy Seal of the admission of Dame Isabella Hoppringill as Prioress of Coldstream (P. S.). When a prioress died the office had to be filled within a month thereafter, and this was done by the nuns meeting in chapter and appointing the new prioress from among themselves. Isabella was apparently a niece of her predecessor, and aunt of James Hoppringill of Tynnes, and his brothers George and William, who were prominent members of the household of James V.

Seven years after Isabella's appointment occurred the battle of Flodden. According to Godscroft, George Hume, younger, of Wedderburn, having been urged by his relatives before the battle to return home, as the heir, called on the way at the Abbey, when Isabella spoke so disparagingly of his action that he returned to the battle-field, where he was killed, along with his father David. In the following year Queen Margaret, now a widow, married the Earl of Angus.

In 1515 Henry VIII. issued an edict, addressed to the English Wardens, for the protection of the prioress and her convent; and when in the same year Queen Margaret and her husband fled from Regent Albany, on their way to England, they found in Isabella an intelligent and congenial hostess.

Situated on the border line of the two kingdoms Isabella had a difficult part to play. Devoted to the interests of the Abbey she had to side with the English party of the time, and especially with the Queen-Mother, her avowed and powerful protectress. In 1523 the French party maintaining the ascendancy in Scotland, and the Scots refusing the offer of the hand of King Henry's daughter Mary to their young Prince, her cousin, that King sent an army to waste the Scottish Border. In April the English Warden of the East March wrote to Henry that Queen Margaret had written to Surrey and to himself to save the Abbey from burning, and

that they had granted her request, and "because the prioress is one of the best and assured spies we have in Scotland," of whom, at this time of Scottish distraction between an English or a French alliance, an English Warden boasted he had 400. When in October Regent Albany approached the Border and laid siege to Wark Castle, Isabella wavered in her party allegiance, and the Earl of Surrey, hearing of her defection, having threatened to burn the Abbey as he had recently burned Jedburgh town and Abbey, Queen Margaret again wrote to him, on 22nd November, earnestly entreating him to spare it; and on the 26th Sir John Bulmer, Captain of Norham Castle, wrote to Surrey that by her request he had met the Prioress at Gradenford, gives him her Edinburgh news and, evidently won over by her, ends with the words, "Haste post, haste, haste." (H. L.).

Among the British Museum MSS. is a letter to the prioress from Edinburgh, undated, but perhaps written in October 1523, giving the Court news, how the Governor (the Duke of Albany) had just come to town, and had had a quarter of an hour's interview with the Queen-Mother, how the King had been reviewing the French troops at Linlithgow, and Albany had given him a gown of cloth of gold, and one of cloth of silver, and licence to ride about Stirling at his pleasure. The writer, who signs himself her Kynsman, and was probably one of the nephews referred to above, adds: "They say in this town that you are an Englishwoman, as you were before, and the rest that are in your company. The Earl of Murray is very ill content at you, but I cannot tell wherefore."

Having saved the Abbey from the flames Dame Isabella was henceforth an unflinching supporter of the English policy and that of her patroness the Queen-Mother.

In the following year, in a letter from Newcastle to Wolsey, dated 23rd October 1524, it is stated that "Jamys Pringle had, unfortunately, saved the King and Queen from being captured by the Earl of Lennox's party in Holyrood," and that the Prioress was in Edinburgh. In January 1525 Magnus, writing from Edinburgh, warns Wolsey that he is informed by the good Prioress of Coldstream that watch is to be kept for the capture of letters coming across the Borders, he suspects by Buccleuch, but purposes to send feigned letters to find out;

and in August following in another letter he says: "the bearer is Mr John Chisholm coming into England for sundry causes, and specially with his sovereign lord's letters to your King's highness for a safe-conduct to himself for a year to pass and repass with merchandise," and adds, "when I durst trust neither post nor other, he hath done my letters safely and most surely to be conveyed to your Grace, with the help of his good aunt the Prioress of Coldstream" (H. S.).

On 6th September 1528 James V. considering that the Prioress and Convent of Coldstream had shown great hospitality to, and were always ready to receive hospitably, English and foreign ambassadors, as well as Scottish and other honourable persons attending March meetings, therefore in aid of their great costs, with consent of his dearest mother the liferentrix, grants in feu-farm to Dame Isabella Hoppringill, the Prioress, and convent, and successors, the lands of Hirsell, and the third part of the lands of Graden, with its fishings near the monastery; paying annually to his mother £40 (G. S.). The sasine, given in April 1529, was witnessed by Alexander Hoppringill of that Ilk and his son John, Ninian Spottiswood, Stephen and Edward Broomfield, James Spens in Chirnside, Robert Dickson in Hassington Mains, John Galbraith, etc. (MSS. R.).

In 1535 the King confirmed the charter of sale by Alexander Ellem of Butterdean to the prioress and convent of his half husbandland in Hirsell. In 1537 the prioress received a gift of the escheat of Alexander Heriot in Darnchester, fugitive of the law for a slaughter.

Isabella Hoppringill, prioress, died on 26th January 1537.

JONET HOPPRINGILL

On 23rd February 1537 Dame Jonet Hoppringill was elected prioress of the convent; her fellow nuns, who voted for her unanimously, being Dame Isabella Rutherford, sub-prioress, Katherine Fleming, Joneta Brown, Mariota Rutherford, Joneta Kinghorn, Elizabeth Hoppringill, Christina Todrig, Katherine French, Joneta Shaw, and Helen Riddell; present as witnesses were Mr Robert Hoppringill, rector of Arniston, William Cockburn of Choicelee, Archibald and James Hoppringill, etc.

(*The Chartulary*). In 1838 the Queen-Mother grants the prioress a receipt for the mails of Spylaw; and at Christmas the prioress sends her a present of rabbits, partridges, butter, etc.

In December 1539 Sir Ralph Eure, the English Warden, writes that Dr Hillyard, chaplain to Bishop Tunstall of Durham, in escaping from England to Scotland by Coldstream, not finding the prioress at home, asked for her brother Robert, who writes that the Dr escaped because he had been advising religious houses not to submit to the King, and that when he went down to the ford and asked his servant to bring across the horses as his master was going to ride to Lauder that night, the bailie of Cornhill's servants would not allow him. Eure adds that he hopes to learn more of Hillyard's doings and sayings in Scotland through the prioress and her family, provided her communications and name are kept secret (H. S.). King James's refusal to surrender this refugee was one of the causes that led to war and the disaster of Solway Moss on 24th October 1542.

On 30th November 1542 Ralph Bulmer writes to the Earl of Hertford that Sir Ralph Eure and he have fulfilled his command to burn Coldstream, and have gotten much cattle, sheep, and prisoners. They kept the purpose secret till they came to Crookham Moor Stone, and there declared it to the captains under charge of secrecy. They desired to send Francis Bulmer with 80 men to demand the house in the King's name so that, if that were denied, they might put all to the sack, and with more slaughter requite the death of Somerset herald. But the prioress had warning and sent away all who could not safely remain, with horses, harness, 2000 sheep, and a great drove of cattle. Hugh Paitt of Cornhill had given warning, and had taken the prioress's brother and others prisoners before they came. They were met at the gate by the prioress and priests bearing the Cross, so that they could not for shame do any slaughter, and would not have burned, but that Hertford was so earnest to have it burned. As it was, the nuns sat on their knees, singing psalms, while Eure and he fired the house. The writer then set fire to the Church and the corn—which the Captain of Berwick estimated at a great sum—and went near being himself burnt; for Master Douglas (Sir George), setting fire to the town, raised such a smoke that, with the church on fire behind and the Abbey and barn on

either hand, he wist not which way to take. Afterwards he and his cousin Harry Eure, who is a very free burner, burned many stacks and kilns. He is sorry for Hertford's departure, for if he tarried till midsummer they would waste the whole Merse from Jedburgh to Coldingham. He will, if commanded, bring up Paitt with the prioress's brother and other prisoners (to York); also he will search the house of the laird of Cornhill, between whom and the prioress he suspects some "pakkyn," to find out what stuff came from Coldstream. Eure next describes the division of the spoils among the men, and the squabbling it gave rise to (H. L.). The protector of the Abbey, the Queen-Mother Margaret, had died in 1st October, the year previous.

In January 1543 a letter of an English Warden Lisls, states that "a certain nun and two of her sisters came lately to Berwick and lodged in a widow's house. Four or five days afterwards the widow came to Alnwick and sued that the said nun and her sisters might again inhabit their old cloister called Coldstream," saying the Earl of Angus had promised the nun to put her in her house again, and bringing letters to Sir Ralph Eure from Sir George Douglas and the Porter of Berwick to permit it (H. L.). In December 1543 licence was granted by the Duke of Suffolk, Lieut.-General of the north of England to Robert Pringle, Scotsman, with 12 servants, 16 oxen, 8 kine, 300 sheep, and 8 horses, till Easter next, to remain and abide upon the town fields of Coldstream; and the names of the servants, including Adam and Dave Hoppryngill, were handed to the deputy Wardens, captains, and garrisons, and others on the English Border, who are warned that any contravention of this licence will be visited with extreme punishment. Shortly afterwards this licence was extended to midsummer (H. L.)

Henry VIII. failed to get the infant Queen Mary and the Scottish strongholds handed over to his keeping, and the war continued. Sir Ralph Eure was slain by the Scots at the battle of Ancrum Moor on 27th February 1545, and Hertford, now Duke of Somerset, after his long career with fire and sword in south-east Scotland, was executed in London in 1552.

In 1550 Sir Andrew Ker, son of Mark of Littledean, who had got sasine of Hirsell and other lands, having had his goods refused admission to Sunwick by the prioress and Humes,

passed to Todrig and Graden, "where there was nothing but waste walls" (P. B.). In December 1551 the Prioress and Convent, finding it in their interest to have a bailie to administer justice among them, appoint to the office Alexander Lord Home; witnesses, John and James Hoppringill of that Ilk, William Cockburn of Choicelee, etc. In February 1552 Sir Andrew Ker of Hirsell, representing the Queen-Mother, and John Hoppringill of that Ilk and William Cockburn of Choicelee representing the Prioress and Convent, agree, with regard to the right and title to all lands debateable between them, to abide by the decision of Lord Home and Walter Ker of Cessford, who were to deliver judgment by 20th April (L. C.).

In October 1559 a feu charter of the lands of Lees, Braidhauch, and others, is granted by the Prioress and Convent to James Hoppringill of Langmuir, presently occupying them; paying yearly 18 merks; subscribed, "Jonet, prioress of Coldstream, with my hand, Isabell Rutherford sub-prioress, Marion Rutherford, Margaret Logan, Joneta Kinghorn, with our hand at the pen led by the notary: legend of seal, "S. Jonete Hoppringil prioress de Calstreme" (MSS., R.). In March 1560 another charter is granted by them to Archibald Hoppringill of Torquhan of the 20 husbandlands of Lennel, occupied by their tenants; paying to the Monastery £24 feu duty: witnesses, Robert Hoppringill, rector of Arniston, and his brother James, Alexander Hoppringill, etc. (G. S., 1565). In April 1560 a third charter is granted by them to Alexander Home of Muirdean of the lands of Little Todrig and Hatchedknowes, for great sums of money paid for the reparation of the Monastery, in great part burnt by the English (MSS., R.).

In 1560 Alexander Home of Huttonhall agrees to pay to the Treasurer the portions of the nuns of the Convent, whatever amount the Lords Auditors find due: witness, David Hoppringill, Apothecary, burgess, Edinburgh (E. R.)

Jonet Hoppringill died in 1566.

ELIZABETH

On 26th June 1566 Elizabeth Hoppringill received a grant of all and whole the benefice and Monastery of Coldstream, vacant by the decease of the late Dame Jonet Hoppringill, last

Prioress, whose niece she was (P. S.). In 1567 Isabella Broomfield sues the Prioress and Alexander Lord Home, tacksman of the Abbey, averring that her name had been omitted in the decree securing to the nuns and sisters of the Abbey the yearly pension of £20 granted to them by the Queen; the Lords ordain them to pay her the pension for three years bypast and in time to come (A. D., Scott).

In June 1575 the King's Advocate, mentioning the Act of Parliament of 1572, that any person who had a benefice, and was therefore under discipline of the true kirk, and participated not in the sacrament thereof, shall in presence of a bishop of the diocese subscribe the articles of religion and bring a testimonial thereanent, claimed that the prioress Elizabeth in failing to do so had lost her benefice. In May 1576 James Hoppringill of that Ilk for not appearing to give evidence is declared rebel; and in October certain witnesses in Stow that testified they had seen the Prioress at the Communion Table, confessed they had deponed contrary to their conscience, thinking it better to preserve her benefice than declare the truth. Elizabeth however managed to get over the difficulty somehow (A. D., Scott).

About 1578 Elizabeth, Prioress of Coldstream, for moneys paid to her, granted to Alexander Home of Huttonhall the teindsheaves of Lennel for life, and after his decease, to his heirs for twice 19 years; also the lands of Wyllicleuch and Todrighill; paying in all yearly £58, 10s. (MSS., Had.).

In February 1579 at Stitchill three charters are granted by the Prioress and convent: One to Alexander Home of Huttonhall, of the dominical lands of Coldstream, and 16 husbandlands in Skatemuir, paying £55; another to Alexander Home of Manderston, of land in Sunwick and in Simprin; paying £83, 6s. 8d. (G. S., 1582); and a third to John Ker, son of Walter of Littledean, of the lands of Auld Hirsell, other lands on the Leet, Lees, Braidhauch, Deadrig and others, Fireburn and Coldstream mills devastated by the English, with power to rebuild; paying £54; teinds and fishings included: the charter subscribed, "We, Dame Elizabeth Hoppringill, prioress, Helen Riddell, Jonet Shaw, and Jonet Kinghorn, conventual sisters of the said Abbey, with our hands led on the pen, at our command, because we cannot write ourselves" (G. S., 1583). Finally, in October 1583, for favours during their trials, and

money paid for the reparation of the Monastery, they grant to John Cockburn (son of the late William of Choicelee), one of the bodyguard of the King of France, 10 husbandlands in Simprin; the feu duty of £13, 6s. 8d. payable only in time of peace between England and Scotland (G. S., 1584). All these charters were confirmed by December 1584.

Elizabeth Hoppringill the last of the prioresses of Coldstream appears to have died in 1588.

MARK KER, PRIOR

In May 1588 the King constituted Mark Ker, son of Walter of Littledean, Prior and Commendator of Coldstream for life, giving him the benefice thereof with the teind sheaves, the other teinds, privileges, etc., without prejudice of the Act of Annexation; vacant by the demission or decease of the late Dame Elizabeth Hoppringill. Mark died by February 1615 (G. S.).

THOMAS HOME, PRIOR

In June 1615, Thomas Home, second son of the late Patrick of Polwarth, who succeeded as Prior, had to summon the heritors, feuars, tenants, and occupiers of the priory lands for not paying to him the teind sheaves, mails, kaines, fruits, and duties pertaining thereto, for the crop and year 1615: defenders not compearing, the Lords order them to pay (A. D.).

JOHN HAMILTON, PRIOR

In July 1618 John Hamilton, son of the Earl of Haddington, now Prior of Coldstream, and the King's advocate summon Sir John Ker of Jedburgh (formerly called of Hirsell) to produce his tack of the teind sheaves of Hirsell, granted to him in July 1586 by Dame Elizabeth Hoppringill, prioress of Coldstream, and assigned by him to the Earl of Home; and in December following the Lords declare the tack to be of no avail or force because made without the consent of two conventual sisters living at the time, and because all tacks of teinds made at less than the former, are illegal (A. D.).

Not a fragment of the Priory of Coldstream now remains. In clearing, in 1834, a piece of ground said to have been formerly part of the burying ground of the Priory, a trench was discovered full of human bones, probably the remains of persons of note who fell in the battle of Flodden, whose corpses were brought in carts to Coldstream by order of the Lady Prioress, Isabella Hoppringill, for burial in consecrated ground.

LEES

IN June 1543 William Hoppringill gets from the queen-dowager a tack for 11 years of the 10 husbandlands in Graden, occupied by his sister Jonet, extending to the third part thereof, together with the third part of the fishings (P. S.).

JAMES

In October 1559 Jonet Hoppringill, prioress of Coldstream and the Convent thereof of the Cistercian order, for the augmentation of their rental, and for money paid for the reparation of their place destroyed by the English, grant in feu to James Hoppringill of Langmuir and his heirs the lands of Coldstream called Lees and Braidhauch, with the salmon fishings; presently occupied by him; paying yearly 18 merks (MS., R.). See Coldstream Abbey.

James appears to have died in 1575. By his wife Jonet Hoppringill, he had issue, Alexander, his heir.

ALEXANDER

In 1576 Alexander has a transumpt made of the notary's account of the sasine of his father in the above lands, at which James Hoppringill, younger, of Tynnes acted as bailie; also the charter of the said lands granted to Thomas Hoppringill of that ilk and transferred by him to Sir Walter Ker of Littledean is declared null and void. In 1578 the prioress and convent of Coldstream having disobeyed the royal letters to infest Alexander Hoppringill, son of the late James of Langmuir, in the lands of Lees, Braidhauch, and others, in Coldstream, John Cockburn, Sheriff-depute of Berwickshire, on precept of Chancery grants him sasine therein: witnesses, John Hume in Manderston, George Hoppringill in Coldstream (MSS., R.). In 1579 Alexander married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Ramsay of Wyllicleuch (R. D.).

In April 1580 Jonet, Alexander's mother, being summoned by John Ker of Hirsell for intromitting with the teind sheaves of Lees, Braidhauch, and Deadrigs, of which he was tacksman, objects to the case being tried by William Cranston, Commissioner of Lauder, because he was brother to Cuthbert of Thirleston Mains who was at deadly feud with Alexander Hoppringill of Slegden, her cousin, through his accompanying Alexander Hume of Manderston to the Mains where they killed two of Cuthbert's servants: the Lords order the case to be tried before the commissioners of Edinburgh (A. D.). It appears that Jonet and her cousin Alexander of Slegden were grandchildren of William first of Torwoodlee, and that her son Alexander was cousin to a Hoppringill of Newhall. In April 1581 Jonet having married as her second husband William Brown, burgess of Haddington and tenant of Lethington, her son Alexander becomes her tenant of her half of the lands of Coldstream, paying her yearly 32 bolls victual (A. D.). In 1581 Alexander and the brothers of Alexander Hume of Manderston are freed by the Lords from a horning at the instance of Robert Logan of Restalrig, the Gowrie House conspirator, who had wrongly accused them of breaking into his barns at Netherbyres (P. C.).

On 4th November 1587 died Jonet Hoppringill, Alexander's mother.

In 1611 Adam Hope of Newtoun complains that he and two of his sons were attacked with swords and wounded by John and Lancelot Pringill of Lees and three sons of the late Thomas Ramsay of Wyllicleuch: the Lords find John Pringill and Alexander and Thomas Ramsay guilty, and ward them in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh (P. S.).

In July 1631, the Lords of Council, before they give decision as to the lands claimed both by Alexander Pringill and the Earl of Home, appoint the lairds of Redhouse, New Abbey, and Newhall to visit the lands, take all manner of trial by witnesses respecting the marches and possession of the said lands, and report to them on 1st November (A. D.).

Alexander appears to have died in 1632. By his spouse Margaret Ramsay, he had issue:—

1. Lancelot, his heir.
2. John.

LANCELOT

In 1626 Lancelot Pringill, servitor to the Earl of Holderness (his cousin) summons David Crichton of Lugton and his son to pay him a sum of money they owed him (A. D.). The Earl (who was the second son of Sir Robert Ramsay of Wylliecleuch) made his fortune by rescuing the King, James VI., from the conspirators in Gowrie House.

In March 1633 Lancelot, son of the late Alexander Pringill, gets sasine of Lees, Braidhauch, and others; present John Pringill, younger, of Buckholm (spouse of Catherine Ramsay): and in 1634 Lancelot grants sasine of the same to his spouse Joneta Ker, daughter of the late William Ker of Linton (son of Sir John Ker (S. E.)). In August 1636 the King granted and gave anew to Lancelot and his heirs the 5-merk lands of the half of the barony of Clifton (G. S.). In September, the Lords of Council, hearing that in English districts on the Borders "the contagious sickness of the Pest" was prevalent, commit intercourse with them to the care of the Sheriffs, etc., including Lancelot (P. C.). In July 1641 the Earl of Lothian writing to his father, the Earl of Ancrum, from Newcastle, where the army of the Scottish Covenanters lay, says: "My Lord, my last letter to you since coming here was sent by Lancy Pringill"—who, no doubt, was soldiering under him.

In 1647 Robert, Lancelot's second son, on a precept of his father's of 1645, gets sasine of the lands in Clifton, while James, the eldest son, is given sasine of Lees. In June 1647 the Bailie of Melrose Regality decerns Thomas Pringill in Longhaugh to return to Lancelot a "rapier sword with a black sheath hilt" as good as he received it, or pay him 200 merks, the price thereof, he is also to pay expenses within 6 days or be put to the horn and poynded (A. D.).

In 1648 the Lords ordain the Homes and Kers and Alexander to possess the lands in dispute between them, as they have done for 70 years bypast, as after the visitation in 1631 there was no need for further probation (A. D., Scott).

Lancelot died before June 1652. By his spouse Jonet Ker he had issue:—

1. James, his heir.
2. Robert.

JAMES

In 1662 Sir James Home of Eccles is ordained by the Lords to pay to James Pringle of Lees a bond for 1000 merks granted by him to James's father, who assigned it to his son Robert Pringle, who was then in London (A. D., Durie). In July 1697 the Lords ordain James to pay to Robert Innes, W.S., a bond for 1000 merks, of which he was assignee, granted in 1631 by Alexander Ramsay (physician to James VI.), Nicol Ramsay, eldest brother to the late John, Earl of Holderness, Lancelot Pringill of Lees, and Alexander Dickson in Upsetlington—all of whom were legators to the late Earl of Holderness, who died in 1626 (A. D.). In July 1698 James, who was accused of dilapidating his estate, having refused to enter heir to his father, the Lords adjudge the whole of the lands, Lees, Braidhauch, and others in Coldstream, to belong to Innes in payment of the debt, now amounting, principal and interest, to £4151 Scots, and ordain the superior to infest him therein (A. D.).

In September 1697 in virtue of a heritable bond granted to him by James Pringle of Lees, elder, with consent of Helen Trotter, his spouse, and James their eldest son, for the causes therein mentioned, amounting to £3253 Scots, George Clerk gets sasine of an annual rent of £195 furth of Lees, Braidhauch, and others in Coldstream, with the malt kiln and barn belonging thereto; redeemable at Regent Murray's tomb in St Giles, on 40 days' premonition (A. D.).

James died . . . , leaving by his spouse Helen Trotter:—

1. James, his heir.
2. Robert, died in 1674; buried in Greyfriars.
3. Helen.

JAMES (SURGEON)

In April 1688 James Pringle, surgeon-mate in Colonel Wauchope's Regiment, is made burgess and guild-brother of Edinburgh by right of James of Lees his father (City Records).

In the Douglas Cause—the Duke of Hamilton against the son of Lady Jane Douglas (who died in 1753), sister of the late Duke of Douglas—the famous lawsuit that excited all Scotland 1761 to 1769, one of the witnesses, Mrs Hewit, “deponed that during Lady Jane's sickness in London she was attended by

Mr James Pringle, Surgeon to the Guards, and, after he left the city, by Mr Fordyces, and that both these gentlemen declared that Lady Jane's disease was a broken heart."

James died at Little Queen Street, London; by his spouse he had issue:—

1. James, his heir.
2. Helen.

JAMES

Helen Pringle died in Edinburgh, and in May 1765 her brother german and executor James Pringle of Lees made her testament, showing £50 addebted to her—part of £200 sterling bequeathed to her by James Marjoribanks of Lees (T. E.).

In August 1769 James died at the house of Lees, unmarried. He left a Will conform to a disposition whereby he gave and conveyed to Edward Marjoribanks of Hallyards, his cousin, all his heritable and movable property, "for the favour and affection I have and bear to him." He left 20 shares, £700 paid on each share, in Bank of Scotland stock, amounting to £14,000 Scots (T. L.).

Edward Marjoribanks of Hallyards, West Lothian, was for many years a wine merchant in Bordeaux, and returned to Scotland in 1770; when he was served heir to his father, James, in the lands of Lees, and to James Pringle in the lands and barony of Wyllicleuch. Edward's son, John Marjoribanks, was born at Bordeaux in 1762, became a Captain in the Coldstream Guards, bought the estate of Eccles, improved it and sold it to the Greigs, removed from Lees to Edinburgh, became partner in a banking firm, Lord Provost 1814-1815, a Baronet in 1815, M.P. for Berwickshire, and latterly lived chiefly at Lees, where he died in 1833.

COLDSTREAM

In 1578 George Hoppringill appears, and in 1584 witnesses the Will of Isabella Home, wife of Alexander Hoppringill of Slegden (T. E.). By his wife, Catherine Renton, he had issue:—James, Archibald, Alexander, David, John, Gavin, Alison, and Christian. He died in 1598, leaving the oversight and defence

of his children to John of Buckholm and John Home, elder, of Manderston (T. E.).

In 1580 and 1605 Thomas Pringill appears, and in 1647 has sasine of a house. By his wife, Malie Blyth, he had a son, Alexander (A. D.).

In 1582 William Hoppringill in Mersington appears as an arbitrator between the Hoppringills of that Ilk, Bow, and Hoppringill. He died in 1586, leaving free gear £1259; his executors being his widow, Isabella Home, and his son Alexander (T. E.).

In 1635 George Pringill of Coldstream, called of Hounam, acts as bailie at the sasine of James Hoppringill, younger, of that Ilk in the lands of Wylliecleuch.

In 1647 John Pringill and wife, Jonet, get sasine of a house built by them in the market place (S. E.).

In 1653 is registered the Will of Archibald Pringill of Hawkslaw, made by his brother John (T. L.).

In 1675 Robert Pringle, merchant, agrees to pay £21 and a new French riding hat yearly for five years as the rent of a house, and in 1677 gets sasine of a malt barn in the new town. In 1683 having become responsible for three bonds amounting to £958, the Lords adjudge and declare Róbert's house called Pringle's Hall, malt barn, and others, with the teinds, to belong to Hugh, son of Sir Hugh Campbell of Cessnock, who had acquired the bonds (A. D.).

GALA WATER

LEFT BANK OF THE GALA

Hoppringill

THIS was the residence of the Hoppringills of that Ilk before they moved down to Burnhouse and Torsonce (see Mariotte, Adam, and Alexander of that Ilk).

In 1573 James, son natural of John Hoppringill of that Ilk, and Elizabeth Dalgliesh, his spouse, are tenants, and James Hoppringill, the laird's tutor, is ordained by the Lords to protect them from Isabella Hoppringill the laird's mother, now spouse of John Scott of Burnhouse, who had forcibly invaded their land though they had paid her her tierce (A. D.). In 1584 James is involved in a local feud, in which he takes part with Robert Blaikie of Heriotmill and the Turnbulls of Symington, who, all armed, invaded and harried the lands of their neighbours; and he with Preston in Camron becomes surety in 500 merks for Blaikie and 300 for the others, that they will cease their molestation (P. C.). In 1603 James is absolved from buying a complete stand of arms. He died in 1603. His Testament is detailed. He left free gear £1667; and was succeeded by his eldest son George.

In 1606 the Interdictors of James Hoppringill of that Ilk having summoned George to produce the tack of 1582 wherein the lands of half Hoppringill were let to his mother Elizabeth in conjunct fee, the Lords find the lands were let for twice 19 years, and that she and George are free of the Interdictors. For the action of Eupham, daughter of the late James of that Ilk, against George anent his rent, in 1608 (see that Ilk, A. D., Scott). In 1608 George, and Elizabeth Edmonston, widow of James Hoppringill of that Ilk, find caution not to harm one another. In 1621 George acquired the half lands of Halltree (*q.v.*).

Burnhouse

Burnhouse may have lent itself to subdivision.

In 1652 George Pringle appears, and has issue, Alexander, born 1654; John, born 1657; Sibilla, born 1664.

Thomas Pringle, issue George, born 1654; Margaret, born 1656.

James Pringle, issue George, born 1655.

John Pringle, issue Margaret, born 1669.

George Pringle, issue George, born 1684; Robert, born 1685; a daughter, born 1686.

Andrew Pringle, issue George, born 1691.

George Pringle, issue James, born 1693; Alexander, born 1695; a daughter, born 1696.

William Pringle appears as a witness in 1706.

See further the parish register, which begins in 1628.

Kittyflat

John Pringle appears as tenant in 1598. In 1621 he was retoured heir to his brother James in an annual rent of 130 merks furth of a tenement in Edinburgh. His daughter Bessie married John Mule, tailor burghess there. John died in 1622.

Longmuir

In 1559 James Hoppringill thereof is granted by Joneta Hoppringill the Prioress and the Convent of Coldstream, a feu charter of the lands of Lees (G. S.).

The testament of John Pringill in Longmuir is registered in 1610 (T. E.).

In 1727 and 1733 Alexander Pringle appears there.

Pirncado

In 1578 James Hoppringill of Whytbank exchanges with Nicholas Cornwell his lands of Dechmont, Westlothian, for the latter's lands of Pirncado (G. S.). In 1603 the said Nicholas, with consent of the said James, sells to Walter Scott of Harden, the said lands, and his son Sir William Scott had a charter of them in 1642. In 1694 Gideon Scott of Highchesters is served heir to his father in the lands (S. P.). They consisted of three farms, as at present, viz., Easterton, Middleton, and Netherton.

Easterton.—In 1599 David Hoppringill, brother of Michael in Whytbank, is tenant. He died in 1616 (T. E.). Sons, Robert and John, twins. Robert succeeds, and dies in 1625. His son, Alexander, follows, and is mentioned in 1636, 1637, 1643, 1647 (A. D., Gibson).

Middleton.—In 1573 David Hoppringill is tenant. In 1637 George Pringill there is present, with Alexander, at the sasine of John Pringill, surgeon, in Little Catpair. In 1719 and 1730, Thomas Pringle appears in Middleton.

Netherton.—In 1596 George Pringill, brother of James elder of Whytbank, is tenant. He appears in 1608, 1611, 1619, 1621 with his son James, and 1632. In 1754 Robert Pringle appears with his sons George and Richard.

Mitchelston

Blindlee half.—In 1575 George Hoppringill in Mitchelston, John in Muirhouse, Dean David of Melrose, and David, Apothecary, witness the Will of George Hoppringill of Blindlee (T. E.). In 1582 George is one of a party of 50, including 11 Learmonths and 3 Hepburns, who, all armed and on horse, invaded Stonelaws and Linton Mill in Haddingtonshire, wounding the servants, and destroying the corn of Adam, Bishop of Orkney; and George (called the Cokir), not appearing for trial, is one of 8 denounced rebels (P. C.). In 1590 he witnesses, at Torsonce and Selkirk, the bond of caution by James Hoppringill of that ilk and William Borthwick of Crookston for Robert Scott of Haining, and 11 citizens of Selkirk, not to harm Patrick Murray of Philiphaugh (P. C.). George died in 1608. According to the inventory, made by his relict, he was the tenant of the Goodman of Blindlee. In 1626 Robert Pringill of Blindlee gets sasine of the half lands of Mitchelston, and in 1650, in fulfilment of a contract, grants sasine of them to William Pringill in Watherston, irredeemably (S. E.).

Buckholm half.—In 1578 James Hoppringill is mentioned as a tenant having a tack of the place for 9 years from Whitsunday 1569 (A. D.). He died in 1596 (T. E.). He was succeeded by his son John, who as tenant of William Hoppringill, litster, Edinburgh, had his stead violently attacked by night by one Quhippo and Hardie (see Blindlee). In 1603 John

is one of 8 neighbours who appeal successfully against the demand of Sir Michael Balfour that they should buy a complete stand of arms (P. C.). In 1608 James Pringill in Mitchelston and Robert his brother, also the above George there, find caution not to harm Elizabeth Edmonston, relict of James of that Ilk. In 1625 James gets from James Pringill, fear of Buckholm, sasine of the half lands of Muirhouse, Caldrops and others, to hold irredeemably, and he gives his spouse, Margaret Pringill, sasine of half the said lands in life rent (see Muirhouse). In 1665 William Pringle was a portioner of Mitchelston. He had a brother Henry (1659); and a son James, born 1655.

Muirhouse and Pirn

Muirhouse Tower stood on high ground about a mile and a half from Stow on the right of the road between that place and Lauder. The site, in the corner of a field, is marked by a few trees.

1. In 1489 a lease of the lands of Muirhouse is granted by the Archbishop of St Andrews to William Hoppringill (P. C.).

2. At Whitsunday 1540 John Hoppringill is granted by the Archbishop a 5-years' tack of Muirhouse, Cardrops, and Pirn (A. D.). In December 1544 John Carr writes to Lord Evers (Eure) the English Warden: "On Monday night the garrisons of Wark and Cornhill, along with the Dicksons and other Assured Scots made a foray to the head of Lauderdale and brought away 30 score of sheep — head of cattle, 30 horses, some prisoners, and much household stuff; and as they came through Lauder, a Hume of Blackadder, John Pringill of Muirhouse and his son, and a French of Thornydykes, came in and shot arrows among our men, and struck a man through the arm, and hurt a horse, and then our men gave chase and took French, and struck to the ground John Pringill, who was rescued again by the men of Lauder" (H. L.).

In 1555 a contract of marriage is made between John, son of John Hoppringill of Muirhouse, and Agnes, sister of John Haldane of that Ilk (R. D.). John sits on several assizes; in 1563 on Lyell Hall, sentenced to be hanged on the Boroughmoor for horse-stealing and acting as a guide to English thieves (P. C. T.); in 1573 on the retour of James Borthwick as heir of his brother Master William who died in 1570; and in 1579 on the incest

of Margaret Scott and her brother-in-law Lord Borthwick (P. C. T.). In 1575 he witnesses the Will of George Hoppringill of Blindlee, and is one of the 12 Hoppringills summoned anent the Hoppringill-Elliot feud. In February 1584 Sir John Foster the English Warden writes in a dispatch: "There was a great conspiracy wrought of late against the King of Scotland by certain persons who thought to have slain him, as I am informed by Fernihirst. . . . There is great vengeance likely to arrive among them." Among the five lairds mentioned was that of John Hoppringill of Muirhouse (B. P.). In March following Andrew Ker, appt. of Fernihirst, became caution in £1000 that John Hoppringill shall remain in ward with Sir Thomas Ker, Warden of the Middle March, till released by the King; and therefore the Lieutenant of the Guard, who now keeps him, is ordered to release him (P. C.). In 1587 a contract of marriage is made between George, fear of Muirhouse, and Agnes Lauder, sister of William of Balbardies, according to which £500 of her tocher of £1000 is to be used to pay off the lien of William Hoppringill, litster, burgess, of Edinburgh, on the lands of Cardrope and Pirn (R. D.). In 1591 John and his son George find caution that they will compear before the Council anent the slaughter of David Tailor (see Torwoodlee). John died before 1599, as apparently did his son George, fear, leaving no children.

3. In March 1605 John Pringill is retoured heir of John Pringill, his uncle, in the lands of Muirhouse, Caldroke (or Corscruik) and Pirn; while on the 5th following James Pringle, younger, of Buckholm, gets a charter of the said lands, now belonging to the King by annexation (P. S.); and in July following he summons Agnes Haldane in Muirhouse, John Pringill there, and Agnes Lauder in Pirn, to remove, as per his warning before Whitsunday. The former, showing that she had a tack from pursuer's tenant of which there were several terms to run, is absolved; while Agnes Lauder failing to prove that she was infeted in Muirhouse by her father-in-law John, is ordained to remove, with her sub-tenant John Pringill in Caldroke. In 1608 Agnes Lauder presenting to the bailie of George Archbishop of St Andrews a charter made to her and her spouse, the late George Pringill, and to the longer liver of them, of his lands of Caldroke and Pirn, gets sasine of her

life rent of the same (S. E.). Thus both widows asserted themselves (S. E.).

4. In 1625 James Pringill, younger, of Buckholm, grants to James Pringill of Mitchelston a charter with precept of sasine of the lands of Muirhouse, Caldroke and Pirn; and in 1629 Margaret Pringill the latter's spouse gets sasine of the lands in life rent. In 1631 Mariote their eldest daughter marries James Pringill eldest son of George of Newhall; while in 1633 their eldest son George, on marrying Eupham, daughter of John Hoppringill of that Ilk, is infefted in their said lands and half Mitchelston (S. E.). In 1636 James, having been repaid the 3000 merks borrowed by John Cranston of Corsbie, renounces the lands he held in security. In 1649 John Pringle, son of George the only son of James of Muirhouse, is granted by his grandfather sasine of Muirhouse, the life rent being reserved to his father. In 1653 Eupham George's wife is granted an annual rent of 600 merks for life furth of Muirhouse (S. E.). In 1654 James and his son George having borrowed 1600 merks from James Pringle of Halltree grant him sasine of Muirhouse and Cardroke (S. E.). James and Margaret Pringle had an only son George, and four daughters are mentioned. George fear of Muirhouse died in 1653. He and Eupham Pringle had a son, John, born 1635, a son, James, born 1637; also George, tenant in Burnhouse, and Robert, tenant in Little Catpair.

5. John Pringle, eldest son of George, fear of Muirhouse, succeeded his father in Pirn. He died there in 1720, and his widow, Janet Cockburn, at Stow in 1727. Their children were George, born 1667; John, born 1672; Alexander, born 1677; James; William; David, born 1683; and three daughters.

6. In 1722 George Pringle of Pirn is retoured heir of George Pringle of Muirhouse, his grandfather, in the lands of Pirn; and at the same time served heir special of his father, John, tenant and occupant of Pirn, in 4000 merks thereon (S. H.). George seems to have tenanted Burnhouse (see Burnhouse). George's brother James and his spouse Liliast Mitchelston, who, between 1705 and 1723, appear successively in Pirn, Cortleferry, Easterton, and Pirn again, had issue, John, born 1705; James, born 1708; Samuel, born 1712; James, born 1716; Thomas, born 1719, and three daughters.

Torquhan

In 1540, George Hoppringill (son of Alexander of that Ilk) gets from Cardinal Beaton a tack for five years of the lands of Plenploth, with common pasturage in Lugate moor, paying a grassum of £25.

1. Sir Walter Ker of Cessford, who in 1544 had got certain lands from the Cardinal in feu in Stow regality, sold of them Plenploth to Archibald Hoppringill of Torquhan, his heirs and assignees, who in turn "By the faith and truth of his body binds himself and his heirs in Manrent to the said Sir Walter and his heirs," witness, Thomas Hoppringill of that Ilk (brother), etc. (C. I.). In 1560 Dame Jonet Hoppringill, the Prioress, and Convent of Coldstream grant to Archibald (nephew of Prioress), 20 husbandlands in Lennel with their fishings; (G. S., 1565) and in 1565 at Edinburgh, Archibald sells them to Thomas Scott of Haining, paying £24 yearly feu duty to the Convent, seal appended (MSS., R.), "On a bend sinister 3 escallops with a star in sinister base," with the legend—

S. ARCHIBALDI HOPPRINGILL (M. S.)

In 1573 Archibald was appointed a Curator of his nephew James of that Ilk. In 1576 he pays £9½ as his proportion of a certain pension of £40 granted by the Archbishop, upliftable from the lands of Stow. He appears latterly as a burghess of Edinburgh. He died in 1588; when his widow Jonet Graham claimed against his son George, and nephew of that Ilk, that her husband gave her sasine in Torquhan in life rent in 1570, and that the instrument taken was lost or burnt by the notary in Lauder, who in 1571 became *non compos mentis*; the Lords find it proved, and ordain the tenants of Torquhan and Plenploth to pay their mails to her (A. D., Hay).

2. In 1591 George Hoppringill of Torquhan appears indebted to his cousin James of that Ilk. George appears in one or two transactions, but in 1598 the said James had become proprietor of the lands, while in 1608 William Pringill is tenant there to his son John of that Ilk, and pays £6 Scots feu duty for Torquhan.

Little Catpair

In 1540 James Hoppringill gets a 5-years' tack from the Archbishop of the £5 lands of Little Catpair (R. A.).

In 1609 Christiane Cockburn, widow of James Hoppringill of Tynnes, is liferenter of the lands, while Alexander Hoppringill, Buckholm, is tenant (A. D., Gibson).

In 1620 George Pringill of Torwoodlee gets sasine of Little Catpair which had been disponed to him by James Pringill of Tynnes.

In 1627 John Pringill, surgeon, Edinburgh, succeeds his three sisters, daughters of the said George who had granted them the lands, redeemable for £6000 Scots (S. E.).

In 1733 James Pringle of Torwoodlee is served heir to his great grandfather George in the lands, and in 1744 his son George is served his heir special in them (S. H.).

Craigend

In 1551 George Hoppringill of Torwoodlee is granted by the Archbishop a feu charter of Craigend. In 1571 Alison Heriot is liferenter of the lands; and in 1627 her third son, James Pringill in Torwoodlee, gets sasine thereof.

In 1665 James, son of James of Torwoodlee and younger brother of George the Covenanter, holds the lands. James married Helen Hunter, of Cousland, co-heiress with her sister Christiane of John Pringle of Cortleferry, Colmslie, etc. In 1679 she and her daughter were summoned before the Privy Council for attending a Conventicle in Galashiels parish surprised by Claverhouse. In 1683 Helen appears as a widow. In 1684 she granted to John Pringle of Craigend the half lands she had inherited (S. E., vol. 49). She died in 1687, and was buried in Greyfriars.

Stow Town

In 1574 William Hoppringill of Torwoodlee is proprietor of Derniks lands in Stow. In 1598 William Borthwick gets from his brother Lord Borthwick the lands of Stow (L. Ch., 1362). In 1604-09 three Pringills in Stow are mentioned; and in 1633 among 28 tenants, five were Pringills.

On 9th June 1679 was fought the battle of Bothwell Brig between the royal troops and the Covenanters, which ended

disastrously for the latter. About 1200 of them were taken prisoners and escorted to Edinburgh, and imprisoned in inner Greyfriars yard, with a penny loaf a day from the Privy Council, and a man to distribute equally the food brought by the public. On 29th June orders were sent down from London to banish three or four hundred as white slaves to the plantations, and prisoners signing a bond not to take up arms again were let go; so that on 4th July the number of prisoners fell to 338. A list of 30 of those who refused to recognise the rising as a rebellion, or the slaughter of Archbishop Sharp as a murder, were ordered to be proceeded against criminally, including Thomas Pringle of Stow parish. At the end of October a few wooden huts were put up in the yard by the public. On 5th November five prisoners were gibbeted on Magus Moor where Archbishop Sharp was slain. On 15th November the remainder of the prisoners, and others from the tolbooths of Edinburgh and Canongate who would not say it was rebellion, or sign the bond, to the number of 257, were marched down to Leith and put on board the *Crown*, one prisoner escaping *en route*, and a brother taking the place of another! The ship had not gone far on its way when it became a wreck at Mule Head of Durness, and of the prisoners, who had been battened down under the hatches, only 50 escaped, the 300 that were drowned, including Thomas Pringle, Parish of Stow, and John Pringle, Parish of Castleton (*Cloud of Witnesses*, 1714).

Stow Parish

Between 1628 and 1757 Pringle must have been the dominant name in the parish, as between these dates the births of some 200 children of the surname appear in the parish register.

The Bow

In 1573 James Hoppringill in Torsonce, tutor of James Hoppringill of that Ilk, his nephew, now 14, is one of the relatives summoned to appoint curators to him. In 1575 he is one of the 12 Hoppringills summoned anent the Hoppringill-Elliot feud. In 1582 a dispute having arisen as to whether his brother Thomas of that Ilk had left him certain goods, his nephew calls upon him or James in Hoppringill to

produce the decret arbitral on the matter made by Thomas Hoppringill of Milkiston, James in Tynnes, and William in Mersington; and later gets a decret of removal from the Bow against him, or warding in Dumbarton Castle (A. D., Gibson), but the two were apparently soon reconciled. In 1601 James's spouse Elizabeth Heriot died, leaving three sons and two daughters, with the lairds of that Ilk and Torwoodlee for tutors. James was killed: and in April 1605 Walter Scott of Whitslaid, Roxburgh, "The Hawk," got remission for art and part in the slaughter of James Pringill in the Bow and other crimes (G. S.).

James was succeeded in the Bow by his eldest son William Pringill, who with his spouse Rachel Mitchell and James Mitchell, minister of Stow, granted to William Cairncross of Colmslie in 1605 the reversion of Meikle Catpair on the payment to each of them of £1000 Scots (R. M.). In 1611 William is one of the tenants in Stow summoned for not having for years past sent their corn to be ground at Sir Gideon Murray's mill of Langshaw at one peck for every five firlots (A. D., Scott). In 1615 he is appointed by the kirk session of Stow to act as arbiter in a case "anent the going back of a parishioner after being thrice proclaimed, and all things ready."

RIGHT BANK OF THE GALA

Heriotmill

1. In 1591 James Hoppringle of Halheriot and James Hoppringle of Hoppringle are tacksmen of Heriotmill and mill lands, and two husbandlands (A. D., Hay). In 1603 the former is a witness to the testament of the latter. In 1608 James in Halheriot and his spouse Jean Blaikie, mother of William Borthwick, hereditary proprietor, got from him in conjunct fee a charter with sasine of half Halheriot, with pasturage in Heriot common (S. E., Sec.). In 1613 his son John is denounced rebel for attacking a servant in Nethershiels (P. C.). In July 1617 on King James visiting Edinburgh, Midlothian had to supply 100 carts with 4 horses to each to convey H.M.'s luggage from Seton to Edinburgh. Heriot

parish's quota was 12 horses, and James Pringill of Heriotmill was appointed Constable (P. C.). In 1618 James was on the jury that tried Mr Thomas Rose, minister of Cargill, who, when visiting Oxford, fixed on a church door there a thesis in which he averred "that all Scotsmen ought to be shot forth of the Court of England except the King, his son, and a few others, and that the English were mightily blinded that they should suffer such a pernicious multitude and filthy off-scourings of people to radge and domineer within their bowels and entrails," etc. Rose pleaded that he did it in a fit of insanity. He was beheaded; and his head was fixed on "ane prik" on the Netherbow (P. C. T.). In June 1620 at Lord Borthwick's Court held in Borthwick kirk James Pringill, his son James, and his son-in-law William Borthwick attacked in the churchyard Thomas, son of George Adniston of Carcant, with swords and "left him as a dead man." The Lords committed the two Pringills to Edinburgh tolbooth. In July the Pringills, averring that the Adnistons refused assythment, meaning to keep them in prison, and Thomas with his two doctors appearing in court, the Lords ordain the Pringills to pay him 300 merks, the treasurer £20, and the doctors' fees, which when paid they were to be set free, and reappear in two days; when the Pringills went on their knees asking forgiveness of the Adnistons, which being granted they shook hands (P. C.). James died in 1621. The inventory of his goods amounted to £1075, the free gear to £809. He had three sons, James, his heir, John, and David.

2. In 1621 James Pringill was retoured heir of his father James in Over and Nether Ruchswyres, half Halheriot, and Haughhead, with pasturage in Heriot common. In 1624 John Ker complained that John and David, James's brothers, raided his lands of Shoestanes, threatened his servants with drawn swords, threshed out and carried away some of his corn. The Lords absolved David who appeared, but John who did not they denounced rebel (P. C.). In 1631 William Borthwick, James's half-brother, pays him £500, the redemption money for half Halheriot, and James and his servants vacate the place (S. E.). In June 1632 King Charles I. came north to Scotland, and the quota of horses to be provided by Heriot parish to convey H.M.'s luggage from Seton to Dalkeith and thence to

Edinburgh was 18, and James was appointed Constable (P. C.). In 1645 James and his brother David took part in the Overshiels riot (see Blindlee). James died in December 1661, leaving free gear £628. He was succeeded by his son George.

3. In June 1663 George Pringle gets from John Lord Borthwick sasine upon a precept of Clare Constat, of Over and Nether Ruchswyres, as heir to his grandfather—to whom the lands had been wadset in 1614, and who in 1616 had sold the half thereof to the late William Borthwick, redeemable for 2000 merks (A. D., Dalrymple). In 1665 George summoned William Borthwick, heir of the said William, to receive the redemption money, and on his refusing, offered it on the tomb of Regent Murray in St Giles; whereon the Lords declare the redemption fulfilled, and order Borthwick to vacate the lands and give to George his charter, instrument of sasine, and all right and title (A. D.).

Halltree

In 1594 James Lord Borthwick conveyed to his son John, Master of Borthwick, the lands of Houliston, Symington, Watherston, Halltree, and Brockhouse, with pendicles, which were granted to the late John Lord Borthwick, his grandfather, by the late David Archbishop of St Andrews (L. Ch., 1279). In 1601 William Pringill in Halltree enquires which of the four claimants to the mail of the part of Halltree occupied by him for 1600 has the best right, and is referred to the Sheriff of Edinburgh (A. D.). In 1614 John Lord Borthwick having redeemed the above mentioned lands from the Pringills of Smailholm and Buckholm, gets a fresh charter of them from George, Archbishop (L. Ch., 1700).

1. In 1621 George Pringill in Hoppringill (which see) and William Pringill of Cortleferry (*q.v.*) get sasine of the lands, town, and tower of Halltree, on a charter granted them, equally between them, by David Preston of Whitehill; also the said William gets from James Mitchelson a charter of half Corsehope (S. E.). In 1620 George summons John Lord Borthwick, whose father had granted his father and heirs a 19 years' tack of Over and Nether Ruchswyres, 1594-1613; but he was forced to vacate the lands in 1597; besides he had been refused entry in half Corsehope though assignee thereof; the Lords award

him 9600 merks damages, and in 1622 he gets a grant under the Privy Seal of all Lord Borthwick's lands to that amount (P. S.). In 1641 David Preston repays the two Pringills the 12,000 merks they lent him on Halltree, and resumes the lands (S. E.); and later George Pringill gets from him and his son George, as superiors, a half of Halltree, while John, son of William Pringill of Cortleferry gets the other half. In November 1642 James Pringill, George's eldest son, and his future spouse Anna, daughter of the late Alexander Cranston of Morriston, gets from his father, with consent of his mother Joneta Mitchelston, sasine of all and whole the lands of Halltree; Joneta to have 500 merks and Anna 450 yearly for life furth thereof: witness Henry Cranston, brother of John Lord Cranston, etc.; also they get sasine of half Corsehope (S. E., vol. 51, 510, 574). George died shortly afterwards. He had issue, James, his heir; John, apprenticed in 1634 to John Fleming, merchant; and William, apprenticed in 1647 to John Pringill, merchant, Edinburgh.

2. In 1645 James Pringill is retoured heir of his father George in the barony of Heriotmuir which he had appraised from Lord Borthwick, and sasine thereof was given him by the Sheriff of Edinburgh at Borthwick Castle (S. E. vol. 33, 141). In 1647 he also gets from Lady Borthwick sasine of Corsehope, including the half resigned by John Pringill of Cortleferry. In 1649 Sir George Preston of Craigmillar having repaid to James the lien of 12,000 merks on Halltree agreed on in 1620, James resigns the lands to him, including the half John Pringill of Cortleferry had assigned to his father, the late George (S. E., vol. 37, 7). In 1668 at Halltree a contract of marriage is made between Janet, James's eldest daughter, and John Home of Blackhills, Coldingham—her tocher to be £1000, and her annuity furth of the lands 400 merks (Godscroft). About November 1681 in a list of heritors and liferenters in the shire of Edinburgh who had subscribed the Address but had not taken the Test, occurs "The Laird of Halltree absent." This was the infamous Test planned by the Papist Duke of York. James was succeeded by his son George.

3. In 1684 George Pringle of Halltree, as cautioner for bonds granted by his father-in-law James of that Ilk, whose daughter Elizabeth he had married, acts as his executor dative.

In 1696 he and his spouse get a grant in conjunct fee under the Privy Seal of the town, lands, and manorplace of Halltree, also of Crichton Chapel. In 1699 George Clerk, merchant burghess, Edinburgh, as assignee of four several bonds granted by George, now amounting to £5655, is granted by the Lords adjudication of the lands of Halltree to that amount. In 1700 a bond for 4000 merks granted by George, called a very easy man, to his son John payable at his death, and in the meantime to maintain him in bed and board, etc., or infest him in an annual rent of £160, having been assigned to John Duncan, writer, Edinburgh, he also gets a similar adjudication (A. D.) George died in May 1706. By his spouse Elizabeth of that ilk he had issue, George, his heir, John, and William (coppersmith in Canongate) (T. E.).

4. In 1707 George, Lieutenant in Colonel Ferguson's Regiment (Cameronians), serving in Flanders, was served heir general to his father George. He died in October 1709 probably at Zwolle; and his brother John, to whom he had granted a bond, was declared his executor dative.

5. In October 1710 John Pringle is served heir general, and heir special in Halltree and Kirkcolton Chapel, to his brother, Lieut. George (S. H.). From the testament of John Hoppringle, last of that ilk, it appears that John Davidson, bookseller, Edinburgh, bought Halltree, and that he received from him, for his security, a receipt for his claims on the estate (T. E.). John and his spouse, Margaret Murray, had issue, John, born 1707; James, born 1708; George; and five daughters.

In 1724 a bond of thirlage to the town's mill of Port Glasgow was written by George, son of John Pringle of Halltree (B. R., Glasgow); and in 1777 at Edinburgh died John's daughter Margaret Pringle, widow of James Gray of Dalduff (S. M.).

Parish of Heriot

Between 1686 and 1750 Pringle must have been a dominant name in the parish, as between these dates the births of forty-seven children of the surname are entered in the Parish Register.

Symington

1. In 1642 Thomas Hoppringle, son of the late John of that ilk, was apprenticed with George Wauchope, merchant burghess

of Edinburgh. In 1657 he married Catherine Walker (S. R. S.). In 1669 he bought from Lord Borthwick the lands of Symington and Bangrub. Thomas died in 1684, and was buried in Greyfriars (S. R. S.). He had issue:—

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. Robert, his heir. | 2. John |
| 3. William. | 4. Elizabeth. |

2. In 1685 Elisabeth Pringle, daughter of the late Thomas of Symington, and her brother and curator Robert, get adjudication for payment of a bond for 1000 merks granted to their father, while their brother John gets the same for a similar one for 2330 merks. In 1655 John renounces an annual rent £80, having received the principal (A. D.). In 1688 Robert obtains decret against some twenty persons for not paying to him debts owing to his father; also against Robert Pringle, tenant for several years of Symington, for £1138, and certain debtors of Alexander Pringle in Fernihirst, of whom he was assignee (A. D.). In 1690 Robert arrested in the hands of John Rutherford, writer, Edinburgh, 500 merks belonging to a debtor to his father for that amount. In 1694 William, 3rd son, obtained decret for payment of a bond of 1000 merks. Robert died in Edinburgh in April 1738. The inventory of his estate, made by his daughter Alison, amounted to £11,450, plus £9000 omitted and added afterwards (T. E.). He and his spouse Anna Rutherford, whom he married at Channelkirk in 1687, had issue:—

- | | | |
|---|----------|-------------|
| 1. Thomas, heir. | 2. John. | 3. William. |
| 4. Robert, who emigrated to Charleston, S.C. (for whose descendants see America). | | |
| 5. Alison, who married John M'Dowell. | | |

3. Thomas Pringle, writer, Edinburgh, succeeded his father Robert, merchant burgess, in Symington. The late Robert, who possessed lands of the yearly value of £95 at the time of his marriage and made provision of 12,000 merks for the children thereof, left personal estate amounting to 17,000 merks, which, as his two younger sons renounced all claim to it, when put to employment with suitable provision, fell to his daughter Alison, his executrix; when Thomas, to whom, while an infant, his father in 1698 disposed his lands, claimed a share of the said 12,000 merks provided for the children of the marriage,

and, being non-suited, appealed to the House of Lords (T. E.). In 1747 Thomas, now constituted executor to his father Robert, in place of Alison deceased, gives in, on behalf of himself and children the £9000 of debt owing to him, but omitted in his testament (T. E.). Thomas died in June 1761; and his widow Jenny, daughter of Mr John Blair, surgeon, Edinburgh, in March 1790, at Bristol Hot Wells (S. M.). They had an only son Robert, and a daughter Elizabeth.

4. Robert Pringle, who succeeded, appears to have been commissioned Ensign in the 27th Regiment in October 1762. In 1771 as Lieut. in the 90th Regiment of Foot, he is served heir to his father Thomas, in Symington, Bangrub, and Fernihirst (S. H.). Robert died in December 1793. His Testament was made by his eldest son John, only executor, to whom in 1785 he assigned Symington and Bangrub, together with Fernihirst (which he feued to George Innes, Esq. of Stow in 1771), and his house of Coates Hall near Edinburgh (T. E.). On 1st May 1795 Isabella, daughter of the late Captain Pringle of Symington, married Philip Taylor, spirit merchant, Edinburgh.

5. Major-General John Pringle was born in September 1774. When aged 19 he entered the army in March 1794 as 2nd Lieut. in the 26th Regiment. In November 1802 at Edinburgh he married Christian, daughter of Samuel Watson, solicitor-at-law. In November 1828, writing from Cherry Bank, Newhaven, Edinburgh, in reply to an official circular requiring information from half-pay officers, he enumerated his promotions in the army up to August 1826, when he became unattached as Lieut.-Colonel on half-pay, showing 8 years service on full pay, and 16 on half; and adds, "I am eligible for any service for which I may be selected, and most desirous of employment, and purchased my unattached Lieut.-Colonelcy solely with that view." The Major-General died in December 1861, aged 87 (G. M.); and his wife in July 1853, aged 74. They were buried in the Grange cemetery. They had issue, a son Robert, born September 1803, and three daughters.

6. Robert Pringle who succeeded to Symington, who was born in 1803, was apprenticed with John Tait, W.S. In 1835 he married Mary, eldest daughter of F. A. S. Knox, Royal Artillery; second, in 1839, Eliza, eldest daughter of James McFarlane, Surgeon, 91st Regiment. He died in 1868 (G. M.).

Pirntaiton

In 1608 Pirntaiton was wadset by James Pringill of Smailholm, and redeemed in 1618. Between 1641 and 1708 there was a continuous succession of Pringles among the occupiers.

Overshiels and Nethershiels

In August 1612 James Turnbull, servant to Alexander Stoddart in Overshiels, when coming out of his master's house, was violently assaulted by John Pringill of Nethershiels, and in December John was fined for the offence at the court of the Regality at Stow. In September Alexander and four other Stoddarts came to Nethershiels and assaulted the said John Pringle and his servant John Thomson, who in turn on Lugate moor assaulted Alexander and James Stoddart with drawn sword and lance. In November John Pringle, younger, of Buckholm, and John Pringle, younger, of Heriotmill, came to Nethershiels, the former with a great kent, and the latter with a drawn sword, and wounded Thomson in various parts of his body: the Pringles, being summoned, and not compearing, are denounced rebels (P. C., 1613). In 1619 the children of the late Alexander Stoddart and their tutors, John Pringill of Buckholm and their uncle John Stoddart, receive from William Pringle of Cortleferry the profits of their farm since 1614.

In May 1645 Overshiels was the scene of a remarkable raid (see Blindlee).

Watherston

In May 1606 Alexander Pryngill, brother german of John of Buckholm, gets sasine of Halltree, Symington, and Watherston, apprised from John Lord Borthwick.

In 1645 William Pringle, called before the kirk session of Stow to explain his presence in Montrose's army, declared that he was warded by them and could not get away (C. B.). In 1664 John Pringle, son of John of that Ilk and his spouse Margaret Pringle of Whytbank, is tenant. He acts as witness at the baptisms of his nephews John Pringle in Pirn, George in Burnhouse, and Robert in Little Catpair. Issue:—

James, born 1665; William, born 1672; and a daughter Margaret, born 1664.

Ferniehurst

In 1633 John Pringle gets a decret arbitral for the payment to him of 1000 merks by John Chisholm of Pirntaiton. In 1708 died Robert Pringle, sometime in Ferniehurst, thereafter in Bowshank, leaving goods worth £2100, and a share in the Darien Company now worth £724, beside the heritable bonds assigned in 1705 to his eldest son Alexander and other children (T. E.).

Dryburn

In 1615 John Pringle in Dryburn and George Ker in Linton are sought for on the charge of murdering Robert, son of Thomas Ker of Priorhall; and in August 1617 William Lord Cranston and the Sheriff of Roxburgh are commissioned to try John Pringle, then lying in Jedburgh tolbooth, on the charge (P. C.).

Bowland

In 1697 Bowland, including Bowshank and mill with multures, Crumside, and Windidoors, were sold by Andrew Riddell of Haining to Robert, second son of John Rutherford of Edgerston (P. B., Don). In 1769 Rutherford of Bowland sold the lands to James Pringle, son of James of Torwoodlee, a Principal Clerk of Session (1748-1776), who in 1780 succeeded his uncle George in Torwoodlee, and in 1788 sold Bowland to an Edinburgh merchant, who in 1808 sold it to General Walker.

SMAILHOLM

ROBERT

ON the death of James, 2nd Earl of Douglas, at the battle of Otterburn in 1388, the earldom devolved on Archibald Douglas, natural son of Sir James the Good, Lord of Galloway, who since 1357 had taken a leading part in the affairs of the country. His tenure of the earldom was a time of peace. He died at an advanced age, in his Castle of Threave, in December 1400.

The history of the Earls of Douglas is also the history of the Hoppringills of the time. For Thomas and Adam, the first Douglas Squires, see that ilk (*The Douglas Book*, 4 vols., by Sir William Fraser).

He was succeeded as 4th Earl by his son Archibald, surnamed "Tineman," loser of battles. Born about 1372 he married at an early age Margaret, daughter of the King Robert III.; while his sister married the Duke of Rothesay, heir to the throne, and a year after his death took in 1403 as her second husband Sir Walter Haliburton, younger, of Dirleton. In September 1402 the Scots having invaded Northumberland to avenge a reverse at Nisbet Moor, were defeated at Homildon, when the Scottish leaders, including the Earl, were taken prisoners. So thick flew the English arrows that the Earl, notwithstanding he wore a suit of armour which is said to have cost three years' labour to make, was wounded in five places, including the loss of an eye. The captivity of the Earl, who fought on the side of the Percies at the battle of Shrewsbury, nominally lasted till 1413, but a considerable portion of it was done by proxy. He would be in Scotland for periods from two to twelve months at a time, while certain of his sons, kinsmen, or men of high social condition, would take his place in England as hostages. In April 1408 he had a safe conduct till June, and was granting

charters in Edinburgh in May. Returning to England in June, he was detained only a few days, till the 20th, when, on leaving four hostages, he left finally for Scotland. This introduces us to his charters.

In June 1404 Robert Ker of Attonburn had a charter from Archibald, Earl of Douglas, of the lands of Smailholm and others, to be held blench of the Earl, who was then a prisoner in England. In January 1407, at Westminster, Henry IV. grants a safe conduct to Sir Thomas de Murray, Sir William de Dalziel, William de Towers, Hugh Campbell, Robert Pryngil, and 50 their companions, in company, now in the north of the kingdom, to come and go in England till the feast of Purification (R. S.). They were probably to act as a convoy to the Earl in returning to Scotland in that year. On 20th March 1408 at Edinburgh, a charter ("a little razed in the date"), is granted by Archibald, Earl of Douglas, to Robert de Hoppringill of the lands of Pilmuir, Lauderdale, to be held ward (A. P., L. W., 1661). At Edinburgh a charter, undated, but confirmed by the Earl of March in February 1413, is granted by the Earl of Douglas to David Hume, his squire, of the lands of Wedderburn; making one suit annually at the Earl's principal court of the regality of Lauder: witnesses, William de Hay and William de Borthwick, knights, and Robert de Hoppringill, George de Rutherford, and William de Saint Clair, esquires (Milne Home). In May 1413 at Inverkeithing, and in November at Dunfermline, charters are granted by Robert, Duke of Albany, Governor of Scotland, to his son John Earl of Buchan, and Elizabeth, daughter of Archibald Earl of Douglas, his future spouse, of certain lands in Ayrshire: witnesses to the former charter, Sir William de Lindsay, Sir William de Borthwick, Robert de Pringil, and others; to the latter, the bishop of Aberdeen, chancellor, Sir William de Borthwick, Robert de Hoppringil, and others (G. S.). In September 1414 at Edinburgh, a charter is granted by Archibald Earl of Douglas to Sir William Hay of Lochorwart of certain lands in Wigtownshire; witnesses, the Earl of Orkney, William Douglas de Drumlanrig, William de Borthwick, John de Moubray, John St Clair, knights, and Adam de Hepburn of Hailes, Robert de Livingston, Robert de oppringil, William de Edmonston, and William de Saint

Clair, esquires (D. B.). In December 1414 at Bothwell, an instrument of Collation by Matthew, bishop of Glasgow, is witnessed by the archdeacon and the sheriff of Teviotdale, Robert de Pringyle, and others.

In June 1418 the Customs officers are called upon to state on oath what, and what kind of goods, had been exported without payment of the customs during the account, and they give in 24 cases, including James de Douglas of Dalkeith, Robert de Borthwick, and Robert de Hoppringil, who exported, respectively, 4, 9, and 8 sacks of wool, also the Earl of Douglas, Sir Walter de Haliburton, etc. (E. R.).

In May 1419 the Duke of Bedford and Council grant to Robert de Pringil and John de Wells of Scotland a safe conduct to last till 1st August next, about to travel into England with twelve persons in their company, horses and goods, coming, stopping, and returning, for paying the ransom of James de Douglas, son of the Earl of Douglas; and in July, the date of their stay in England is extended to 31st August, and a safe conduct is granted to James de Douglas about to travel to Scotland; and in November a further extension is granted to them till the feast of Purification (R. S.).

During the reign of Henry V., 1413-22, we find Earl Douglas himself having safe conducts into England in connection with the ransom of James I., who had been seized at sea and held captive since 1406; and also taking part in the encounter on the Borders consequent on the persistent attempt of that king to conquer France, the old ally of Scotland. The Duke of Vendome came on an embassy to Scotland, with the result that the Earls of Buchan and Wigtown, that is to say, the Earl's son-in-law and elder son, in 1419 sailed for France and landed at Rochelle with 7000 men-at-arms. Regarded at first as "nothing better than drinkers of wine and eaters of sheep," they took a prominent part in bringing central France under the Dauphin. In March 1421 they routed the English at Beaugé, killing the Duke of Clarence, King Henry's brother. But in July 1423 the allies met with disaster at Crevant, 3000 Scots, it is said, being killed or captured. Consequent on this defeat, Buchan, now Constable of France, and Wigtown returned to Scotland, and succeeded in getting Earl Douglas himself enlisted in the cause. Landing in the Spring of 1424 at

Rochelle with 10,000 knights and soldiers, he was created Duke of Touraine, and the city of Tours held fête on his entry on 27th May, presenting him 12 hhds. wine, 7 oats, 50 sheep, 4 fat oxen, and 100 lb. wax torches. It was not long till he met with disaster. Going to the relief of the Castle of Ivry, besieged by the Duke of Bedford, and finding his position too strong, the allies retreated to Verneuil, and there, on 17th August 1424, having attacked the English in a strong position, instead of following the Earl's advice and waiting their attack, they were totally defeated. It had been agreed between the English and Scottish that no prisoners were to be taken on either side; and it is generally stated that in this battle the Scottish contingent was all but exterminated. The Earl and his younger son James, who were both killed, were buried in the middle of the choir of Tours Cathedral. In this battle fell also Robert Hoppringill, the Earl's Squire.

Robert apparently had issue:—

1. George, Douglas Squire.
2. Robert, of Wrangholm and Smailholm.
3. Alexander, Douglas Squire.
4. David, of Pilmuir and Smailholm.

GEORGE AND ALEXANDER

Archibald, Earl of Wigtown, succeeded his father as 5th Earl of Douglas, then about 34 years of age. At the end of 1423 and the beginning of 1424, he took part in the proceedings connected with the return to Scotland of his uncle, James I., who had been a prisoner in England since 1406. This introduces us to George and Alexander Hoppringill, who acted as squires not only to him but to all the succeeding Earls of Douglas till their forfeiture in 1455. In November 1425 George and Alexander Hoppringill were on an Assize of 13 which, in presence of the Earl, as lord of the regality of Lauderdale, perambulated and determined the boundary between the lands of Redpath belonging to Melrose Abbey and those of Bemersyde belonging to John Haig (G. S.). In September 1427 George de Hoppryngile is at Jedburgh on an Inquest of 15 that retoured William Douglas as heir to his father, Sir William Douglas of

Drumlanrig, in the barony of Hawick. In January 1430 George performs a similar duty in the retour of Thomas of Fotheringham in the third part of the lands of Caverton. On the 2nd November 1433 Archibald, Duke of Touraine (titular) and Earl of Douglas issues letters from Edibredshiels (Auldwark) granting lands in Sprouston to the Carthusian convent of the Charterhouse, Perth, to which the witnesses are the bishops of St Andrews, Brechin, and Dunkeld, the abbot of Melrose, the Earls of Angus and Mar, James Douglas of Balveny, the Sheriff of Teviotdale, Nicholas of Rutherford, George Pringill, and Alexander Pringill, squires. The Earl now having a dispute with the Earl of Athole about the lands of Dunbrenny and Pitcaithly in Perthshire, James I. settled the matter by taking possession of them himself; but on the King's assassination in the Charterhouse, Perth, in February 1437, and the execution of Athole for complicity therein, the Earl, now created Lieutenant-General of the kingdom, resumed possession; and in November 1437 he issued "Letters of Bailiary appointing George de Hoppringill his Bailie of the lands of Dunbrenny, in the sherifffdom of Perth, to endure for the Duke's will." In July 1438, in the church of the Blackfriars, Edinburgh, commissioners acting for the Earl drew up a notarial instrument securing Gilbert de Lauder in his lands in the town and territory of Lauder, to which the witnesses are George de Pryngill, squire, and others. Earl Archibald died at Restalrig of a fever in June 1439.

Within six months after Earl Archibald's death his son William, aged 17, now 6th Earl of Douglas, and younger son James, were with murderous intent invited to Edinburgh Castle, and there, in presence of their cousin, the boy king, James II., aged 10, summarily beheaded, after a mock trial.

The succession as 7th Earl of Douglas now devolved on the 4th Earl's brother, James, surnamed "the Gross," who for forty years had taken an active part in State affairs. He died in the beginning of 1443, leaving six sons, of whom William became 8th Earl of Douglas at the age of 18.

Earl William appears to have favourably impressed James II., who made him Lieutenant-General. In 1445 he married his cousin "The Fair Maid of Galloway," thus reuniting in himself the lordship of Galloway and other Douglas lands that had

fallen to her on the murder of her two brothers. On 1st March 1447 in an open court held at Newark in the great hall "before a mighty and potent lord, William Earl of Douglas," George of Hoppringill and four others are witnesses to a notarial instrument treating of the superiority of certain lands in Roxburghshire. In November 1450 at a Justice Ayre held at Dunbar, at which King James II. was present, the King, at the intercession of George de Hoppringill grants remission to Hugh de Duns of a fine of £10. After the downfall of the Livingstones, Earl William, set out in August 1450, with a princely train of attendants, via Flanders, for Rome, to which the Papal Jubilee was attracting visitors from all parts. At Rome he received a flattering reception, being honoured above all other visitors to the city. He returned via Calais and England, and at the English Court was highly honoured. His letters of safe conduct of the 23rd April 1451, issued on the 12th May, included his hundred attendants, of whom 37 are given by name, viz., Sir James Douglas, the earls of Moray and Ormond, his brothers, Lord James Hamilton, Sir Alexander Home of that Ilk, George and Alexander of Hoppringill, David Hoppringill (respectively 14th, 15th, and 16th in the list), etc. (R. S., and *Calendar of Documents re Scotland*, vol. iv.). During his absence the King, James II., had, for some unknown reason, invaded his lands and destroyed Douglas Craig on the Yarrow, but a reconciliation was effected in June. At this time the earl of Crawford was in rebellion, and it was believed that Earl William was in compact with him. He was invited to Stirling Castle under a safe conduct, and there on the evening of the day after his arrival, because, it is said, he refused to break this compact, he was foully done to death by the King and his attendants, 22nd February 1452.

James, the brother of Earl William, succeeded him as 9th Earl of Douglas and 3rd of Avondale. He had taken an active part with his brothers in the Border war of 1449, when, in retaliation for the burning of Dunbar and Dumfries, they had burned Alnwick and Warkworth, and won the great battle of Sark; and he had jousting with the Burgundian knights in the tournament at Stirling. Within a month after his brother's death, he, Ormond, and Lord Hamilton entered Stirling with 600 men and, after a simultaneous blast of 24 horns, proclaimed

the king's Council dishonoured, displayed the safe conduct with its seals, and then dragged it through the town on a board at the tails of horses. A Parliament was held, and the Earl renounced his allegiance on the Parliament door. However, peace was made at Douglas Castle in August 1452. Having got a Papal dispensation the Earl married his brother's widow, the "Fair Maid of Galloway," and in April 1453 he was a commissioner to treat for a peace with England. At length, tired, it is said, of the intrigues of the Earl, the King in 1455 laid siege to Abercorn Castle, took it after a month's resistance, and hanged the defenders; Lord Hamilton and other adherents of the Earl, who had come with him for its relief, having deserted to the King. The Earl fled to England, and at Arkinholm, on 18th August 1455, his brothers were defeated by the Border clans led by George Douglas 4th Earl of Angus Moray being slain, Ormond taken prisoner, and Balveny escaping. On 10th June the Earl was declared forfeited: Ettrick Forest, Galloway, Ballencrieff, etc., were annexed to the Crown, and Angus was rewarded with the lordships of Jedburgh Forest and Liddesdale.

Such were the eventful times and stirring scenes in which George and Alexander Hoppringill played their parts.

On the partition of the forfeited Earldom in 1455, the lordship of Ettrick Forest was annexed to the Crown, and for the purpose of management was divided into three wards, Ettrick, Yarrow, and Tweed; at the head of each of which was a Master Ranger and a Ranger (*Magister Cursorum* and *Cursor*). The Ward of Tweed included that part of the Forest that lay along the north side of the river from the mouth of the Gala up to Walkerburn, and from the river up the Gala to Crosslee, and up the Caddon to its head. It consisted, much as at the present day and under the same names, of some 18 farms or "steids," let on nominal leases for certain years to "kindly tenants," who paid the rents partly in money and partly in a few cattle and sheep. The duties of the master rangers, who received the same pay as the rangers, are not apparent; perhaps they acted as referees in disputes. The rangers did all the work, collecting the rents and the frequent fines for killing deer, tilling land, and cutting trees, advancing money on order to Government officials, and at the end of the financial year

accounting to the Controller of the Exchequer, at Edinburgh, Stirling, or Perth, as might happen. Fee of the master rangers and the rangers the same, viz., £9.

The first Master Ranger (*Magister Cursor*) or factor of the Ward of Tweed was George Pringill. He probably owed his appointment to the Earl of Angus, head of the "Red Douglasses," Warden of the East and Middle Marches.

In April 1456 the Earl issued Letters acquitting Andrew Ker of Cessford of traitorous dealings with Englishmen; this being the verdict of a jury that sat at Selkirk, and included George and Sandy Hoppringill.

George died apparently in 1459, nor is Alexander again mentioned.

ROBERT 2 (OF PILMUIR)

succeeded George as Master Ranger of the Ward of Tweed, and apparently also in the lands of Wrangholm and Smailholm, of which he got sasine in 1459 apparently as George's brother (L. R.).

On 15th January 1463-4 Alexander Lord Kilmaurs appeared before Parliament and complained of malicious rumours of his having assisted and favoured the traitor James of Douglas, and pointed out that he had, in February last, been by royal letters patent declared innocent of any such crime, especially the entertaining of George de Pringill, an adherent of the said traitor; and on his knees he offered to purge himself, first by assize of his peers, second by the judgment of 100 knights and squires, or third with his own hands against whosoever might call upon him (MSS. R. 377).

Robert's tenure as Master Ranger ended in 1470, when he was succeeded in office by William Douglas de Cluny of Traquair (E. R.). In 1473 Mariote de Hoppringill is confirmed in the lands of Kirktonhill and Muir House, as against Robin Hoppringill who had put in a claim to them (L. A.) In November 1474 at Holyrood Robert witnesses a charter by George Home of Wedderburn.

DAVID 1 (OF PILMUIR AND SMAILHOLM)

In 1440 David Hoppringill acts as attorney at the sasine of William de Gordon in the lands of Stitchill (S. W.). To a charter of the fourth part of Blans in Haddingtonshire granted

by him in 1445 his seal is appended, showing "On a bend 3 escallop shells," and the legend—

S. DAVID DE HOPPRYNGILLE (L. S.).

In 1447 in a letter James II. charges him and two others under penalty of treason not to reply, or give any money, to Patrick, son of Adam Hepburn of Hailes, who had seized and held in Dunbar Castle John Oll, the Prior of Coldingham (C. C.).

In 1450 David, like George and Alexander, the Douglas squires, was one of the brilliant retinue that accompanied William the last Earl of Douglas to the Papal Jubilee at Rome (see above).

David was the first Ranger (*Cursor*) of the Ward of Tweed, holding the office from 1455 to 1466, under George and Robert Hoppringill, Master Rangers.

On 7th December 1457 at Jedburgh, George, Earl of Angus, Warden of the East and Middle Marches, made an indenture appointing Andrew Ker of Cessford his Bailie of Jedburgh Forest during their mutual lives: in witness of which the Earl set his seal to one part of the indenture, while to the other part was set the seal of David Hoppringill of Pilmuir, because Andrew Ker had no seal of his own present: witnesses, Sir Walter Scott, David Scott, etc. (D. B., Charter 431).

In 1463 at Selkirk, David is on the jury that retoured Archibald, 5th Earl of Angus, in 19 husbandlands near the town (D. B.). In 1464 at Galashiels, David Pringle of Smailholm, with James Pringil, and others, witnesses a charter granted by William Douglas de Cluny of Traquair.

In November 1468 David Pringill resigned into the hands of the King, James III., the lands of Pilmuir, which the King gave back to him "by staff and baton" (G. S.).

In 1469, on the marriage of James III. to Margaret of Denmark, she obtained as part of her dowry the lordship of Ettrick Forest with the fortalice of Newark, and held the same till her death in 1486.

In 1470, in St Margaret's Chapel in the Castle of Edinburgh, William Douglas of Cluny resigned in favour of Archibald, 5th Earl of Angus, the ward of the lands of Tantallon and earldom of Douglas: witnesses, David Scott of Buccleuch, James, Lord Hamilton, David Pringil, etc. (D. B.). In 1471 at Borthwick-shiels, David witnesses, along with David and William Scott,

the infestment therein of Walter, son and heir of Andrew Ker of Cessford.

In the action between Oliver of Lauder and David Pringill touching the thirling of the lands of Pilmuir to the mill of Lauder the matter is referred to a Jury (L. A.).

In September 1473 expenses are paid by the Exchequer to a messenger passing with letters to David Pringill to the Forest; and later to a courier passing to David Hoppringill of Smailholm and Tom Ker (Fernihirst) with letters under the Signet, to cause them to come to Edinburgh (E. R.).

In 1476 David and his two sons James and Adam are witnesses to the execution of a summons against the Lords Auditors at the instance of Sir John Swinton of that Ilk.

Over the doorway of the old house of Galashiels is said to have been this inscription—

Elspeth Dishington Bulted me.
In syn lye not :
The things thou canst not get,
Desyre not.
1457.

This Elspeth appears to be the ancestress referred to by John Hoppringill of Smailholm and Galashiels in his Will, 1564, where he mentions that £66 of tocher money was still owing to him and his heirs by the heirs of Sir William Dischington of Ardross. Sir William, who married Elizabeth, sister of King Robert Bruce, was succeeded about 1360 by his son, also Sir William, who, as cousin of King David, was seneschal in the royal household. Thus it came about that the latter's daughter, the above Elspeth, who married David Hoppringill, built the old house of Galashiels, as after his appointment in 1455 as Keeper of the Ward of Tweed, they would have to live there.

It is owing to this royal connection no doubt that we find the early Hoppringills of Smailholm, David 1, James 1, and David 2, taking the leading part they did in the Border affairs of their times.

David died before May 1480. He had issue:—

1. James, his heir.
2. Adam, of St John's Chapel (Chapel on Leader).
3. Thomas, of Wrangholm.

JAMES 1

On the resignation in 1466 of David, as Ranger or Factor of the Ward of Tweed, he was succeeded by his son James, who held the office for a quarter of a century, till 1492, during which time Robert Hoppringill, William Douglas of Traquair, David and Patrick Crichton were in succession Master Rangers.

In 1470 Redhead (Whytbank), one of the 18 steads of the Ward, which paid a rent of £6, 3 cattle, and 20 lambs each, was attached to the office of Ranger as fee; and in 1474 James got a lease of Blindlee.

In May 1480 on a precept of Chancery, proceeding on a retour, James, as heir of his late father David, gets sasine of the lands of Pilmuir. In June in Edinburgh Castle he is on a jury to decide on the claims of the Abbots of Kelso and Dunfermline as to certain fishings on the Tweed: also the Lords of Council ordain James and his spouse Elisabeth Murray to restore to Jonet, Lady Edmonstone, a matin book—which it was proved the said Elisabeth had—or twenty French crowns.

In 1482 Patrick Murray of Falahill and James are sued by Margaret, daughter of the late Andrew Ker, to pay her 300 merks—the rest of a marriage portion—but the Lords find James and Thomas Ker to be the parties liable (L. A.) In 1484 at Jedburgh James, and David Scott of Branzholm, Robert Gladstone, etc., are on a jury that retoured James Douglas, as heir of his father, the late William of Drumlanrig, in the barony of Hawick (S. B.).

On 12th October 1487 the two steads of Galashiels and Mossilee—hitherto in the hands of the late Queen—and the stead of Blindlee, are leased to James Hoppringill for 19 years by King James III., and confirmed in the following year by James IV. (E. R.).

In 1489, in an action before the Lords of Council anent the ward lands of the late Oliver Lauder belonging to the King, James claimed them as a gift of the King, the proof of which he had not present to show; the Lords said he could take a summons if he pleased.

In 1494 at the Justice Ayre, Selkirk, David Walsh, Bedrule, produced a remission for art and part in the theft of 26 oxen and cows from James Pringill out of Pilmuir.

James appears to have died in the spring of 1495. By his spouse Elisabeth, daughter of Patrick Murray of Philiphaugh, he had issue:—

1. David, his heir.
2. William, first of Torwoodlee.
3. Alexander, first of Trinlyknowe.
4. John, first of Blindlee.
5. Isabella, marr. David Home of Wedderburn.
6. David of Tynnes; a natural son, called "senior."

DAVID 2

David's first appearance is in the Exchequer Rolls in his father's Account, 1478, in which he gets remission of £10, the fine imposed on him for having killed a stag, on the occasion of his marriage in 1473.

In 1483 the Lords Auditors ordain David Pringill to restore to Lord Borthwick and Marion, Archibald, and Thomas Hog the sheep, cattle, and horses, taken by him, as it was proved, out of Halltree and Brockhouse, or pay the price thereof £198, and £14 for the skaith and wanting of the goods (see Adam of that Ilk).

In 1485 Redhead (Whytbank) is occupied by David with consent of his father.

In April 1490 anent the action pursued by David and William Hoppringill before the Lords of Council against Mr Thomas and John Borthwick of Crookston for the wrongous occupation by the former of the lands of Pirn, and by the latter of the lands of Cortleferry, lands set to the said David and William by the Archbishop of St Andrews under his seal and the common seal of St Andrews: the Lords summon witnesses for the 10th May, when they will settle the matter (see Alexander of that Ilk).

In June 1495 David gets sasine of Pilmuir, Halcroft, and Smailholm.

On 1st October 1496 David, who had acted latterly as keeper for his father, gives in the Account also of Lord Home, Keeper of the Ward of Yarrow.

On 1st October 1498 Alexander Lord Home, Great Chamberlain, who since 1488 had been Ranger of the Ward of Yarrow,

was appointed Receiver of the whole Forest, the offices of Ranger and Master Ranger being abolished.

On 8th August 1502 James IV. married the Princess Margaret of England; and on 1st June 1503 she got from John Murray, Sheriff of Selkirkshire, per her English attorneys, sasine of Ettrick Forest and the Tower of Newark: done near the manor of Galashiels in the presence of Walter Scott of Buccleuch, David Hoppringill of Smailholm, William Hoppringill, William Ker, etc. (*Calendar of Documents re Scotland*, vol. 4).

In December 1503 David Hoppringill of Smailholm, David in Tynnes' Thomas in Wrangholm, and Adam in St John's Chapel are on a jury together (L. C.).

In the Forest Account ending June 1509 Galashiels and Mossilee are let to David Hoppringill of Smailholm, Margaret his spouse, and David his son and heir, one half of Blindlee to Isabella Murray his mother, and himself and son David, and the other half to John Hoppringill and his son Roger (E. R.).

On 28th August 1510 at Edinburgh in the Exchequer Office, Redhead (Whytbank) is let in feu to David Hoppringill of Smailholm and Margaret Lundie his spouse in conjunct fee, and their heirs male, whom failing, the senior of their heirs female without division; building a mansion of stone and lime, stable, pigeon house, bee house, orchard, oak plantation, etc., also bridges for the passage of the lieges (by the Girthgate and the Tweed), and the King grants to David and his heirs the following annual rents from lands in the bailiary of Lauderdale, viz., 13s. 4d. each from Dalcove, Merton, and Addinston; 40s. from Gladswood; 26s. 8d. each from Trabroun and Pilmuir; 30s. from Whitelaw; 6s. 8d. each from Airhouse, Bowerhouse, and Collielaw, in all £9, 13s. 4d.; the precept of sasine being directed to Thomas Hoppringill of Wrangholm (G. S.), see under 1574, 1593 below.

In December 1510 at the Justice Ayre, Selkirk, the Hoppringills of Smailholm, Torwoodlee, Tynnes. Blindlee, and Trinlyknows, and John Murray, Sheriff of Selkirkshire, are convicted of the destruction of the wood of Ettrick Forest and have their fines of £3 remitted on composition; also the said five Hoppringills are admitted to composition for assisting and communicating with George, John, and Alexander, sons of

Adam Hoppringill of St John's Chapel (their relatives), rebels and at the horn.

In the Controller's Account ending July 1513 David pays £100 of the debt left by the late David Hoppringill of Tynnes (E. R.).

On 9th September 1513 was fought the battle of Flodden, in which David lost his brothers, his eldest son David, and his brother-in-law Sir David Home, father of the "Seven Spears of Wedderburn."

In August 1515 Lord Dacre, English Warden of the West Marches, writing from Etal to Andrew Ker, Scottish Warden of the East Marches, remarks that he had received a letter from the Commissioners by David Pringill (H. L.).

In 1519 in a dispute between Andrew Ker of Fernihirst and the Earl of Angus, Andrew Ker of Cessford, who was on the side of Angus, met at Kelso, routed, and chased into Hume Castle, Sir James Hamilton with the loss of four of his men. On 30th April 1520 in Edinburgh, where Parliament was sitting, took place the battle of "Clear the Causeway," in which the faction of Angus, aided by 800 horsemen under the Homes of Wedderburn, routed and swept from the city that of Arran and the Hamiltons. On 10th July 1520 James Hamilton, Earl of Arran, Regent, and other Hamiltons, on the one part, and Andrew Kerr of Cessford, other Kers, and John Hoppringill, on the other part, appoint as arbiters to meet at Glasgow and compose their differences, the former, Arthur Hamilton, Provost of Hamilton, and Alexander Baillie of Carphin, the latter, Sir Alexander Jardine of Applegarth, and David Hoppringill of Galashiels: the decret arbitral, which was that Cessford should take the Earl of Arran's part in all his affairs, and ride and gang with him against the Earl of Angus, and that the Earl should take the part of Cessford and his friends in all their affairs, was signed on the 19th August by the parties, in the presence of John Earl of Lennox, James Lundie of Balgonie, James Hoppringill, etc.; the John and James Hoppringill here mentioned appear to be David's sons (MSS., Duke of Hamilton).

In 1522 Henry VIII., incensed at the Scots refusing to break with France and depose their Governor, the Duke of Albany, sends Lord Dacre to invade Scotland, who burns

Kelso and 18 towers. In the beginning of August Albany advanced on Carlisle with an army, but is wheedled into an armistice; and on the 10th there is this entry in the Exchequer: "Delivered to a messenger three letters under the Signet, charging the Laird of Buccleuch, Mark Ker, and David Hoppringill, to come to my Lord Governor, incontinent."

In 1523 the Scots having refused the offer of the Princess Mary, daughter of Henry VIII., for their young King, the English in the summer again ravaged the Scottish Border. In July Lord Dacre has occasion to write to the Laird of Cessford, Mark Ker, and David Pringill, "Right worshipful Sirs, I commend me to you, and according to the accommodation between us, send you my bond and my son's under our seal and sign manual, not doubting but you will do the same; and I pray you to give credence to the bearer as to myself" (MSS., British Museum). In September the Earl of Surrey ravaged the Merse, and burned Jedburgh with its Monastery, while Dacre after reducing Fernihirst Castle sacked Kelso. This led to the return from France of Albany, bringing with him a force of 6000 Frenchmen, horses, and artillery, collecting an army of 40,000 men he marched down the north bank of the Tweed (crossing and recrossing Pringill's bridge at Melrose by the way) and laid siege to Wark Castle with his French troops; but as the Scots would not cross the river he retired to Edinburgh, disgusted, and in May 1524 left for France, never to return.

This opened the way for the return of the Earl of Angus to Scotland, where he soon became supreme in affairs. He was appointed Warden of the Marches, and a bond to support him in the office was signed in March 1525 by the Border barons and lairds, including in Selkirkshire Walter Scott of Buccleuch, John Murray of Philiphaugh, David Hoppringill of Galashiels, etc. In January 1526 the English ambassador, writing to Wolsey with reference to the 3-years' truce about to be signed at Berwick, says that the Lords Wardens are to meet on the 16th and 17th, and that "All Scottish subjects who have been injured are to send in their bills with all diligence, for causes touching Teviotdale, to Davy Pringill at Kelso, or to the Abbot" (H. L.).

In May 1526 a letter of pardon to the Scotts, Kers, Hoppringills, Turnbolls, and others, is issued under the Privy Seal, for their treasonably coming with the Homes and others our rebels to Edinburgh and thence to Stirling against James Earl of Arran, then Lieutenant to us. The list of 148 persons included 9 Hoppringills, viz., John of Redhead (Whytbank), and James, his brother, James in Fawdonsyde, George of St John's Chapel, Robert of Blindlee, and James his brother, George of Torwoodlee and James and David his brothers, together with 57 Scotts, 9 Turnbolls, 10 Rutherfords, 11 Dalglieshes, etc. (S. B.).

In July 1526, with the object of freeing the boy King from the Douglasses who kept him a prisoner, the Borderers attacked Angus at Pringill's bridge on the Tweed, but were defeated (see Buckholm). In 1528 the young King, James V., now 17, managed to escape by his own strategy, and the Douglasses were banished.

In August 1534 at Galashiels William Veitch of Dawick, for a sum of money paid to him, granted to David Hoppringill of Smailholm, his spouse Margaret Lundie, and their son James, hereditarily, the lands of Lour and the western side of Easter Dawick, Peeblesshire: witnesses, Mr Robert Hoppringill, réctor of Morham, George Hoppringill of Torwoodlee and David his brother, etc. In December following at Edinburgh David, for love and favour, with consent of his spouse, granted to his son James a charter of his half of the barony of Mennar (G. S., 1534-5).

It follows from the above correspondence that David was a Warden-depute. He died apparently in 1535. Issue by his first wife:—

1. David, killed at Flodden 1513.
2. John, his heir.

By his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Lundie—

3. James, of Woodhouse and Whytbank (see Whytbank).
4. William.
5. Jonet, marr. George Brown of Coalston; alive in 1575.

DAVID OF TYNNES

David Hoppringill was tenant of Tynnes on the Yarrow, under Alexander Lord Home, who held the lands as the fee of his office as Ranger of the Ward, and who in 1498 was made Receiver of the whole Forest. David, who appears to have been a natural brother of David of Smailholm, and consequently is often called "senior" for distinction, was a not less prominent figure in the affairs of the Forest than David himself.

In 1485 the Forest stead of Torwoodlee appears as let to him and his spouse Mariota (apparently of Philiphaugh), and was held till 1501. In December 1499 Seathope, Caddonhead, Eldinhope and Douglasscraig, furnished with 1400 of the King's own sheep are let to him and John Murray of Philiphaugh for 9 years, at £200; the same number of sheep to be restored as good as received when they vacated the steads (E. R.). In 1500 Caddonlee is let to David and William, sons of the late James Hoppringill of Smailholm, for 9 years, and the Haining lands to David and John Murray for the same time. In April 1510 when the leases of the Forest lands were altered into feus, Seathope and Craigdouglas were granted to David at £50 duty each, but resigned by him a year thereafter in favour of the Lord Treasurer, while with his consent Caddonhead, Garlacleugh, and Blackhouse leased to him in 1509, are feued to Stewart of Traquair, David himself retaining the feus of Tynnes and Glengaber.

David of Tynnes was a familiar figure at the Justice Ayres on the Borders. Between 1494 and 1510 he became surety in a dozen cases where remission for offences was obtained, that the terms agreed on should be fulfilled. He was a juryman on half a dozen Retours; and while he occasionally had to pay, like other tenants, for tilling and sowing Forest land and cutting wood (see David above) he got compensation for a theft of his farm stock. He also had acted as deputy for Lord Home in Yarrow.

On 10th October 1508 "For singular love towards David Hoppringill of Tynnes Mr James Henrison, burgess of Edinburgh, Clerk of Justiciary, granted to William Hoppringill, son of the late James of Smailholm, and his heirs, his fourth part of the lands of Clifton, Rox." (G. S., 1509).

David died in 1512, *s.p.* In July 1513 David of Smailholm and William of Torwoodlee, his half brothers, paid to the Exchequer £240 indebted by him.

JOHN

John succeeded his father David in his lands of Smailholm, Pilmuir, and others, and his leases of the Galashiels lands, while Redhead (Whytbank) was claimed by Margaret Lundie, relict of his father, and her son James. John's seal, described as "on a bend engrailed 3 escallops, foliage at the top and sides of the shield, diameter $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch," appears appended to an indenture between him and James Heriot of Trabroun, dated May 1537 (L. S., 827). The charter granted by him in 1541 to his spouse Margaret, daughter of Sir James Gordon of Lochinvar, of the lands of Blackchester, Muir house, and others, in Lauderdale, is confirmed (T. A.).

In May 1542 he is one of several sureties that John Hume of Blackadder will remain in Dumbarton and a mile there-around, under a penalty of £20,000 until released (P. C. T.).

In July 1542 a contract of marriage is made at Edinburgh between Isabella, John's daughter, and William, son and heir appt. of William Gordon of Crauchlaw, who grants them a charter of $7\frac{1}{2}$ merk lands in Wigtownshire (G. S.).

The disaster of Solway Moss and the death of King James V. now took place, and Henry VIII., exasperated by his failure to kidnap or get delivery of the infant Princess Mary, set about ravaging the Scottish Border. In May 1543 the Treasurer pays a messenger "passing with letters to discharge the Kers or the Hoppringills to ride (on a foray) or make convocation (of their surname)" (T. A.). In November 1544 the Tynedale and Rededale men with certain Assured Scots "took up Smailholm, Smailholm Craig, Merton, and Redpath, and took 100 prisoners, and brought away 600 cattle, 100 horses, and much household furnishing"; also John Carr with his company in Wark Castle "ran a foray to Smailholm town and about the castle, and got 123 nolt and 8 nags" (H. L.). In Feb. 1545 at Ancrum Moor the Scottish Borderers made good, slaying and capturing nearly 2000 of an invading army. In June 1546 the garrison of Wark ran a foray to Smailholm Craig, and there got 60 cattle and

4 prisoners; and in the following month the said garrison with that of Cornhill ran one to Smailholm Tower, and another to Stitchill, and got 6 cattle (H. L.). Evidently there was little farm stock left hereabout, or the people had removed it elsewhere for safety.

In 1547 the Hoppringills of Smailholm, Torwoodlee, and Westhousebyre become surety for the ransom of Hugh Rose of Kilravock, captured by the English at the battle of Pinkie (see Westhousebyre).

In October 1548 Lord Grey, the English Warden, guided and assisted by the Kers and other Scots, burned, in time of harvest, the towns of Hawick and Selkirk, destroyed the whole steadings pertaining to Walter Scott of Buccleuch and his kin on the Yarrow and Ettrick, and burned Catslack Tower with the said Walter's mother (herself a Ker) therein, also Newark Castle. These Scottish Borderers who on this occasion accompanied Grey, had been forced, after the disaster of Pinkie, in self-preservation to transfer their allegiance to England. Amongst them were the Kers, who were at feud with the Scotts, the Rutherfords, the Hoppringills, including John of Smailholm (S. B.).

In May 1550 John gets sasine of the whole Southquarter of the lands of Mellerstain, which he bought from Henry Haitlie (P. B., Corbet).

In October 1550 at Edinburgh, Francis Tenant, the Provost, borrows from William, son of the late David Hoppringill of Galashiels, eleven score and twelve crowns of the sun, usual money of Scotland, to help relieve Patrick Houston of that Ilk and pay the composition for his ransom granted for art and part in the slaughter of the late Robert Mure of Caldwell, and binds him to repay as received, the said crowns to the said William, before Martinmas next (L. C.).

In September 1550 John's niece, Margaret Brown of Coalston, contracts to marry Robert Lawson, younger, of Humbie. In November Andrew Hoppringill, John's son, acts as attorney for John Gordon at his sasine in the lands of Stitchill (S. W.).

In April 1555 the lands of Galashiels and Mossilee, presently possessed by John Hoppringill of Smailholm and his spouse Margaret Gordon, are let anew to them by the Queen, with consent of her mother Mary, the Regent, for 9 years (E. R.).

As appears from a record Margaret Lundie, widow of the late David Hoppringill, was alive in 1555.

In 1557 at Holyrood William Hoppringill resigns Sandirsdail, Haddingtonshire, pertaining to the Abbey, in favour of George Brown of Coalston and his spouse Jonet Hoppringill (P. B., Robeson).

The struggle of the Regent, Mary of Lorraine, with the Lords of Congregation was now proceeding; and on 20th September 1558 the Exchequer pays "four boys passing furth of Dunbar with closed writings of the Queen's Grace to the Scotts and Hoppringills," and on the following day "a messenger passing furth of Edinburgh at even with letters to charge the lairds of Traquair and Hangingshaw, and the whole Surnames of Hoppringills and Scotts to be in Melrose on the 24th inst. for resisting our auld enemies of England" (T. A.).

In March 1559 the Queen granted to David, son of John Hoppringill, and his spouse Margaret Gordon, and his heirs, the lands of Halcroft and the dominical Mains of Smailholm, with their tower fortalice, husbandlands, and cottages, which the said John resigned, reserving free tenement: further Andrew, John's senior son, or heirs, to have regress to the lands whenever he or they paid to David or his heirs 900 merks in the Church of St Giles, Edinburgh, on 40 days' premonition (G. S.).

In April 1561 at Galashiels, Margaret, John's daughter, contracts to marry Andrew Rutherford, younger, of Hundalee (R. D.).

On 7th November 1561 John's tack of Galashiels and Mossilee is altered into one in favour of himself and Andrew, his eldest son, for all and whole the space of nineteen years following the date hereof (P. S.).

John died in December 1564. His will showed goods and gear in Galashiels, Mossilee, and Stitchill worth £761; money owing to him for the teind sheaves of Stow for the years 1556 to 1564 inclusive £333, and for those of Torquhan and Plenploth £8, and of Torsonce £20, by respectively John Lord Borthwick, Andrew and Thomas Hoppringill, and by the late Sir William Dischington of Ardross and his heirs, for the rest of tocher money £66, total £1107; and owing by him the rest of tocher to Andrew Haliburton of Muirhouselaw £100, and Andrew Rutherford of Hundalee £200, and for the half year's

mail for Galashiels £45, and Stitchill mill and lands £12, and to 15 servants at Galashiels, etc., total £513, leaving free gear £594 (C. B.).

John and his spouse, Margaret Gordon, daughter of Sir James Gordon of Lochinvar and Stitchill, had issue:—

1. Andrew, his heir.
2. David of Bardarroch.
3. James.
4. Isabella, marr. William Gordon, younger, of Crauchlaw, Wigtownshire, 1542.
5. Margaret, marr. Andrew Rutherford, younger, of Hundalee, 1561.
6. —, marr. Andrew Haliburton of Muirhouselaw.
7. —, marr. — Borthwick (see Andrew's Will below).
8. —, marr. — Inglis.
9. Bessie.

John's widow, Margaret, married as her second husband, John Hoppringill of Wrangholm (which see).

ANDREW

On 26th June 1566 the lands of Galashiels and Mossilee within the lordship of Ettrick Forest, formerly belonging to his ancestors on lease, and now to him, are granted to Andrew, alias Dand, Hoppringle of Smailholm, to be held of the King and Queen (Darnley and Mary), hereditarily, in feu, duty £90; Andrew having paid for infestment £400 (P. S.). In April 1568 Andrew having paid the 900 merks stipulated in his brother David's charter of Halcroft and the Mains of Smailholm, with the tower fortalice, the Lords order David to give up to him the lands and the charter (A. D.). In June Andrew infests his spouse Mariota, daughter of the late Lord Borthwick, in the lands and mills of Galashiels.

On 6th February 1572 the Regent sent officers of arms with letters to the market crosses of the Border burghs to charge all men between 16 and 60 years of age, with six days' provisions, to address them within 24 hours to Lord Ruthven at Jedburgh, under pain of life, lands, and goods, to defend that burgh against Sir Thomas Ker, sometime of Fernihirst,

who was threatening it with a force of men of war and broken Borderers. On 12th February, at Jedburgh, was subscribed a General Band to rise against Fernihirst and his accomplices, or the thieves of Liddesdale and Annandale, present them when found before the Justice or Warden, and rise at any bale or warnings made for the relief of those oppressed by them. The Band was subscribed in 1571 by 59 Border lairds, including 9 Kers, 7 Rutherfords, 4 Hoppringles (Smailholm, Blindlee, Torwoodlee and Whytbank), 4 Turnbells, 2 Scotts, 2 Humes, etc. (P. C.).

In October 1573, in the tolbooth of Lauder, Andrew is retoured heir of his father in the lands of Pilmuir and Blackchester.

On 1st February 1574 Andrew granted to George Hoppringill of Wrangholm (*suus consanguineus*) a charter of feu of 2 husbandlands with 3 cottage lands, and the hill lying from Smailholm Tower towards the west; to be held by the said George and his heirs male, whom failing to return to Andrew and his heirs male; paying yearly 4 bolls oatmeal and 2 bolls barley, and the customary service due when required against all, the King excepted: provided that, if the said Andrew or his heirs should come to the Tower and stay there, they should be allowed 12 sheep on the grounds of the said lands, with pasturage of 4 horses, whilst in person they remained there. Thus Andrew, who lived at Galashiels, still retained the famous Tower (G. S., 1609).

In June 1574 the Lords, overruling John Bryden, and Andrew's mother, now spouse of John Hoppringle in Stitchill, order a transumpt to be made and given to Andrew of the instrument on the protocoll book of William Bryden, notary, taken in October 1510, when certain annual rents from places in Lauderdale were given to Andrew's grandfather David and his heirs.

In June 1575 Andrew appears first in the list of 12 Hoppingills summoned by the Privy Council to meet the 6 Elliots *re* the feud (see Torwoodlee).

In 1576 he summons his mother and her second husband to deliver to him his father's evidents and charters of his lands and annual rents in Lauderdale; and he has to get an order afterwards for their removal from Smailholm Tower, into which they had entered and refused to leave (A. D.).

On 10th March 1580 at Stirling Castle the King granted a letter of legitimising in favour of James Hoppringle, natural son of Andrew Hoppringle of Smailholm (G. S.).

In 1582 Andrew, having summoned his brother David to exhibit his tack of the teinds of the kirk of Stow, half of which by contract with David belonged to him, the Lords found Andrew entitled to the half from the date of the tack Lammas 1573, but not in time coming (A. D.). In March 1582 George Preston, sometime Tutor of Craigmillar, summoned Andrew Hoppringill and 13 tenants of the cornmills, waukmills, and mill lands of Galashiels, to vacate them, as let to him by the Controller; but Andrew's procurators show that the mills and lands had always been included as pertinents of Galashiels, and had never been let separately past memory of man: the Lords repelled the claim, and order Preston to pay Andrew's expenses (A. D.).

In March Andrew appears in a list of 37 Border lairds summoned to appear before the Privy Council on the 10th inst., under pain of rebellion, to give their advice anent the quieting of the present troubles and disorders in Teviotdale and Liddesdale: the list included 7 Kers, 7 Scotts, 3 Rutherfords, 3 Turnbulls, 6 Elliots, James Hoppringill of Whytbank, etc. (P. C.)

In March 1583 Andrew grants an obligation to Isabella, his only daughter, also to his son Robert (R. D.).

The Testament of the late Andrew Pringill of Smailholm, who died on the last day of February 1585-6, made by Elizabeth and Robert, his bairns, and their Tutors, inventory, upon the lands of Galashiels, Pilmuir, Halkerland, and Blackchester £1817, debts owing to him, for teinds by the Pringills of Muirhouse, Cortleferry and Trinlyknowe, and by the tenants of Smailholm and Mossilee, and of Pilmuir and Blackchester, total £1987. Latter Will—Commits his soul to the eternal God, and his body to the ground to be buried in the Abbey of Melrose in his tomb made there by himself, and nominates Walter Riddell of that Ilk and his son Robert, and John Pringill of Buckholm, Tutors to his bairns: legacies—to James Inglis and his sister (my sister's children) £20 each, to John Borthwick, my sister's son, £20, and to Bessie Pringill my sister in . . . £20 (T. E., 1586).

The memorial to Andrew in Melrose Abbey consists of a life-size effigy of him sculptured in relief on a sandstone slab lying on the floor of the Galashiels chapel, bearing the legend—

Heir leis ane honorabil man Andro
Pringil, feuar of Gallowshiels,
Quha decessit ye 28 Februare, an. dom. 1585.

Andrew and his spouse Mary Borthwick, daughter of John, 5th Lord Borthwick, had issue:—

1. James, the heir.
2. Robert of Houliston.
3. Isabella, marr. George Pringill of Blindlee.

Andrew's widow marr. 1st, Robert Pringill, Tutor of Blindlee; 2nd, John Hume.

DAVID OF BARDARROCH, KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE

son of John Hoppringle of Smailholm, gets from him in 1559 a charter, under conditions, of Halcroft, Smailholm Mains and Tower (for which, and their redemption in 1563 by his brother Andrew see under Andrew above). In 1576 he sues all and sundry the parishioners of Stow, mentioning that he has a tack from the late John, Archbishop of St Andrews, of all and whole the fourth part of the three-quarter part of the teinds, fruits and emoluments of the kirk of Stow for 19 years following his entry thereto at Whitsunday 1574, yet the said parishioners say they will not pay unless compelled: these teinds amounting yearly to 80 bolls victual (one-third beir and two-thirds heaped meal), 80 lambs at £16 the score overhead, 12 stone teind wool at £3, and 10 stone cheese at £1—to the half of which his brother Andrew by contract with him had right: the Lords order the parishioners to pay the teinds to David. They also confirmed David's grant of the teinds of Sunderlandhall. In 1593 Thomas, son of the late John Hoppringill of Wrangholm who was spouse of David's mother when she died, is ordered to deliver to him her goods, jewellery, etc., within the Tower (see Wrangholm). In 1615 David, who had tenanted Bardarroch in the parish of Anwoth, Kirkcudbrightshire, is granted by William M'Culloch a charter

of the 2½-merks land thereof with mansion, and four 5-merk lands adjoining, under reversion; to be held of the King (G. S.).

David died before May 1622. He had issue, two natural sons, John his heir, and James of St John's clachan, Dalry.

In 1622 John Pringill, who had appeared in 1601 as a witness anent the lands of Newhall, is retoured heir of his father David in the lands of Bardarroch, the 5-merk land of Newton of Cardinnes, and another; and shortly afterwards the lands are redeemed by an assignee of William M'Culloch (G. S.). In 1637 John Pringill and his spouse Margaret Fullerton, with their son William and his spouse Margaret Logan, get from John Gordon, the superior, sasine of Newton of Cardinnes, under reversion.

In 1646 William, son of John Pringill, is in Shawloch.

In 1665 William, son of William Pringill, is retoured his heir in Shawloch.

SIR JAMES, KNIGHT

In April 1584 a charter is granted to James Hoppringill, son and heir apparent to Andrew Hoppringill of Smailholm, of the lands of Pilmuir and Blackchester, with pertinents, also of the lands of Halcroft and dominical lands of Smailholm, resigned by the said Andrew by staff and baton in the hands of the King, his immediate superior, at Holyroodhouse; to be held by the said James and his heirs male of the King and his successors (P. S.).

In May 1586 in the tolbooth of Selkirk, before Patrick Murray, Sheriff-Principal, James Hoppringill is retoured heir of the late Andrew his father in the lands and steads of Galashiels and Mossilee, to be held of the King, paying yearly £90, 5s. feu duty, sustaining two horsemen—one with lance and other necessary arms, and the other a pack horse to do the King's service in war and hostings—and upholding mansions, etc., corresponding to the estate (MSS., R., 2837).

In 1588 Walter Riddell of that Ilk and his son Andrew, and Mr Robert Hoppringill in Langshaw, Tutors of James, summon John Hoppringill of Buckholm, his fourth Tutor, stating that the said James was past the age of eight years or thereby and was now able to be put to school, yet the said John was allowing him to lose his time, keeping him therefrom, and intromitting

with his whole living and rents as he thinks expedient to his own personal advantage: the Lords of Council order both parties to give in an account of their intromissions; and in December, with the consent of both parties, ordain James to be put to school in Edinburgh and boarded with David Hoppringill, apothecary burghess. A year thereafter the said David summoned the Tutors, especially John Hoppringill, to pay for James's board and expenses for the year: the Lords order the said John to pay within ten days or to be put to the horn (A. D.).

In 1591 James's Curators, now Andrew Riddell, younger, John Cranston of Morriston, and David Hoppringill of Bardarroch, point out to the tax collector that James's proportion of the barons' tax for his 18 husbandlands of Smailholm had already been paid; also with consent of James, and Lady Galashiels, her mother (now spouse of John Home), they make a contract of marriage between Isabella Hoppringill and George Hoppringill of Blyndlee (R. D.).

In 1593 James is retoured heir of his great-grandfather David in an annual rent of £9, 16s. 8d. from eleven farms in Lauderdale, and of a merk each from eight holdings in the town of Lauder (E. R.).

In 1595 for the better security of James and his heirs male in the lands of Galashiels and Mossilee the King grants him a new charter thereof (P. S.).

In 1597 James on the one part and Marie Borthwick and her spouse John Home on the other, find caution on £1000 not to harm one another (P. C.).

On 26th July 1597, at Galashiels, is subscribed a Bond of Manrent between James Pringill of Smailholm "taking the burden on him for the haill name of pringill cumit of his hous," and James Hoppringill of that Ilk "for himself and taking the burden on him for sa mony of the name as ar cumin of his hous, quhais names ar undersubscryvand—James pringill of Smailholm, George Pringill of Torwoodlee, James pringill of Woodhouse, George pringill of Blindlee, James Hoppringill of that Ilk, James Pringill, yr. of Quhytbank, George pringill yr. of Newhall" (S. W.).

In August 1597 the King grants a charter of the lands of Newhall, formerly belonging to George Pringill, elder, and now to the King, to James and his heirs male, whom failing, to

his heirs male whomsoever bearing the surname and arms of Pringill (G. S.).

In November 1598 James Hoppringle of Galashiels and George Hoppringle of Blindlee appear before the Privy Council to answer for their bearing and shooting hackbuts and pistolets contrary to the laws, for instance, at one another in September last at the house of Blindlee: having heard their excuses, the Lords order James to enter in ward in Edinburgh Castle, and George in Blackness Castle, within 24 hours (P. C.): two days afterwards Andrew Riddell of that Ilk and Alexander Horsburgh of that Ilk became cautioners in 3000 merks for James to underlie the King's will in the matter; and in November 1599 James and George are ordered to appear before the Council prepared to submit the feud between them to amicable arbitrament of friends to be nominated by them (P. C.). The origin of the feud between the two brothers-in-law, which led to the slaughter of Robert Pringill, Tutor of Blindlee, by Andrew Ker of Linton, is obscure (but see under Blindlee).

On 1st June 1602 a contract was made between Mark Earl of Lothian and James Pringill of Galashiels that if a marriage should take place between a daughter of the Earl and John Lord Borthwick, or, if deceased, with his brother James Borthwick, then in that case, and that only, James should resign to Lord Borthwick, on being paid 11,000 merks, the lands that had first been appraised by Lord Roslin and later assigned to him. In April 1605 James got sasine, on a charter of alienation granted by the Earl of the lands, viz., Cribbilaw, Over and Nether Shiels, Over and Nether Lugate, Gilmerton, Pirntaiton, the town and lands of Stow, also of the justiciary and bailiary of the Regality of Stow (A. D., Hay). In March 1610 James gets a confirmatory charter of the lands from the superior, George Archbishop of St Andrews, paying the feu duty of £90, also a second charter granting to him and his eldest son David, and to their successors, the teind sheaves and teinds great and small, of the lands of Hangingshaw, Crookston, Cortleferry, Pirn, Muirhouse, Bowland and Crumside, Newhall and Knowes, and the west side of Caddonhead, estimated to be five-sixteenths of the teinds of the kirk of Stow, paying therefor £43, and his share of all expenses and taxations connected therewith (A. D., Dalrymple).

In January 1610 James feus Smailholm Craig to George Pringill (see Wrangholm) (A. D., 1635, Scott).

In November 1610 James Pringill of Galashiels is appointed a Commissioner of Peace for Selkirkshire. In August 1611 the Commissioners write to the Privy Council that they had begun the charge given to them by appointing constables and choosing stentors and collectors of taxation for the poor. With regard to the order for suppressing sturdy and idle beggars, and supporting the truly poor, they point out that the county consisted wholly of store farms and of sub-tenants who have neither export abroad nor get any price at home, and were subject to dear mails, feu duties and continual taxation, and were scarcely able to maintain themselves far less to help others, and they suggest that the Council should appoint some common work in every parish, as the making of highways or such like, whereby the idle may be forced to work and the willing get employment, and that the fines obtained for riotous acts should be employed for the purpose in view: signed by Galashiels, A. Pringill, Sir John Murray, etc. (P. C.).

In June 1613 John, Lord Borthwick, having married Lilian Ker, daughter of the Earl of Lothian, fulfils the contract of 1602, pays James the stipulated 11,000 merks; who, taking the burden for his partners in the appraisal, restores to him his lands, and resigns the teinds of the kirk of Stow, and the Bailiary of the Regality (A. D., Gibson).

On 2nd October 1617 the King confirms the charter of Sir James Pringill of Galashiels and his heirs masculine bearing the surname and arms of Pringill, and their assignees whomsoever, of the lands of Galashiels and Mossilee, with the mansion, grain and waulk mills, fishings, and burgh of barony of Galashiels, the lands of Pilmuir and Blackchester, the lands of Halcroft and the dominical lands of Smailholm with fortalice and pertinents. Moreover, the King ratifies all the charters made thereupon to the said James's predecessors, and gives the lands to him anew, together with the salmon and other fishings on both sides of the Tweed between the bridge of Melrose and the mouth of the Ettrick; also, with consent of the minister and vicar Mr Patrick Urquhart, the advocation of the vicarage of Lindean with the teinds; incorporates the whole in the free barony of Galashiels, and anew erects the town of Galashiels

into a free burgh of barony, with power of holding a market every Wednesday, and two public fairs annually, on Midsummer and Michaelmas day: reddendo for Galashiels £90, 5s., and finding two horsemen, one with a lance, the other with a work horse, for the ridings of the King; for Craigleith (Newhall) £29, 13s. 4d., and for the rest the rights and services due and wont (G. S.).

In 1619 Sir James had 1 tenant, John Home, in Houliston, 11 in Smailholm and Halcroft, 5 in Pilmuir, 2 in Blackchester, and 1 in House of Muir. About 1620 he is granted a charter of Cellarershaugh, Galashiels (G. S.).

In December 1620 a contract of marriage is made between Isabella Pringill, Sir James's eldest daughter, and Sir James Murray of Philiphaugh, she to have in liferent the lands of Cranston Riddell (G. S.). In March 1621 Jean, another daughter of Sir James, contracts to marry Hugh, second son of Walter Scott of Harden, "Auld Wat," and his wife Mary Scott of Dryhope, "The Flower of Yarrow" (S. P.). In September 1621 David Pringill, Sir James's eldest son, contracts to marry Margaret, daughter of the said Walter Scott of Harden and his second wife Mary Edgar of Wedderlie, who after David's death married William M'Dougall of Makerston (S. P.).

In June 1621 Sir James Pringill of Galashiels, and James Pringill of Torwoodlee are appointed M.P.'s for Selkirkshire (A. P.).

On 28th August 1622 Sir James compeared personally before the Privy Council and accepted the office of Sheriff-principal of Selkirkshire (P. C.).

In November 1622 he took part in the discussions initiated by the Privy Council as to sending surplus wool to England or manufacturing it in Scotland (P. C.).

In October 1623 the first Quarter Session of the J.P.'s of Selkirkshire was held in the tolbooth of Selkirk, and they instructed Sir James as convener to write to the Privy Council a letter practically treating of the same matters and making the same suggestions as in their letter of 1611, quoted above.

In July 1626 the burghs of the kingdom having complained bitterly to the Privy Council of the misery caused by the export of wool and the consequent heightening of its price at home, the Council called for information from those specially interested,

and at a meeting of the J.P.'s held in August in the kirk of Selkirk Sir James is instructed to reply, giving the prices current for wool and the various kinds of cattle and sheep, adding that prohibiting their export had stopped Englishmen coming in and giving a full price to the poor folk, but had not stopped their export by the richer sort: and as to the bearing of hackbuts (hand-guns) and pistolets there were none forbore to wear them, at least beyond Tweed (P. C.).

During 1628-9 commissions are given to Sir James along with certain other J.P.'s to try 9 persons, men and women, in Selkirkshire for witchcraft (P. C.).

In June 1629 the King granted to James, son and heir apparent to Sir James Pringill of Galashiels and to Jean, daughter of Sir John Scott of Scotstarvit, Director of Chancery, his future spouse, the parts of the lands of Galashiels called Mains and Boldsyde, in conjunct infeftment; also the rest of the lands and barony of Galashiels as granted to his father Sir James in October 1617, Sir James's liferent reserved; also to Jean Ker, Sir James's spouse the liferent of Mossilee and Stockbrig with their teinds, in exchange for Halcroft and Smailholm (G. S.).

On 9th January 1632 the King granted to James Scott, son of Hugh (son of Walter of Harden) and his spouse Jean Pringill, daughter of Sir James, the lands and barony of Galashiels and Mossilee, as granted to Sir James on 2nd October 1617, which the said Sir James, with consent of his sons John and George and the said Hugh Scott and his spouse Jean, resigned, reserving to the said Hugh the liferent, and to the said Jean an annual rent of £1000 therefrom; and declaring not comprehended in the charter Craigleith (Newhall), Pilmuir, Blackchester, Halcroft and the dominical lands and Tower of Smailholm, with their pendicles (G. S.). Thus passed to Sir James's grandson James Scott, first of the Scotts of Gala, the lands of Galashiels, which the Pringills of Smailholm had held of the Sovereign since 1486.

On 21st July 1632 Sir James assigned and disposed to John Lord Hay of Yester, the lands of Pilmuir and Blackchester, for 18,500 merks (G. S.), who thereupon assigned and disposed them to John, Earl of Lauderdale. The Pringills had held these lands of the Douglasses and the Sovereigns since at least the

time of Robert Hoppringill who was killed at the battle of Verneuil in 1425.

In July 1635 Sir James, who in 1610 had feued parts of the Mains and Hill of Smailholm to George Pringill of Wrangholm, now sues him for failing to fulfil the terms of the feu, and the Lords, finding this proved, order George's goods to be poinded and appraised and the lands restored to Sir James (A. D., Scott).

Sir James died on 20th August 1635, aged 60. By his spouse Jean Ker of Linton he had issue:—

1. David, marr. Margaret, daughter of Walter Scott of Harden, died *s.p.*
2. James, marr. Jean, daughter of Sir John Scott of Scotstarvet, died *s.p.*
3. John, his heir.
4. Mr George, Sheriff-depute of Selkirkshire, alive in 1637.
5. Jean, marr. Hugh, son of Walter Scott of Harden, in 1621.
6. Isabella, marr. Sir John Murray of Philiphaugh in 1620.
7. Margaret, marr. Thomas Campbell, a minister in England.
8. Anna, marr. James Hamilton, a minister in Edinburgh.

Memorial of Sir James in Melrose Abbey
on the wall of the Galashiels chapel.

Hic jacet Dominus
Jacobus Pringall
us a Gallosheils
Eques : qui obiit
vicesimo die Au-
gusti An. Dom.
1635, ætatis suæ
60.

From *Our Journal into Scotland*, 5th November 1629, from Lowther, Cumberland, made by C. Lowther and two companions on horseback, published among the MSS. of the Earl of Lonsdale, we take the following remarks about Sir James. The travellers had an introduction to him from Robert Pringill who had been many years resident at Baitingbush on the Esk as bailie to the Earl of Buccleuch, and had just bought Stitchill.

They crossed the Tweed half a mile below the Ettrick, "and to Sir James's house did we go, and were wondrous courteously entertained. He is one of the best husbandmen in the country, as appeared by his planting, and by his requiring his tenants to plant 6 fruit trees or 12 others, or, if they did not, pay him 4d. per tree. He keeps 2 waulkmills and 2 corn mills. The town is a burgh of barony. He has been Sheriff of Selkirkshire for three years together, is a Commissioner, with a status similar to one of our Judges on Circuit, and Conveener of the Justices of Peace. He is a great man in this country. There are Pringills for some 8 miles up Gala Water, gentlemen all having pretty seats.

"On the Sunday, as soon as we came to town, we alighted and went to church, to Sir James, who took us into his own seat, one on the one side of him, and the others on the other. We heard a good sermon, both in the forenoon and afternoon. The seats were the finest I have ever seen, and the church the orderliest.

"Beside him is the Meigle Hill, which word Meigle is a watchword to gather a company dispersed in war. He hath a very pretty park with natural walks, and artificial ponds and arbours now a-making. He hath neat gardens and orchards, and, through his care, so have his tenants. He hath also abundant cherry trees bearing a black cherry, a great store of sycamores, firs, and others he calleth silk trees. I saw there the finest gun I ever beheld, which had belonged to the King of Spain.

"He gave us great respect, and said he had heard of my father. In Scotland wives alter not their surnames. They served up dinner and supper with their hats on before their masters, each dish covered with another. There was a basin set to wash our hands in before we sat down. When seated, Sir James said grace. Their cheer was big pottage, long kale, bow or white kale, which is cabbage, powdered beef, roast and boiled mutton, venison pie, then cheese in small bits on a pewter platter, and cheese uncut. Then the table cloth was taken off, a large towel, ewer and basin to wash provided, and a green cover laid on, whereon were set cups of beer with little lawn serviettes and a glass of hot water. Then be 3 boys to say grace, the 1st the thanksgiving, the 2nd the paternoster,

and the 3rd a prayer for a blessing to God's Church, the Goodman of the house, his parents, kinsfolk, and the whole company. They then do drink hot waters. So at supper; when to bed, a collation, which is a stoup of ale. And also in the morning, and at other times, when a man desireth to drink, he is given beer, and a narrow serviette to dry his mouth, and a wheat loaf and a knife, in observance of the good old rule, 'Incipe cum liquido, sicco finire memento,' Begin with the liquid, and finish with the solid.

"When we came away in the morning, after a walk in the park, gardens, and places about, and having done well at breakfast, Sir James, having given us letters of introduction in Edinburgh, along with his eldest son, set us 2 miles on our way, and his youngest more than 4.

"The Pringles glory in that they were never but on the King's side in all the troublesome times, and amongst land-owners were envied because they never leapt out with any of the Lords, nor were attainted. England and Scotland wooed roughly before they wedded.

"A little below the junction of the Gala with the Tweed hath been a very strong fortified bridge, having the tower yet standing, which was the gate to the bridge in old times."

JOHN

John Pringill and his sister Margaret acted as executors to their father the late Sir James.

In November 1636 the King granted to Robert Pringill of Blindlee, Hugh Scott of Galashiels, John Haliburton, younger, of Muirhouselaw, and William Inglis, W.S., proportionately to the sums for which they were sureties for the late Sir James Pringill and his son John, the West Mains of Smailholm, called the dominical lands, with Tower and mill, Halcroft, the 6 cotlands, and the husbandlands, which the said Sir James and his son John resigned on 8th August 1635; redeemable for 27,000 merks (G. S.).

In July 1640 the Governor of Berwick wrote to London that Sir Andrew Ker of Greenhead (son-in-law of Scott of Harden) and certain other Kers having joined the Earl of Lothian, a Covenanter, and left Lord Ker, whose regiment was

incomplete, the latter had sent a number of musketeers to attack Sir Andrew in Smailholm Tower, who, however, having as many in the house drove them back again (S. P. E.).

In 1645 the King granted the whole of Smailholm lands to Sir William Scott of Harden and Merton, brother of the above Hugh of Galashiels (G. S.). The Pringills had held these lands since at least 1459.

ROBERT PRINGLE of HOULISTON, Sir James's brother, appears to have died in 1653, when Jean Lady Galashiels (alive in 1660), her two daughters Margaret and Anna, and John Murray, eldest son to Isabella Pringill Lady Philiphaugh, become heirs portioners of Houliston (Retours, Berwick, 1039).

WRANGHOLM

IN 1459 Robert Pringill got sasine of Wrangholm and Smailholm, and was appointed Master Ranger of the King's Ward of Tweed (see above).

In 1493 Katherine, spouse of the late William Cranston, appeared before the Lords and protested that as Alice Hoppringill, spouse of the late Thomas Hoppringill, did not compear to follow her, the action was at an end (L. A.).

THOMAS 2

In 1502 at the Justice Ayre, Jedburgh, Thomas Hoppringill is reported to have had a horse and four cattle stolen out of Wrangholm. In 1503 Adam Hoppringill of St John's Chapel, David of Smailholm, Thomas of Wrangholm, and David of Tynnes are on an Inquest together (L. C.). In 1505 Thomas witnesses at Edinburgh a lease granted by Alexander Lord Home to Sir David Home of Wedderburn. In 1510 he acts as bailie at the sasine of his cousin David Hoppringill of Smailholm in the annual rents from eleven places in Lauderdale. In the rent roll of Dryburgh Abbey about 1535 Wrangholm pays in victual 4 bolls beer and 14 bolls oats. Thomas and his spouse Margaret Sinclair had issue, George, John, Thomas, and James.

GEORGE 1

In 1550 George acts as Curator of Henry Haitlie, fear of Mellerstain, when he sells the south quarter thereof to John Hoppringill of Smailholm; also in 1554 when he sells the west quarter to Alexander Wardlaw of Warriston and his spouse Mariota Hoppringill (P. B., Corbet). In 1551 John Hoppringill on a precept from John Cranston gets sasine of Boyd's lands in Smailholm, as son and heir of Christina Boyd, his mother, and of lawful age (P. B., Corbet). In 1555

the Commendator of Melrose Abbey appoints 4 persons, and Andrew Haig of Bemerside 4 (including George Hoppringill), to determine the Marches between Redpath and Craig (R. M.). In 1574 Andrew Hoppringill of Smailholm grants to George a feu charter of the lands of Smailholm Craigs (G. S., 1609) (see Smailholm). George died in May 1576. He left, according to his executors Margaret Haitlie his widow and James his brother, farm stock, corn, etc., worth £695. In his latter Will he left the house at Wrangholm to his widow, and the Tower to his brother John, he to pay to their brother James six bolls victual annually (T. E.).

JOHN

John succeeded his brother George in Wrangholm and Smailholm Craig.

In July 1576 John, Andrew Haig of Bemerside, and Thomas Ramsay of Wyllicleuch, become cautioners in £5000 that the Haitlies of Lambden, Mellerstain, and Broomhill, and in Hurdlaw, the Sneip, and Haliburton shall keep good rule and not molest the Bromfields, and present any contravener before the Council on 10 days' charge; John subscribing with his own hand, while Andrew and Thomas's were led by the notary (P. C.). In 1577 Andrew Hoppringill, the superior, gives John notice to quit the Tower, followed by the Lords charging him simpliciter to restore the place (A. D.).

The Testament of Margaret Gordon, relict of John Hoppringill of Smailholm and Galashiels, at the time of her decease on 1st January 1580, spouse to John Hoppringill of Smailholm Craig: inventory, farm stock, corn, etc., on the lands of the Craig and Stitchill, and teinds of Sunderlandhall £1366; owing to her £802, together £2168; owing by her to relations and servants, and for rents, £1141, leaving free gear £1027 (T. E.). In February 1580 Sir John Gordon summons John to produce the books to show how much his spouse Margaret owed him at her decease for the Mains and Mill of Stitchill which he had given her in tack (A. D., 1582). John died on 5th December 1580; inventory, farm stock, corn, etc., at Smailholm Craig, Smailholm town, and Stitchill, £1091; owing to and by him various sums; leaving free gear £797. John had issue, Thomas and James (T. E.).

THOMAS

In 1594 David Hoppringill of Bardarroch, son and heir of Margaret Gordon, spouse at the time of her decease of John Hoppringill of Wrangholm, summons Thomas son and heir of the late John to deliver to him his mother's goods, gear, jewels and others there and in Smailholm Craig (P. C.). Thomas died in February 1595; inventory, farm stock, corn, etc., on Wrangholm and Smailholm Craig, £1612; owing to him £808, together £2420 free gear. He left his brother James as Tutor to his children Margaret, Agnes, Marion, John, Isabella, and Jane (T. E., 1598).

GEORGE 2

In 1603 George Pringill de Wrangholm gets a tack for 10 years of the teinds, and in 1605 he is retoured, as son and heir of the late Thomas, in the 5 husbandlands and 3 cotlands, with the hill and Tower towards the west, of Smailholm Craig. In 1609 James Pringill of Smailholm refused as superior to infeft George, but was overruled by the Lords. In January 1610 the said James granted George a fresh charter, in which it was provided that the non-payment of the feu duty of six bolls victual three times running on to the fourth should oblige him to double it so often as it should happen (A. D., Scott, 1635). In 1617 George gets from Home of Whitrig sasine of $4\frac{1}{2}$ husbandlands in Smailholm. In 1618 the seven tenants thereof having failed to pay their quotas of bear and hens, George gets an order of Council for their removal. In February 1622 George borrows 500 merks from an Edinburgh burgess, and in November, with consent of his wife — Bromfield, 2500 merks from John Dickson there, disposing to him the lands of Smailholm Craig, and, failing to pay the first year's interest (250 merks), the right of reversion as well, for a further loan and a backtack (A. D.). In July 1635 Sir James Pringill summons George Pringill for not paying him any feu duty for Smailholm Craig for four years past, so that according to the terms of the charter of 1610 he was now owing to him 36 bolls victual, 2 parts bear at £8 per boll: and 1 part meal at 10 merks per boll: the Lords having seen the charter, which was shown to them, ordain George's goods to be poinded and

apprised, and order letters to be directed to that effect (A. D., Scott). Thus the Pringills lost Wrangholm which they had held since at least 1459. The Earl of Home had granted George a lease of Fogorig near Duns, which on his death was transferred to his son Mr John Pringill, minister of Eglingham, Northumberland.

In 1565 George Trotter of Charterhall, who had granted the said Mr John a bond for £200 and £100 expenses, and taken over the lease, was sued for payment, and the Lords ordain Trotter to pay the £300 with annual rents from Whitsunday 1659, and Mr John to compensate him for repairs of the farm buildings (A. D.).

SMAILHOLM TOWN

In 1551 John Hoppringill got from John Cranston sasine of Boyd's lands in Smailholm, as son and heir of the late Christian Boyd his mother and of lawful age (P. B., Corbet). He died in December 1586. His effects were inventoried at £289; his debts to Hoppringill relatives at £441, so that the debts exceeded the goods by £152 (T. E.). He left two sons, Thomas his heir and Andrew. 2. Thomas married Marion Cranston, and had issue, Alexander his heir, and Elizabeth. In 1600 Elizabeth with a tocher of 500 merks contracted to marry George Pringill, younger, of Lempitlaw. 3. In 1610 Alexander is retoured heir of his father in Boyd's lands in Smailholm. He appears in various transactions; and from his lands he was called the Laird of the Hill. In 1654 he was a witness to the marriage contract between George Pringle of Torwoodlee and Janet Brodie of Lethen.

NOTE

Something must be said about the famous drawbridge over the Tweed at Brigend, a mile above Melrose, called Pringill's bridge, which Sir Walter Scott makes use of to so much effect in *The Monastery*. It is said to have borne on the middle pillar the Pringill coat of arms and this inscription—

“I, Robert Pringill of Pilmore steid,
Gave a hundred nobles of the goud sae reid,
To big my brigg upon the Tweed.”

A stone taken from the river is said to have borne a similar triplet, reading, however, “Sir John” in place of Robert, and “markis” in place of nobles.

On 25th August 1526 when the Earl of Angus was returning from Jedburgh, with the boy King James V. in his retinue (whom he practically kept a prisoner, governing in his name), and was about to cross the bridge, he found an array of west Borderers under Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch barring the way, Buccleuch's object being, in response to a secret message brought by James Hoppringill, to set the King free.

Patten, writing after the battle of Pinkie in 1547, says "there hath here been a great stone bridge with arches, the which the Scots in time past have allto broken because we should that way come to them."

In May 1621 the Earl of Melrose, writing to the Rev. John Knox with reference to the proposed rebuilding or repairing of Melrose church, adds, "as for the brig, I shall have care of it in due time and place."

In 1629 Christopher Lowther, in his *Journal into Scotland*, says, "a little below the junction of the Gala with the Tweed hath been a very strong fortified bridge, having the tower yet standing which was the gate to the bridge in old times."

In 1726 Gordon, in his *Iter Septentrionale*, gives a drawing of the bridge, and says, "I saw the remains of a curious bridge over the Tweed, consisting of three octagonal pillars, or rather towers, standing within the water, without any arches to join them. The middle one, which is the most entire, has a door towards the north, and I suppose another opposite one towards the south. In the middle of the tower is a projection or cornice surrounding it; the whole is hollow from the door upwards, and now open at the top, near which was a small window."

In 1743 Milne in his *Description of the Parish of Melrose*, speaking of the bridge, says, "three of the pillars are still standing. It has been a timber bridge. In the middle pillar there have been chains for a drawbridge, with a little house for the convenience of those who kept the bridge and received the tolls. On the same pillar are the arms of the Pringles of Galashiels; it is likely that family has contributed largely for the building of it. It is obvious to any that it has been a very considerable drawbridge, and very necessary at this place. There has been a plain way from the bridge through the moors to Soutra Hill, called the Girthgate; for Soutra was an hospital for the relief of pilgrims to the Border Abbeys, and had the privilege of a sanctuary."

In 1772 Pennant in his *Tour of Scotland* says, "at a place called Bridgend stood, till within these few years, a large pier, the remaining one of four, which formed here a bridge over the Tweed. In it was a gateway large enough for a carriage to

pass through, and over that a room 27 ft. by 15 ft., the residence of the person who took the tolls. This bridge was not formed with arches, but with great planks laid from pier to pier. It is said that it was built by King David I. in order to afford a passage to his abbey of Melrose, which he had newly transplanted from its ancient site."

Finally, Sir Walter Scott says that he had seen the foundations of the piers when fishing at night with a torchlight for salmon.

Now as to the Pringills quoted above as builders or renovators of the bridge: On the expulsion of the Black Douglases in 1455 Ettrick Forest was annexed to the Crown, and for purposes of management divided into the three Wards of Ettrick, Yarrow, and Tweed, at the head of each of which was a Master-Ranger and a Ranger. The first Master Ranger of Tweed, comprising eighteen farms on the north side of the river, was George Pringill, who was succeeded in 1459 by Robert Pringill of Pilmuir, Wrangholm, and Smailholm 1459 to 1470; while the first Ranger of the Ward was David Hoppringill of Pilmuir 1455 to 1466, followed by his son James who held the office till 1492, who again was succeeded by his son David 1492 to 1498, when both offices were discontinued.

On 28th August 1510, this David Hoppringill was granted a feu charter of Redhead (Whytbank) by the King, James IV., stipulating his building a sufficient mansion of stone and lime, with stables, orchard, etc., and bridges for the passage of the lieges (*pontibus pro passagio liegeorum*); and on the same day he was granted by the King another charter of annual rents from eleven places in Lauderdale, varying from 40s. to 6s. 8d., and amounting to £9, 13s. 4d. yearly; one half of which he personally, and the other Fergus Kennedy of Drumnellan by procurators, resigned. As no reason is given for this grant, which was hereditary, we may infer from its allocation that it was for bridges for the lieges on the Girthgate or pilgrims' road that ran from Soutra Monastery to Melrose Abbey and crossed the Tweed at Bridgend.

On 1st November 1587 on letting Gladswood the Abbot of Dryburgh stipulated that 40s. feu duty (its quota) was payable to David Hoppringill's heirs; and in August 1593 David's great grandson James Pringill of Smailholm and Galashiels was retoured as his heir in the annual rents; on whose death in 1635 they may, in the changed conditions of the time, have ceased.

The bridge across the Tweed at Berwick, preceding the stone one built by James VI., was somewhat similar to that at Bridgend, being made of wood with a tower, probably of stone, and a gateway midway across.

EAST TEVIOTDALE

WILLIAM (CONSTABLE OF CESSFORD CASTLE)

WILLIAM HOPPRINGILL appears to have been a son of David of Smailholm, the first Ranger (*Cursor*) of the Ward of Tweed.

In April 1467 at Edinburgh, a charter was granted by King James III. to his faithful Andrew Ker of Attonburn of the whole lands of Cessford, also of the 20-merk land acquired from James, Lord Hamilton; and in October following infeftment on a precept of sasine was given at the gate of the Castle, in the presence of William Pringill, constable of Cessford Castle, and others (MSS., Rox.). In May 1468 at Edinburgh, in the house of Thomas Folkert, a notarial instrument was taken that Henry Wardlaw of Torrey had received from George Twede in the name of Walter Ker, son and heir of Andrew Ker, of Cessford, payment for the lands of Hounam; witnesses, Thomas Folkert, William Pringill, Alexander Pringill, and others (MSS., Rox.).

In 1476 William, Lord Somerville, challenged the finding of the jury that sat on his claim to the lands of Blakelaw, parish of Linton, and only five of them, including William Hoppringill, having appeared by their procurators, the Lords Auditors order the others to compear along with them on 3rd October following, under pain of rebellion.

In 1484 William Hoppringle acts as bailie for Alexander Hume of Crailing and Hounam, nephew and heir of Alexander, Lord Hume, for infefting Andrew Ker of Cessford in the lands of Hounam; the Mains, Chatto, and another excepted. In 1486 William sat on the assize that retoured John, 4th Lord Maxwell, in the barony of Maxwell, Roxburghshire. In 1489 he made good his claim, before the Lords of Council, to the tack of Muirhouse, Stow, as granted to him by the Archbishop of St Andrews. In 1490 William Borthwick, Ralph Ker, and William Hoppringle acknowledge receipt of Patrick, Earl of

Bothwell's pay as Warden of the East and Middle Marches, probably as Depute Wardens.

In 1491 the Lords Auditors order the Earl of Buchan and William Hoppringill to pay £10 each to the widow and executrix of Thomas Hay, or produce the letters they said they had from the King (James IV.) discharging the same. Also in 1491 William Hoppringill of Cessford, and Thomas and William Ker resign their lands in Rachan, Glenhighden, and Glenchoen, Peeblesshire, and the King granted a charter of them to Thomas Dikeson of Ormiston, giving one attendance in Parliaments and at Justice Ayres (G. S.).

In 1494 at the Justice Ayres, Jedburgh, a remission for the theft of farm stock from Lauderdale and a slaughter at the same time having been produced, William Pringill in Cessford and the laird of Hundalee become sureties for satisfying the parties.

In 1515 Dand (Andrew) Pringill was Constable of the Castle, and was apparently William's son and successor.

Within a year after Flodden the widowed Queen, Margaret of England, married the Earl of Angus, the chief of the Red Douglasses; and the Duke of Albany—son of the Duke, brother of James III., who on forfeiture for treason fled to France—was invited to Scotland as Governor during the minority of James V., but did not come till May 1516.

For some years after Flodden an uneasy peace between the two kingdoms was kept by a series of truces, between and during which, however, raiding continued on the Borders. In May 1514 Dacre, the English Warden, enumerates the valleys in the west that he had devastated, and boasts that where there were in them 550 ploughs the land now lay waste, and that on the east Border the Scots had not burned 20 houses, and for every cattle taken by them the English had taken and brought away 100, and for every sheep 200 (B. E.). In due time the Scottish Borderers retaliated, sacking Chillingham, Newtown, and Hexam. In October 1515, writes Dacre, "Mark Ker of Dolphinton, Lieut.-Warden of the Middle March, the Kers of Gateshaw and Graden, the young laird of Mow, Dand (Andrew) Pringill, Constable of Cessford Castle, and George Davidson of Fomertdean, with 400 men came to Millfield, whence they sent 160 horsemen who sacked the

town of Holburn, took away 200 oxen and ky and 30 horses, made prisoners 40 of the principal men of the town, also 40 of the gentry of the country, and took them to Cessford Castle, where the Warden (Sir Andrew Ker) received them, set some at liberty and others to ransom, but would make no reply to his (Dacre's) remonstrances" (H. L.). In the following month the same party burned the town of Hazelrig, took 30 prisoners, and drove away 80 ky and oxen, 30 horses, and the household goods (H. L.).

On the Duke of Albany's arrival in Scotland as Governor the country became the prey to two hostile factions, a French and an English one; the latter of which, by espionage and the bribery of the venal nobility, was assiduously fomented by Henry VIII. of England and his Warden Dacre. In December 1516 a gift was made with consent of the Governor to Elizabeth Lawson, relict of the late William Hoppringill of Torwoodlee and Clifton, and his sons, George his heir, Robert, parson of Morham, and Alexander, conjunctly and severally, of the ward and nonentries of the quarter lands of Clifton, now, through the decease of the said William, in the King's hands by reason of ward (P. C.).

In June 1517 the Governor retired to France to renew the old alliance. During his absence his French friend De la Bastie, whom he had left as his deputy, was slain by the Homes of Wedderburn in revenge for the execution in the previous year of their chief, the Earl of Home, for treason.

In 1518 a gift of the ward and nonentries of all lands, etc., that pertained to the late William Ker of Yair, now in the King's hands, and of the marriage of Thomas Ker his nephew and heir, was made to John and William Hoppringill, who were apparently brothers of George of Torwoodlee and Clifton (P. S.). This Thomas Ker married Elizabeth Crichton (see also David of Slegden).

In December 1521 Governor Albany returned to Scotland, and war with England having broken out, and having made an abortive attempt on Carlisle, he retired in October 1522 to France for assistance.

In the summer of 1523 the Earl of Surrey ravaged the Scottish Border; where, boasts Wolsey, "there is left neither house, fortress, tree, corn, or other succour for man." On

22nd September he raided Jedburgh and fired the town. Next day Dacre reduced Fernihirst Castle and captured its noted chief Dand Ker; and afterwards he sacked Kelso, and destroyed its beautiful Abbey. At this juncture the Governor arrived from France with 4000 French footmen, 500 men-at-arms, and a park of artillery. With these auxiliaries and a Scottish army he marched from Pringill bridge, Melrose, down the north bank of the Tweed, crossed it, fruitlessly besieged Wark Castle, and retired to Edinburgh. In May 1524, having lost all faith in the Scottish nobility he withdrew, disgusted, to France, never to return.

Henry VIII. now let loose on Scotland the traitor Angus, his brother-in-law, who with Buccleuch on a November morning entered Edinburgh to coerce Parliament, which was sitting. In the beginning of 1626 a truce for 3 years between the two countries was being negotiated at Edinburgh, when Arran and the Borderers, who were opposed to it, marched against Angus with 5000 men, but dispersed on seeing the royal flag displayed by him. For a list of the 9 Hoppringills, including George of Torwoodlee and Clifton and his brothers James and David, and their pardon, see Smailholm. For the attempt by Buccleuch at Pringill's drawbridge, Melrose, in July, and later by the Earl of Lennox with 10,000 men, to free the young King from the Douglasses, who kept him prisoner and ruled in his name, see Smailholm and Buckholm. It was not until June 1528 that the King, James V., escaped, and that by his own strategy. Angus and his Douglas abettors were then forfeited, and fled into England.

In December 1527 the Earl of Northumberland was appointed Warden-General of the English Marches. "Tynedale had its share of Pringles, Reids, Halls, and Robsons, all or nearly all disaffected; while Lises, Shaftoes, Erringtons, and Swinburns thought no shame of putting themselves of these ever-ready banditti, and harrying the castles and homesteads of their own country" (H. P.). One Sunday as Northumberland was returning from Mass at Norham Castle, the Lises, being ordered by Angus out of Teviotdale, met him with 15 of their band clad only in their shirts, and with halters round their necks (H. P.) In March 1528 Wolsey's orders were to execute William Lisle, Humphrey his son, John Ogle, William Shafto,

and Thomas Fenwick, while Humphrey Lisle, a boy aged 13, was to be sent up to the Tower.

In June 1530 King James, after arresting the chiefs of the Scotts, Kers, Homes, Maxwells and Johnstones, whom he suspected of abetting the disorders rampant on the Borders, marched thither with a strong force and hanged not a few of the perpetrators.

In 1531 a gift under the Privy Seal was made to Alexander and William Hoppringill of all goods movable and immovable that pertained to two persons at the horn for a slaughter (P. S.). In 1532 an instrument of reckoning was made between George Hoppringill of Torwoodlee and Clifton and his brothers, James, Robert, and William (T. W.).

On 23rd August 1532 Northumberland wrote to King Henry that the Rutherfords, Kers, Davidsons, Pryngelles, Halls, Turnbolls, and others of Teviotdale and Jedworth Forest, 400 in number—300 tried horsemen and 100 footmen—on Monday the 19th inst. in the close night, came in at Bells (Deadwater), and on Tuesday at sunrise ran an open-day foray to Haltwhistle, seizing all manner of goods on the way. Certain Gentlemen of the country came to the rescue, and set upon them, wounding by appearance six score, killing one outright, and taking prisoners 12 (including a Pryngell), “all of whom, God willing, according to March law shall suffer execution on Sunday next” (H. S.).

He wrote, later, that in this raid, one Carrock took two Scotsmen prisoners, a Turnbull and a Pringill, that Lord Dacre demanded their delivery to him as Liddesdale men, and Carrock having replied that they were Teviotdale men, that Dacre adjured him not to deliver them to me but to let them escape, for if he did they would be executed, and he would concur in deadly feud with Teviotdale, seeing they were of the principals of the country. Upon which message the prisoners were let slip into Scotland. He had good reason to suspect certain Pringles and other persons resident in Tynedale of being in league with the enemy, and of having helped many to escape. Should his suspicions be confirmed he shall not fail to put them to such execution as shall be a warning to all such offenders not to bring in the Scots hereafter. He adds, that while the country gentlemen were at the assize in Newcastle, Dand Ker of Graden,

March Deputy of Scotland, with 700 men, ran an open-day foray in Norhamshire, and took up the town of Felkington, whereupon the country rose and scrimmaged with the Scots, when there were taken divers of them and much of their goods, and three men after their taking were shamefully murdered and slain; but he, Northumberland, is going to let slip the Tynedale, Redesdale, and Liddesdale men, and trusts to act so secretly that the realm of Scotland shall have no small annoyance thereby (H. P.). In October 1532 Northumberland reported to King Henry that he had treated secretly with diverse Merse and Teviotdale men who wanted "Assurance," promising to give warning of a Scottish raid, and to remain quiet on an English one; yet in spite of him, Lance Ker, a Deputy Warden, on the 10th inst. with 300 Teviotdale men had burned his town of Alnham, with all the corn, hay, and household stuff, and on the day following had taken up Newstead, another of his towns, with 200 head of cattle and 26 prisoners (H. P.). King James had appointed the Earl of Moray Warden of the Scottish East and Middle March, and Mark Ker had openly promised him before the king that within five days he would burn a town of mine within three miles of my castle of Warkworth, and give me light to put on my clothes at midnight (H. L., H. P.). On Sunday the 13th inst., at night, 100 light horsemen came in and took up Lorbottle with 20 horses and all the household stuff; and on Thursday night last a party of 30 took up, a little village of his called Whittel, but could not burn it because they could get no light. He (Northumberland) had let slip 500 of the best horsemen in Glendale and a party from Berwick, who burned Coldingham with all the corn belonging thereto, worth £1000 sterling, also two steadings, taking 80 prisoners, 60 horses, and 200 head of cattle. Also he had planned with the Redesdale and Tynedale men to burn Kelso with all the corn in the town (H. P.). On 20th November King James complained in a letter to Henry VIII. that Northumberland wrote openly to his Warden the Earl of Moray that he was inhibited from meeting him, and that his subordinates more cruelly than before—of very set purpose, he believed, to break the peace between the countries—had since committed most detestable and notorious crimes in burning and murdering his lieges under silence of night. In April 1533 Northumberland

reported that Lance Ker, son of Andrew of Gateshaw, with 200 men, had again burned Alnham, also Prendwick, but had returned without taking prisoners or goods, certain of the country having risen to the fray, while others ran a foray in Scotland, harried much country, and took many prisoners and cattle (H. L.). The desolation of the southern counties went on till May 1534, when a treaty of peace was arranged to last till the death of one of the Kings and a year longer.

In April 1538 Sir William Eure, Warden of the East March of England, and the Wardens of Teviotdale and the Merse drew up a statement of the proceedings at the days of truce held on the frontier for the redress of international offences, when the complaints or bills presented by either side were submitted to a jury consisting of 6 Scottish and 6 English gentlemen. If a bill was fyled (fouled) on a person he was delivered to the opposite warden, by whom he was imprisoned till he had paid treble the value of the goods mentioned in the bill. Meetings had been held about fortnightly since April 1536, the first half of them mostly at Riding Burn, the second all at Coldstream. In 1536 George Pringhill or Pringhell of the Tanlaw sat on the jury 5 times, William Pringhell of the Tofts was twice on the jury in 1536, and also tendered a bill for 52 "hold sheep" which was delivered for, and in 1537 another against five Englishmen named Store which was quit by them. John Pringhell of Clifton in 1537 was a juryman once, and also tendered a bill which was respited. Sandy Pringhill in 1536 tendered a bill for 52 sheep, which was delivered for; while an English bill is referred to the quittance of Curste Sande Prinhell (H. L.). English writers of this and other times stumble much over the aspirate "h"; hence in these dispatches such phrases as "hold orse" for old horse, "Pringhill" for Hoppringill, the aspirated prefix of which they almost always dropped.

On New Year's day 1537 King James V. was married in the church of Notre Dame, Paris, to Madeleine, daughter of Francis I., in the presence of a brilliant assemblage, which included seven Cardinals. The royal pair landed in Scotland in May, and the young Queen, who was consumptive, died in July. Within a year thereafter James married as his second wife Mary of Guise of Lorraine, widow of the Duke of Longueville,

in St Andrews Cathedral. In May 1538 English officials on the Borders reported that a company was ready in Scotland to go by ship to France to bring home the Queen; six score of them were from Teviotdale and the Merse (Berwickshire), with Lord Maxwell and the Master of Kilmaurs as Captains. Another official reported that at Lochmaben Stane he had met Lord Maxwell who said that he and the Master of Kilmaurs, son of the Earl of Glencairn, with 300 of the best they can try, were going to France to bring home the Queen, and James Pringill, the King of Scots's servant, told him that he and twenty Pringills must go (H. L.) (see Buckholm).

In May 1538 Ninian Glendinning sold to George Hoppringill of Torwoodlee the £3 land, and to John (his brother) the 50s. land of the £10 land (old extent) of Clifton, as occupied by them, and in 1540 the King confirmed to George and his spouse Margaret Crichton the said £10 land (G. S., 1623).

In 1542 the failure of Henry VIII. to dominate his nephew King James led to war between the two kingdoms. On 24th August 1542 the English Warden of the East March and the banished Angus and Sir George Douglas, with 3000 horsemen, advancing from Norham to plunder Teviotdale, were met at Hadden Rig by the Earls of Huntly and Home and routed with the loss of many prisoners. On 21st October an English army under the Duke of Norfolk entered Scotland and burned Kelso and its Abbey and the places round about. King James assembled an army of 36,000 men, but the nobles hearing that Norfolk had retired, and refusing to invade England, James disbanded it.

On 24th November an attempt with 10,000 men to invade England by the western frontier ended disastrously at Solway Moss, the army being caught at a moment when dissension was rampant in it, and routed by a few English horsemen (see Buckholm). James retired slowly to Falkland Palace. Here on 14th December he died "of a broken heart if ever man did," leaving as his heir the infant Princess Mary, a week old.

"Henry VIII. who had always been the most cruel intriguer against his nephew, a suborner of spies, rebels, and desperadoes,"

now set himself to have "the child" and his opponent Cardinal Beaton kidnapped and delivered into his hands along with the chief fortresses, his object being to secure the marriage of the Princess Mary to his son Edward, and the annexation of Scotland; and he proclaimed that he would admit to his peace any Scottish Borderer who would help him in this.

Meanwhile Border raiding had continued. On 13th November 1542 the Earl of Hertford reported from Alnwick Castle that he was that night dispatching a force to burn Coldingham and the country round it; and on the 19th he reports that the same force had since raided Bowmont Water and burned 21 places maintaining 140 ploughs, including the two Yetholms, Clifton, Primside, etc.: "they could not burn the corn still in the fields because it was wet with snow: had it not been that the Scots had intelligence of their coming they would have had the greatest booty in Scotland these 20 years" (H. L.). On the 27th November Ralph Bulner reported to Hertford that he and Sir Ralph Eure had fulfilled his urgent commands and burned Coldstream town and Abbey (see Coldstream Abbey).

On 6th December 1542 Lord Lisle reported that a hundred Teviotdale thieves (sic) had spoiled a village near Alnwick, but had been waylaid and 14 of them taken prisoners, including George Young, one of the chief setters on, William Davidson, and one of the Pringles, their guides having apparently been Englishmen (H. L.).

On 3rd May 1543 a messenger with letters from the Privy Council was sent charging the Kers and Hoppringills not to ride (raid) or make convocation of the lieges (T. A.). It thus appears that, after the Kers, the Hoppringills—descendants of William, Constable of Cessford Castle, and William of Torwoodlee and Clifton—were now the leading surname of East Teviotdale. A month later a treaty of peace was made by Governor Arran and the English faction with Henry VIII. stipulating to deliver the Princess Mary when ten years old to his keeping till she was married to his son Edward, while by a secret treaty he was to obtain dominion of Scotland, south of the Forth. On the afternoon of the 26th July the peace was proclaimed at the Cross, Edinburgh, all the people, high and low, seemingly rejoicing at it. On the day following, Lord Parr, the English

Warden, reported from Warkworth that last night 200 Teviotdales and other Scots made a raid into England, but were set upon by the Constable of Etal and 24 of them were taken prisoners: he had sent some of the principals, one being the laird of Mow, another Jok a Pringill (Hoppringill) who took Parson Ogle at the Battle of Hadden Rig, and will put them in irons; as infractors of the peace (!) taken within England, with a nag, they were by the laws of the Marches liable to the death. On 31st July Parr reported further that although Mow and Pringill have been very rank riders they are so esteemed in Teviotdale that, though they deserve death, and their execution would be a terror to others, it is supposed that to save them all the Kers and Pringills would bind themselves to keep good rule and obey the King (Henry VIII.) (H. L.). On 10th August the English Privy Council wrote to Parr that as Mow and Pringill, who were lately apprehended in Mark Kerr's raid, entered England by folly rather than upon malice, and Pringill had favoured divers of the King's subjects as parson Ogle declared, they and all the rest are to be saved except two or three that have been the most cankered against the King's subjects, who are to be at a Warden's court condemned and executed; the rest are to be dismissed, Mow and Pringill and ten of the best of them being reserved to be kept surely and honestly: Sandy Pringill, who made earnest labour for Pringill, offering, rather than he should suffer, that he and twelve of the best of his surname would become the King's subjects, was to be pricked forward to perform his promise (H. L.). To save his relative's life Sandy had become a renegade. See his further career under Fernacres, Northumberland.

By the time the ambassadors returned from England, Cardinal Beaton and the French faction had gained the ascendancy. In 1543, assisted by the Border Homes, Scotts, and Kers they compelled Regent Arran and the Douglasses to surrender the Princess Mary, conveyed her from Linlithgow Palace to Stirling Castle and crowned her. A Parliament was held, the treaty abrogated, and the alliance with France renewed with the French ambassadors, who had arrived bringing some assistance.

In May 1544, war between the two countries having broken out afresh, the Earl of Hertford sailed from Shields to Leith

with an army, took Edinburgh, except the castle, burned the city, Holyrood, and the country round about, and after 15 days retreated by the east coast, burning Haddington, Dunbar, and other places on the way. On 12th June Hertford reported that he had burned Jedburgh and its Abbey, killing 160 of the inhabitants, and bringing away 500 horseloads of spoil, and on returning, when they came to Kirk Yetholm, they saw the English villages of Heaton, Twizel, and Tillmouth on fire, whereupon Sir Ralph Eure with 500 men rode in haste towards the fire, on sight of whom the Scots fled (H. L.): the Captain of Norham took 78 prisoners, including William and Alexander Pringill, and the laird of Cornhill 19, including John Pringill (Hamilton Papers). In July 1544 the English burned 13 steadings on the Kale, took certain prisoners, 14 score cattle, 10 score sheep, and 40 horses. On 29th October 1544 Sir Ralph Eure, English Warden of the East March, received the hostages of 39 Teviotdale lairds who had agreed to serve at the King of England's command against all persons, Scottish or French, viz., the Kers of Fernihirst, Linton, Gateshaw, and Corbet, 4 Rutherfords, John Hoppringill of Clifton, Dand Hoppringill, Jok Hoppringill of Clifton, 2 Turnbells, 5 Youngs, 4 Davidsons, 3 Burns, and 12 others. Pledges for 10 other persons, including George Pringill (of Torwoodlee), were also received. The Pledge for the Hoppringills was Dand Hoppringill, and for George, George Pringill. On 25th February 1545 Sir Ralph Eure commands his servant "to call all the Pledges to him and keep them safe, especially George Pringill's" (H. L.).

In February 1545 Sir Ralph Eure and Sir Brian Layton advanced with an army of 5000 men and 600 of the "Assured Scots" via Jedburgh to Melrose, which they burned along with its Abbey, in which they defaced the tombs of the Douglasses. On the 27th February Regent Arran and the Earl of Angus, whose lands and honour were involved, gave the English battle at Ancrum Moor and routed them, killing their two leaders and 800 men, and taking 1000 prisoners. For David Hoppringill's capture at the battle of the Captain of Bamborough Castle, see Slegden. On 1st March the keeper of Alnwick Castle wrote to the Earl of Shrewsbury asking, now that Eure was dead, what he was to do with the prisoners, viz., the Lairds of

Bemersyde, Merton, and Philiphaugh (who were once "assured" but had falsified their promises), and 4 others; also 6 Pledges, including George Pringill (H. L., *Stevenson's Selections*, Maitland Club). These prisoners would, no doubt, be soon exchanged for Englishmen taken in the battle. In August 1545 the Regent Arran led an Army of 30,000 men with 3500 French auxiliaries into Northumberland, but it had to be withdrawn fruitlessly owing to the treachery of the Earl of Angus and his brother Sir George Douglas. In September 1545 Henry VIII., whose schemes anent the marriage of the Princess Mary and the assassination of his opponent Cardinal Beaton were having no success, once more sent an army to ravage the Scottish Border. On the 27th September Hertford sent to his master a "Book" of the places by name he had plundered and burned between the 8th and 23rd September. On the Tweed 33, on the Teviot 36, on the Rule 12, on the Jed 13, on the Kale 45, on the Bowmont 19, in the Merse 57, in Duns parish 52, in Edrom parish 20, total 287—in monasteries and friars houses 7, in castles, towers, and peels 16, in market towns 5, in villages 243, in mills 13, in hospitals 3. Prynglestead on the Kale occurs. In 1546 a note of the raids made into the East Marches of Scotland since 12th June 1644 by the English garrisons and others gives the number of Scotsmen taken prisoners as 1654, and the slain as 888, of oxen and ky taken 1813, of horses 1884, and of sheep 13,087.

On 29th May 1546 Cardinal Beaton, the Scottish protagonist of Henry, was murdered in his castle of St Andrews.

In January 1547 died Henry VIII., whose title as a Hun is well attested at the present day by the ruins of Scotland's most beautiful abbeys. His heir being a minor, the Earl of Hertford, now Duke of Somerset, was appointed Regent. He followed the same disastrous policy of trying to force on the Scots "the godly marriage" by the sword. On 10th September 1547 (Black Saturday) he destroyed at Pinkie a Scottish army, killing 10,000. After burning Leith, unroofing Holyrood Abbey, repairing and garrisoning Roxburgh Castle, he retired at the end of the month, leaving Lord Grey in command. At Roxburgh he was visited by many of the Border lairds, including George Hoppringill, who in their despair took an oath of fealty to Edward VI. In April 1548 Lord Grey ravaged the

Merse and Lothians up to the gates of Edinburgh, took and fortified Haddington and Lauder, and having left in them strong garrisons, retired. On 16th June the Sieur d'Essé landed at Leith with 6000 French auxiliaries; and in the ships that brought them Queen Mary, then in her sixth year, was conveyed to France, to be brought up by Henry II. as the affianced bride of his son and heir.

“In September 1548 the Lords of Council sent letters to Peebles intimating to the Kers and Hoppringills that they should have licence freely to pass and repass to come and say against the summons for treason if they any defence have.”

The tide of success now turned in favour of the Scots and their French allies. The war became ferocious. Jedburgh, Fernihirst Castle, Hume Castle, Coldingham, and Inchkeith were recovered. De Thermes brought a reinforcement from France in June 1549, captured Haddington, and was on the point of taking Lauder, when news arrived that a treaty of peace between France and England, including Scotland, had been made at Boulogne. In April 1550 the peace, according to which the English after eight years' war withdrew entirely from Scotland, was proclaimed in Edinburgh. As to the Duke of Somerset, he fell before political rivals as merciless as himself, and was executed in January 1552.

James Hoppringill of Howden, in the parish of Maxwell, a son of William of the Tofts, who married Barbara, daughter of Andrew Haliburton of Merton, appears in the Records of this time. In 1550 he is ordered to pay up the teind sheaves of Howden; in 1554 he is in custody of the English Warden for a bill, and the Council order persons his partners to pay their share for his relief (MSS., C.).

In May 1550 the Regent, being in Teviotdale, takes a Tait, a Middlemas, a Burn, a Davidson, a Young, a Pyle, a Hall and a William Hoppringill as Pledges, and at their departing to such places as were appointed by the Council they were each given a sum of money (T. A.)

In 1554 the Queen-Mother succeeded the Earl of Arran as Regent.

In 1557 war having broken out between France and Spain led to war between England and Scotland their allies. But

while the Scots were willing to defend their country they refused in the circumstances to invade England.

On 24th April 1558 Queen Mary of Scotland, aged 15, was married to the Dauphin of France in the cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris.

In 1558, things on the Borders going from bad to worse, the Queen Regent made repeated calls for men. An army was to muster at Lauder in April, another on Fala Moor in September. On 20th September payment is made "to four boys passing with close writings of the Queen's Grace to the Scotts and Hoppringills"; also on the 21st "to a messenger passing with letters to charge the hails surnames of the Hoppringills and Scotts to be in Melrose on the 24th inst. for resisting our auld enemies of England" (T. A.). In January 1559 a messenger was sent from Edinburgh charging all the inhabitants of Teviotdale and the Merse who took English prisoners or standards on the 23rd inst. to bring them to the Queen's Grace; when William Hoppringill by her special command for winning a standard was given £6 (T. A.). In July 1560 a treaty of peace was made between France, England, and Scotland. Queen Mary of Scotland, having lost both her mother the Queen Regent, and her husband, King Francis of France, who had reigned only a year and a half, returned to Scotland on 19th August 1561.

In October 1561 John Hoppringill of the Bents was one of many Border lairds summoned to compear before the Council and give their advice concerning the weal of the Borders (P. C.). In June 1565 Walter Ker of Cessford, Warden of the Middle March, having complained that certain barons and lairds, including the Hoppringills of Clifton, had failed to enter their men and tenants fyled of bills, he has been compelled to give his bonds and enter his own servants in England, Queen Mary sent letters charging them to relieve the Warden on pain of treason (MSS., Rox.).

In March 1567 Drury reported to the English Council that he had met Cessford thrice, but got no redress from him but only evasive answers: at a meeting, one Ralph Gray having sworn a bill against one Pringill, a Scot, he threatened and reproached him before the whole assembly contrary to the law and the truce. Cessford, who refused to interfere, had been summoned to Edinburgh, and he (Drury) had been informed

that Jok of the Longbrand and other evildoers are to be punished, and four or five persons apprehended and delivered to him (S. P. E.)

In July 1567 Queen Mary was forced to resign the crown in favour of her son the infant Prince James, and her half-brother the Earl of Moray was appointed Regent. On 30th October, with the object of suppressing Border offenders, the Regent raided Hawick on a market day, seized 43 Liddesdale banditti, including 22 Elliots and 6 Croziers, hanged 11, drowned 7, and took a number of prisoners to Edinburgh. Martin Elliot of Braidlee crossed to England, and in July 1568 the Regent wrote to the English Warden not to allow him to be reset. On 27th December 1568, while the Regent was absent in England, the Elliots raided Torwoodlee and murdered George Hoppringil (see Torwoodlee). On 26th March 1569 the Regent with 2000 foot and 400 horse left Kelso for Jedburgh, and being joined next day at the Swyre Head by the English Warden with 300 horse, marched down the Liddell, burning and destroying, and skirmishing with the Liddesdale horsemen, 1000 to 1500 strong, who took 30 prisoners, including Pringills and Davidsons of Teviotdale, and killed 8 or 9 stragglers (MSS., S.). On 6th April, the chief men of Teviotdale, who as partisans of Queen Mary hated the Regent, were called upon to subscribe a Bond of obedience to the King and enmity to the thieves of Liddesdale, Eskdale and Ewesdale. On 20th September, in order to repair his previous failure, the Regent left Hawick with a force too strong to be resisted, and marched along the western Border, burning and destroying, while the English Warden prevented the escape of the prey into England, with the result that the district was reduced to obedience such as was never known before. He took to Edinburgh 72 persons as Pledges for the Surnames, and sent them for safe keeping to various places beyond the FORTH (B. E.)

In January 1570 Regent Moray was assassinated at Linlithgow. Next day Buccleuch and Fernihirst with 300 men raided Northumberland as far as Morpeth. To avenge this and their support of the fugitive Earl of Westmorland and Queen Mary's faction, Queen Elizabeth sent an army across the Border that burned and ravaged their lands and those of their friends (B. E.). In May 1573 the Earl of Morton, now Regent, with the assistance

of an English force under Drury, captured Edinburgh Castle with the leaders of Queen Mary's faction, and so brought the fierce civil war to an end.

In October 1573 it having been alleged at a Wardens' meeting that Sir Thomas Gray of Chillingham had seized 1000 sheep and much cattle belonging to the Pringills on Scottish ground, the Regent sent Sir John Carmichael to investigate the matter, when Sir Thomas showed him an agreement under the hands and seals of the Pringills admitting the animals to have been taken on English ground, adding that for good neighbourhood he had given back all their cattle, except 20 wedders in name of poinding (S. P. E.). It was suggested that the boundary between the two countries should be staked out.

On 20th and 21st November 1576 at Jedburgh 29 persons of the Surnames of East Teviotdale subscribed a Bond to serve and obey Archibald 8th Earl of Angus their feudal Lord, and take his part against all that live, their Sovereign Lord excepted, viz., 7 Hoppringills (John of the Bents, his son David "with my hand," Walter in Clifton, his son David, James in Hounam, his son David, and David in Linton), 6 Youngs, 6 Taites, 5 Davidsons, 4 Burns, and 1 Dalgliesh (D. B.).

In December 1579 Lord Hunsdon reported to the English Council that he could get no redress from the Scottish Warden but only frivolous answers, and complained of unredressed murders and outrages by the Youngs, Burns, and Pringills, for which only a notorious malefactor was delivered, a wretch of no account, whom they might have executed themselves (B. P.). In July 1583 in a Note of the Surnames and gentlemen of the Marches of England and Scotland, the Surnames of East Teviotdale are stated to be the Kers, Youngs, Pringles, Burns, Davidsons, and Taites, who are estimated at 3000 men. "For defence our forces on East March are able at all times in peace to keep in the Youngs, Taites, Pringles, and other East Teviotdales, whensoever they begin to radge, and drive them to forsake their houses of the two Yetholms, Hayhope, and Cherrytrees, as has lately been done" (B. P.). In 1584 Thomas Pringle in Hadden is denounced rebel for not compearing before the Council as charged (P. C.); he was, later, delivered to the English at Berwick.

On 8th April 1588, 25 landlords and masters on the Borders were charged to appear personally before the King and Council at Jedburgh on the 17th inst. and present the persons named to them, fyled of English Bills within the Middle March, to be delivered to England for the relief of the King and his realm: included in the list was Walter Hoppringill of Clifton (P. C.).

In a list of Bills fyled on Scotland by the Commissioners at Berwick in February 1589, included among those in Teviotdale are 10 reifs amounting to 221 ky and oxen, 80 sheep, 7 horses, and £90 worth of household stuff, done by Pringles alone, or along with others, the Pringles being Dand of Hounam and his son Wat, Wat of Clifton and his son Hobb, David of Over Chatto and his son Wat, William of Chatto, John of Clifton, John of Kelso, Robert of Kelso, and John of Linburn (B. P.).

In 1590 James Hoppringle, brother of Andrew of Hounam, gets a charter of two husbandlands of the kirklands of Eckford, failing whom, to descend to his brother William, failing whom, to his brother Robert (P. S.).

In January 1592 William Hoppringle of Howden, parish of Maxwell, Roxburgh, is declared rebel for not having entered before the Council a servant art and part in the theft of 42 sheep from Redpath (P. C.). In December 1592 William Hoppringill, brother of David of Hounam, finds caution in £40 not to intercommune with the Earl of Bothwell, and to answer to his past actions with him on 8 days' notice (P. C.). Bothwell with a few followers had got into Holyrood Palace by a secret passage, but had failed to capture the King.

In July 1596 Sir Robert Carey, writing from Berwick to Lord Burghley, says: "it being likely we shall have a waking winter by our unruly neighbours of Teviotdale and their unworthy officer Sir Robert Ker, I think it my duty to report the spoils since my coming." He then describes the slaughter of three Englishmen by the Kers and Burns, the theft of 14 ky and oxen from Learmonth by the Pringles and Davidsons, of 6 horses out of Berwick bounds by Dand Pringle of Hounam, and of a horse worth £10 sterling out of the same by Jock Pringle. He adds that three poor men of Wooler had been slain by Sir Robert Ker himself. The goods reft he gives as 296 kine, 43 horses, 1055 sheep (B. P.).

In 1596 a roll of Wrongs by Sir Robert Ker, Scottish Warden, 49 in number, included Robert Pringle in Hadden, son of Thomas in Hounam, slain in plain daylight, following his own goods on Scottish ground, by inhabitants of Wark, who left the said Thomas Pringle and a dozen persons in Hadden wounded in danger of their lives; also 5 score ewes and 4 wedders stolen from Dand Pringle in Hounam, and James Pringle in Clifton, in daylight, by the Struthers (B. P.).

In September 1596 Sir Robert Carey reported that one night when out with some of the Berwick garrison they met the Burns driving stolen goods, and killed three of them. He afterwards captured and hanged a fourth. Sir Robert Ker dearly loved the latter and is determined on revenge. The country has become almost slaves to the Scots. If the country people rise upon them when they are stealing in England, and kill one by chance, or deliver him to the officer for execution, if he be of a surname as a Davidson, a Young, a Pringle, or a Burn, then he that killed or took him is sure himself, and his friends, especially those of his name, dearly to pay for it, for they will have his life or two or three of his nearest kinsmen's in revenge (B. P.).

Towards the end of 1596 Commissioners were appointed to meet at Carlisle to determine all wrongs committed in either realm since last meeting at Berwick in 1589, and to give redress for Bills for which satisfaction had not yet been made. The English Bills fyled against Scotland numbered 210, the Scottish against England 125. Bills for small amounts were fyled on Dand and David Pringle of Hounam, and George Pringle of Tanlaw. The Commissioners appointed that out of every Surname of thievish clans on either side, persons, chosen by the opposite officers, were to be delivered as PLEDGES for satisfying the Bills sustained against themselves and the rest of their surname—their delivery to be made before 1st July next (B. P.).

In a Note of Spoils dated September 1597 it is stated that George Ord of Newbigging had 8 cattle stolen thence, and his son the Mayor of Berwick 4 score sheep, by the Pringles and others, and that 30 Scottish horsemen came to Bamborough Castle and would have surprised Sir John Forster in his

chamber, unless by good luck his lady had espied them coming and got the door put to and bolted (B. P.).

Cessford and Buccleuch, the Scottish Wardens, being unable for some times to effectuate the delivery of the Pledges, had to enter themselves prisoners at Berwick. Sir Robert Ker chose Sir Robert Carey as his keeper, from whom in March 1598 he was transferred to the Archbishop of York, shortly after which he was released and resumed his duties as Warden. On 22nd June 1598 Robert Redhead, Keeper of H.M.'s Castle of York, certifies that he has received from the Archbishop the 13 Pledges for Teviotdale, viz., Robert Frissell (Fraser), laird of Overton, James Young of the Cove, Thomas Ainslie of Cletehaugh, Richard Rutherford of Littlehaugh, William Tait of Cherrytrees, Dand Davidson of Bromfield, Ralph Moy of Mowhaugh, John Robson of Chosenhope, Ralph Hall of the Sykes, Ralph Burn of Cliftoncote, Dand Pringle of Hounam, Richard Young of Feltershaws, and William Hall of Heavy-side (B. P.).

On 2nd August 1598 occurred the "Redesdale Hunting" affair. The Scots averred that they were not above 60 in number, unarmed, only with hunting weapons; that they began hunting on 1st August, unmolested, retiring to Scotland at night; next day they entered again to sport, and retired to dinner to Grindstonelaw in Scotland, and there they were attacked by 400 Englishmen led by Mr Fenwick and Mr Widdrington, and pursued to Plenderleith 4 miles within Scotland. On the other hand, the English asserted that the Scots numbered 200, were armed, and brought 100 men to cut wood and carry it away. By command Sir Robert Ker investigated the affair, and on 9th September reported to King James that Robert Hoppringill, servant to the laird of Bonjeddart, and James Robson, servant to the laird of Greenhead, had been killed, that amongst the hurt a brother of the laird of Hundalee was expected to die, and that above a dozen persons had been taken prisoners. The two English officers were imprisoned for a time for the offence by their government. In a letter relating to the affair Widdrington accused Sir Robert of lying, who consequently sent him a challenge—"I shall on Friday morning next, being the 7th September, be at the Hare Craigs on the march between England and Scotland by 8 hours in the

morning, with a short sword and a whinger, with a steel bonnet and plate sleeves, without any more weapons offensive or defensive, where I wish some spark of courage may make thee appear in the same form. I shall have a boy 16 years of age to hold my horse, who shall have no weapon, without any other body living near me to my knowledge. Faith and honesty thereby I promise, and hope for the like. If thou pay thyself with penning and no performance I leave thee to the world to be judged of a prattling coward. At the Friars, the 5th of Sept., Sir Ro. Ker." The narrator adds, "Sir Robert was at the place appointed, the other came not." Sir Robert was 29 years of age at the time (B. P.).

On 22nd September 1598 Sir Robert Carey reported that he had refused to meet Sir Robert Ker at Wark, in midstream (perhaps he could not swim!), but had met him at the Cocklaw on a high fell, not any man near by a long mile. What a bold man! "Ker had no means to maintain his authority as Warden but by his own friends, especially the Pledges in York Castle, and unless they are freed the rest of his friends will utterly refuse obedience. This man was never put to the extremity that he is now at. He is beloved by none of the Borderers except such as he maintains in doing mischief. He is hated by their chiefs" (B. P.). Thus the statement that after Sir Robert's internment at Berwick, the enmity between him and the writer of this vituperative letter was converted into a sincere and lasting friendship, must be fiction.

On 13th March 1599 the Pledges in York Castle protested that the charge for their board and lodging of 10s. 4d. a week was too great, and that they could not redeem themselves. They then put into execution a plot to escape; but were betrayed by an English spy who had been put to sleep in the same chamber as the Liddesdale Pledges. This spy deponed that after locking up, between 8 and 9 o'clock, Hall, Pringle, Young, and Rutherford burst their chamber wall, got into the gallery, unbolted the door where Fraser and 3 men lay, and then broke the chamber where young Elliot, Burn, Tait and Young were, and so they all got into the gallery; that there they broke the iron bars of the windows, threw out the straw from their beds to light upon, and that William Hall, Burn, Fraser, and Robert Young leapt down; that other prisoners above them hearing

the breaking of the iron bars cried out, whereupon Whitehaugh, Rutherford, Ainslie, the elder Elliot and Dandie Pringle ran and burst two doors and ran to the city walls, and all leapt over save the boy Elliot; deponent ran to the postern with the keeper's man to apprehend those that got out first; the others with the assistance of the people were captured at St George's Close at the York Gate—their rendezvous. On 20th March Carey writes to the Council. "It is Sir Robert Ker's own doing, to overthrow the Borders. If his thieves the prisoners fall, it is his fall" (B. P.).

Fate of the Teviotdale Pledges:—Ralph Mowe died on the day he came to York Castle. Ralph Hall died before April 1600. According to a report to the Council two of the Pledges in a tempestuous night uncovered the slates of their garret, tied the sheets and coverlets together, and so slipt down and escaped; these were apparently Davidson and a Young. Robson had escaped by April 1600, and William Hall by September 1601, thereby freeing their Bills. In February 1602 Fraser, Rutherford, Ainslie and Tait were sent to Berwick and put in Haddock's Hole, "a loathsome place," and, on sickening, transferred to Alnwick in June, except Tait, for whom nobody appeared to do anything. Young, Pringle, and Burns remained prisoners at York, and when and how they were liberated does not appear. On 29th August 1602 Carey reported that Sir Robert Ker, now Lord Roxburgh, was presently coming in to England. In March 1603 King James succeeded Queen Elizabeth. Border raiding was taken in hand and gradually put an end to.

In the *Cornhill Magazine* of January 1907 Andrew Lang treats of the Border Ballads, saying that probably few of them were written, and that all but a handful had perished. "These deal chiefly with events of the reign of James VI., but so legendary and so untrue to the facts that they must have been composed, in some cases, no earlier than the peaceful generation of say 1610 to 1640." Mr Lang introduces us to "Simmy o' Whythaugh," a ballad never before published, consisting of 24 stanzas, in manuscript, in possession of a gentleman of Border extraction. This ballad has, like all the others, a basis in historical fact, curiously distorted by tradition. Simon Armstrong, as noted above, was one of the Liddesdale and

Teviotdale Pledges who, according to the ballad, dealt with the Scottish Warden to set them free. Here are a few of the stanzas—

“Gar bring up my horses,” Sir Robert, he said,
 “I bid you bring them by three and three,
 And ane by ane at St George’s Close
 At York Gate gather your companie.”

Ilka mounted man led a bridled mear,
 I trow they had won on the English way ;
 Ilka belted man had a brace of swords,
 To help their billies to fend the fray.

Oh, some rade like corn-cadger men,
 And some like merchants o’ linen and hose ;
 They slept by day and they rade by nicht,
 Till they a’ convened at St George’s Close.

Then Simmy has heard a hoolet cry,
 In the chamber strang wi’ never a licht ;
 “That’s a hoolet I ken,” did Simmy say,
 “And I trow that Teviotdale’s here the nicht.”

William Hoppringill, first of Torwoodlee and Clifton, appears to have had eight sons, viz., George his heir, Mr Robert, Alexander, John, William, Andrew, James, and David, mentioned above under Raiders, under the dates 1516, 1518, 1520, 1526, 1528, 1531, 1532, 1537, 1538, 1543, 1544, and 1545. For the subsequent history of Robert, see Woodhead Pencaitland; for that of William, see Westhousebyre; for that of Alexander, see Fernacres, Northumberland; and for that of David, see Slegden. For John see The Bents below.

HOUNAM

In 1544 Dand (Andrew) Hoppringill, son of George second of Torwoodlea and Clifton, was delivered to the English Warden as Pledge for his Surname, along with 39 Pledges for the other Surnames of East Teviotdale; but no doubt they were all exchanged shortly afterwards for English prisoners captured at the battle of Ancrum Moor. In 1576 James Hoppringill of Hounam and his son Dand appear in the list of “Assured Scots.” In 1587-8 David of Todsknow and his son Wattie are fyled of two English bills, in 1588 William of Chatto of one, and in

1588-9 Davie thereof of two (B. P.). In 1590 was confirmed a charter to James Hoppringill, brother of David of Hounam, of two husbandlands of the Kirklands of Eckford, failing whom and his children, to his other brothers William and Robert in succession (P. S.). In 1592 William Hoppringill, brother of David in Hounam, is mentioned. In 1595 David is ordered by the superior of Hounam to flit. In 1596 Thomas Hoppringill in Hounam is mentioned. In 1596 Dand is raided by the English. In 1597 Dand, younger, was Pledge for the Surname in York Castle (see above). In 1605 Dand, then senior . . ., of Hounam, great grandson of George second . . . of Torwoodlee, was granted by George, 4th thereof, $5\frac{1}{2}$ merk lands of his quarter of Clifton, and other $5\frac{1}{2}$ merk lands there occupied by him; both which lands he resigned in 1623, with consent of his wife Christina Davidson and eldest son Andrew, to Mark Pringill, first of Clifton (G. S., 1623). In 1607 Alexander, Dand, called Little Dand, and David Pringill in Hounam are mentioned. In 1610 Alexander Pringill in Morebattle is mentioned as son and heir of the late Andrew or Dand Pringill. In 1611 David Pringill, younger, of Hounam is cautioner for William there. In 1622 Andrew alias Dand Pringill of Hounam is retoured as heir to George second of Torwoodlee, his great grandfather, of a 3-merk land in the east part of Clifton, and David thereof sits on the jury before the Border Commissioners at Jedburgh. In 1648 Alexander Pringill, son of the deceased Dand, renews a lost bond granted by him (R. M.). In 1649 a bond granted in 1622 by the late Andrew Pringill, portioner of Hounam, is transferred to Andrew his son and heir, and the Pringills of Nenthorn, Sharpitlaw, and Peel, heirs of his cautioners (A. D., Scott).

THE TOFTS

In 1536-38 William Hoppringill of the Tofts is twice a juryman, and also presents two Scottish bills on days of Truce.

In 1605 Andrew (Dand) Pringill, son of the late John in Tofts, gets from George Pringill of Torwoodlee a charter of 3-merk lands of his quarter of Clifton (occupied by John Pringill, called Gauntlet), to be held by him and his wife Margaret Ker in conjunct fee of the King (G. S., 1622). In 1616 John Pringill of Tofts is *retoured* heir of William Hoppringill of the Tofts, his great grandfather, in 50s. lands

of the eastern quarter of Clifton, and on his death is succeeded in 1619 by his son John, who is quoted later, in 1628 and 1634.

THE BENTS, CLIFTON

In 1561 John Hoppringill of the Bents is summoned, with other Border lairds, before the Council to give advice concerning the weal of the Borders, and in 1576 subscribes, along with his son David, the bond of man-rent to Archibald, 7th Earl of Angus. In 1602 David Hoppringill of the Bents appears as in Lempitlaw (A. D., Hay). In 1605 John Hoppringill heir of the late John in Clifton, his grandfather, is granted by George Pringill of Torwoodlee a charter of a 50s. land of his quarter of Clifton, as occupied by him; and in 1623 he resigns the same, together with the 50s. land acquired by his grandfather John in 1538, to Mark Pringill (G. S., 1623).

In 1629 the King granted to James Pringill of Clifton, called of Bents, and to his son James in fee, 8-merk lands of the barony of Clifton, viz.: the 5 mercates possessed by James Young, and the 3 by Robert Pringill in Caverton and his son William (G. S.). In 1636 James and his son resold to the said James's son the 5 mercates, who in turn sold them to Lancelot Pringill of Lees (G. S.) In 1665 a charter of the 20s. land of the quarter of Clifton that belonged to James Hoppringill, and was disposed by his great grandson Thomas in Lempitlaw to James Pringill in Clifton, as also of the 2-merk lands of the same disposed by George Pringill of Torwoodlee to James Hoppringill, is granted to Robert Pringill, second of the barony of Clifton, to whom James and his son John, now in Clifton, resigned them (G. S., 1665). In 1683 the said Robert Pringill in his Will left the said James and his wife a certain pension and victual for life.

HOWDEN, PARISH OF MAXWELL

In 1549 Hoppringill of Howden sells provisions to the English Warden at Berwick. In 1550 at Kelso Monastery he is ordered under pain of excommunication to pay up the value of the teind sheaves of Howden for the years indicated. In 1554 the partners of James who were fyled of an English bill for which he was interned in England are ordered to relieve him (P. C.). In 1592 William Hoppringill of Howden and two

other lairds are denounced rebels for not having entered their tenants who had made a night raid on Redpath (P. C.). In 1596 William gets notice from the proprietor to flit from Howden.

THE TANLAW

In December 1510 at the Justice Ayre, Jedburgh, Andrew Hoppringill in the Tanlaw came into the King's Will for art and part in occupying Hounam Common without a lease from Andrew Ker of Gateshaw; surety, himself and David Hoppringill in Tynnes.

In 1536 George Pringhill of the Tanlaw was present on Days of Truce, as one of the six Scottish Jurymen, at seven meetings of the Wardens, held at Ridingburn and Kelso (H. L.). In 1535 George was granted a charter of remission under the Privy Seal for taking part with the rebels of the King (James V.). In December 1540 George Douglas of Parkhead, natural son of Sir George, brother of the Earl of Angus, was found guilty of conspiring with others to murder the King, and Parliament gave for doom the forfeiture of his life, lands, and goods. Re-entering Scotland along with an English invading army, which was overtaken and routed by the Earl of Huntly on the 23rd August 1542 at Hadden Rig with the loss of some 500 prisoners, he was taken along with them by James Hoppringill, son of George of the Tanlaw. After the battle, on the 30th, the King wrote to the Bailie of Melrose Abbey: "It is our will and we charge you that ye, incontinent after the sight hereof, put off the goods on the steading of Langlee pertaining to our said Abbey, and enter James Hoppringill son to George of Tanlaw, and keep and defend him therein as ye will answer at your utter charge under pain of the loss of your bailiary; for it is our will that he enjoy the said stead for his good and faithful service in the taking and bringing to us of James Douglas of Parkhead, our rebel, at the last raid made by the English upon our lieges, keeping this our writing, subscribed with our hand and under our signet, for your warrant, 30th day of August and of our reign the 29th. James R." (Liber de Melrose). In September it was reported to the English Council that this Douglas had told the King all the secrets he knew, and what Scots were well-wishers of England, and that the King had granted him his life (H. L.)

In 1550 George Hoppringill of Tanlaw was on the assize that sat on the apprising by William Rutherford for £3000 of the lands of Fairnington, that belonged to Patrick, Earl of Bothwell (G. S.). In 1551 Ker of Fernihirst is charged to enter Hoppringill of Tanlaw in ward in Edinburgh Castle for disobeying the Warden of the Middle March (T. A.).

In 1596 amongst the English bills for reifs given in to the Border Commissioners was one against George Pringle of Tanlaw, probably son of the above George (B. P.).

WESTHOUSEBYRE, MELROSE

FOR early references to William Hoppringill of Westhousebyre, brother of George of Torwoodlee, see under East Teviotdale of 1518 and 1531. He is mentioned in 1543. On 10th September 1547 was fought the disastrous battle of Pinkie; at which Hugh Ross, 10th of Kilravock, Nairn, was taken prisoner by John Carr of Wark. In October at Torwoodlee Ross granted a bond to John Hoppringill of Smailholm, George of Torwoodlee and William of Westhousebyre, to repay to them the 100 angels they had advanced to pay for his ransom; and on 1st March following at Pittarrow in Forfarshire, in presence of the laird (Ross's brother-in-law) William, being repaid the amount, granted a discharge thereof on behalf of the other two bondholders and himself (Ross of Kilravock, Spalding Club). The laird of Pittarrow, John Wishart, was, along with his neighbour Erskine of Dun, prominent among the leaders of the Reformation. In 1555 William is chosen along with others to divide the goods belonging to Andrew Ker of Clarilaw, as second spouse of the deceased Marion Hoppringill, and those pertaining to her children by her previous husband the late William Cairncross of Colmslie (Renwick's Peebles). In 1570 he acts as bailie at the sasine of John Hoppringill of Smailholm in a part of Mellerstane. In 1572 he is summoned, with other kinsmen, by Thomas Hoppringill of that Ilk, now 14, to provide him with Tutors. In 1582 William appears as Tutor to Marion Hoppringill, grand-daughter of the late Robert Hoppringill of Ewingston (brother of the late George of Torwoodlee) (A. D., Scott). See Milton, Pencaitland.

In 1610 Pringill, son of the late William of Westhousebyre, gets a gift of the nonentry mails and duties of the 4th part of Clifton that pertained to William Pringle, first of Torwoodlee, for all years that the same has been in the hands of the King, since the death of the said William at Flodden, and for all years to come till the entry of the righteous heir (P. S., vol. 79).

FERNACRES, NORTHUMBERLAND

ALEXANDER

UNDER East Teviotdale we have given the career of Sandy Pringle, son of William first of Torwoodlee, who in 1537 was called "The Curste," and who in August 1543 became a renegade and entered the service of the English, in order to save from execution Jok-a-Pringill, "a rank rider," who had been captured by them. Sandy, in fact, renounced his country in exchange for the life of a kinsman.

On 1st September 1543 Lord Parr, the English Warden, sends to Suffolk a dispatch from Sandy detailing what he saw and heard at the coronation of the infant Queen of Scotland in the chapel in Stirling Castle, that the lords would not deliver her into English keeping, and would not accept the treaty as made, that Argyle and the Cardinal said so and so, that the Cardinal told him that he had bought his release from the custody of Sir George Douglas by giving him 400 crowns, etc. (see the dispatch in the *Hamilton Papers*). On 17th September Suffolk proposes to invade Scotland, march with the army on horseback from Kelso to Edinburgh in a night, "but 26 miles of fair way as Sandy Pringle showeth," and demand the surrender of the Castle (H. L.). In January following Suffolk sends to the Council three other letters of Sandy's on affairs in Scotland; and he regrets they cannot employ him in France, as he does not know the language (H. S.). In 1544 some half-dozen letters are recorded as received from Sandy by English officials, and by them forwarded to the Earl of Hertford, now preparing to invade Scotland (H. L.). On 13th February 1545-6 Suffolk, writing from London to Shrewsbury, says, the King, liking the device for the annoyance of his enemies exhibited in writing by Sandy Pringhill, has sent the said Sandy north to execute it; Shrewsbury is to commune with him thereupon, see to his safe passage to such places as he may

desire, and the conveyance of advertisements from him. The King had given him letters of credit, 100 crowns reward, and appointed him a yearly pension of £25 (S. P. S.). Articles to subdue the realm of Scotland, and especially the frontiers of the same which do make war against England: 1. To send for the chief men of the Davidsons, Pryngelles, Taitis, Youngs, Turnbolls, Robsons, Rutherfords, and Halls, in East and West Teviotdale, and those that will be sworn to the King, to lay in Pledges; and put out of Teviotdale the Kers and all others that will not be sworn to England. 2. In like manner to send for the chief Dicksons, Trotters, Broomfields, Redpaths, and Craws in the Merse, and cause them to expulse the Humes and others; and to give those that cause these two counties to obey England part of their lands. 3. To lay a garrison of 500 in Jedworth and Kelso in the Middle March, and a similar one in the places belonging to the Homes in the East March. 4. The Wardens of the East and Middle Marches, with Counsel with them, daily to see justice administered. 5 and 6. See Letters and Papers, Henry VIII. In April 1546 a son of Sandy's is captured in an ambush by Gilbert Swinhoe of Cornhill.

On 10th September 1547 was fought the disastrous battle of Pinkie. At the beginning of the fight, says Pitscottie, "the English cavalry having lost 200 men in their attack, fled back to the Protector (Hertford, now Duke of Somerset), saying: 'My Lord, it is impossible to break these Scots in battle as they stand, more than to break a stone wall.' At this saying the Protector was very discontent and afraid, and wished to God he and his army had been safe in England, and he gart tell a Borderer who was called Pringall (Sandy) and desired him to take his jennet in his hand, and convey him the best way he knew that he might be safe."

On 30th November 1547 Lord Gray writes from Norham to the Protector that a Scotsman, Patrick Kincaid, proposes to betray Edinburgh Castle for 1000 crowns, if he will send 50 horsemen from Hume Castle to the Boroughmoor at midnight. . . . Alexander Pringle, Scotsman, now with your grace, were a good guide, whom, if you approve, send me here with all haste, for I hear the Governor intends to lay a garrison there, who perchance may keep better watch (S. P. S.).

In June 1548 Sir Thomas Holcroft and Lord Gray write to the Lord Protector reminding him to grant a letter of possession to Sandy Pringle—who in all services shows himself a faithful Englishman—of the Chantry of Fernacres. In September 1548 Sandy is given £12, 10s. in respect of his good services (S. P. E.).

On 16th December 1548 Alexander, his sons Andrew, Thomas, and George, gentlemen, and Marion Pryngyll (alias Bradford) from Scotland, are naturalised English (*Huguenot Soc.*, vol. 8).

In June 1549 the English Exchequer pays Sandy £7, 10s., his expenses in coming from the north and returning. In September Sir Thomas Holcroft writes from Dunglass to the Protector, saying he had received his Grace's letter of the 18th inst. by the hands of Sandy Pringle, and that Sandy was riding this day to Jedworth to know the state of the country, and has promised to write to his Grace, and, where his Grace had ordered him, Mr Goore and Sandy to confer together as to what certain towns in the Merse and Teviotdale are able to do anent the furnishing of H.M.'s forts and places therein; he will advertise his Grace as soon as he has taken order thereanent (*Stevenson's Selections*, Maitland Club, 1837).

On 1st June 1558 the English Privy Council write to Sir Thomas Holcroft that they are sending down to him Sandy Pringle, who being ordered by the Lords, for certain good considerations, to withdraw himself from his house in the north, and remain till winter in some other part of the realm, did choose for the time to be with him, and they request Sir Thomas in his next letter to signify his arrival (S. P. E.).

Queen Mary's disastrous marriage with Bothwell after the murder of Darnley led to her abdication in July 1567, and imprisonment in Lochleven Castle. On 2nd May 1568, she escaped, and her partisans being defeated at Langside, she fled to England and was detained in Carlisle Castle from 16th May to 13th July. In the end of May Alexander Pringill writes from Fernacres to the Countess of Lennox, mother of Darnley: "Please your Grace, the laird of Riccarton, a Hepburn, the principal deviser of your son's death, came over the Tweed at Norham and is at Durham with the Bishop, and has brought money to furnish Lord Bothwell (fugitive). I wish you would get the Queen (Elizabeth) to stay him in the Bishop's hand, or

commission Sir John Forster to take him; also to get a letter to Lord Scrope to take the Laird of Ormiston and others who repair daily to the Queen (Mary) at Carlisle. I write by advice of Sir John Forster; and if it please your Grace to send me the letters I shall ride with them myself and get the answers" (S. P. E., Bain).

On 7th November 1574 the Privy Council write to the Lord Mayor: "Whereas their Lordships were given to understand that one Sandie Pringle, Scotsman, was imprisoned in one of the Counters (of the Poultry E.C.) for a greater sum of money than he ought to be, and that at the suit of some that had cozened him and enjoyed the greater part of the said money, their Lordships pitying the case as well in consideration hereof, as of his former services done to H.M., and her progenitors, thought meet to require his Lordship to send for the creditors, whose names will be given him by the bearer hereof, his son, and upon hearing the matter to see the best means he can to induce them to some reasonable composition according to law and equity, and so as the old man may be released from further imprisonment."

On 15th December 17th Elizabeth, or 1575, died Alexander Pringle; heir masculine, his lawful son Andrew Pringle.

ANDREW (SON)

On 15th March 1564-5 Randolph writes to Cecil that Queen Mary altogether disliked Bothwell's coming home without her leave. On the 25th Bedford writes: "Bothwell still lies at the Hermitage. When in France he used great and high words about "that Queen," and Murray and Lethington, for which talk one Dandie Pringle, son of Sandy Pringle, dwelling beside Newcastle, has been sent for, and has avouched the words he heard spoken by Bothwell" (S. P. E.). In June 1565 a servant of Bothwell's arrived by sea in Fife with many letters containing practices against Earl Murray, and was taken to him, says Randolph, with them all (S. P. E.).

In 1577 a brief is directed to James Bishop of Durham that he may give a mandate to his escheator to give to Andrew Pryngell sasine of the Chantry of St John and others, Fernacres, parish of Whickham, in the county of Durham.

Sir Francis Russell, son of the Earl of Bedford, who figures in "The Raid of the Reedswire" in 1575, was killed in a similar fray at a Border meeting between Sir John Forster and Thomas Ker of Fernihirst in 1585. Sir John's "Reasons to prove that the murder of Russell was premeditated" was signed by 33 persons, including Andrew and George Pringle (B. P.). In 1587 a Bill by Andrew Pringle is fyled against three persons on the Bowmont for the theft and reset of 3 oxen from Lesbury (B. P.). Andrew appears to have died in 1594; when Fernacres reverted to the Crown.

GEORGE (BROTHER)

On 4th June 1567 the Regent, James Earl of Murray, writes from Stirling to his half-brother, Sir William Douglas of Lochleven, "as to George Pringill, although we think there be no inconvenient howbeit he pass further or tarry in at his pleasure, yet till our returning from Dunbarton and hearing word out of England it is meet that he bide still, and so ye shall declare unto him" (Reg. de Morton, Bannatyne Club, 1853). On 6th January 1570 Allan King writes to Sir Henry Percy, Captain of Norham, "My Lord Northumberland (Sir Henry's brother) is in Edinburgh, not in ward, but in the keeping of my Lord Regent and a guard. He has of his own men George Pringell, James Swynho, and Wm. Burton; the rest, who number 17, have liberty to come at times" (S. P. E.). The Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland, with the object of restoring the Catholic religion and liberating Queen Mary of Scotland, had collected a force and marched south; but as it met with no support it melted away, and they took refuge among the Scottish Borderers. Northumberland was delivered by Hector Armstrong to Regent Murray, who in January 1570 sent him to Lochleven Castle. Here he was detained till 1572, when, on being handed over to the English by Regent Morton, he was by them beheaded. In April 1572 Sir William Drury, marshal of Berwick, writes to Burghley: "George Pringle, son of Sandy Pringle dwelling near Newcastle, who was a servant of the Earl of Northumberland, and who is ready to pass into Flanders with the first wind, has promised to do any good he can in revealing the secrets of the Queen's (Elizabeth's) rebels there,

and if he meet with any matter worthy, either to bring or send it to you. Enclosed herewith is a Cipher he left. If he comes not himself, his messenger will be known by offering his left thumb and ruff of his shirt wrist" (S. P. E.). In July Drury sends to Burghley a letter from George, and in December another. In March 1573 Killigrew writes to Burghley, begging him to get a pardon for George, sometime servant to the Earl of Northumberland, lately executed. To cancel his fault in following his master in his wicked enterprise he had offered service to the marshal of Berwick and Mr Randall, by whom he was twice sent to Flanders for intelligence, and acquitted himself honestly, until being discovered he could no more go thither (S. P. E.).

THOMAS (BROTHER)

On 27th February 1588-9 the King, James VI., being in the Tolbooth with the Lords of Session, and at the point of rising, a packet was presented to the King sent from the Queen and the Council of England, containing letters from both, and other letters intercepted and found upon Colonel Sempill's man called Pringill, directed by Huntly and Erroll to the Duke of Parma and the King of Spain, and by Mr Robert Bruce to the Duke (Spanish Regent of the Netherlands), together with other letters directed by others; all tending to the overthrow of religion, and the bringing in of Spanish forces for that purpose. Thomas Pryngall, examined by the English Privy Council, on 15th February—"being asked how long he hath served in Netherlands, saith 4 years under the States, and 8 years under the Duke of Parma. Being asked who sent him to Scotland, and for what purpose, he saith that he was sent by Col. Sempill with letters and money to the Earl of Huntly, to the end he might bring answer from him to the said Colonel, and that he arrived in Scotland about 6 weeks before Christmas." It was added: we mind Pringle hereafter to be at Berwick until the letters shall be communicated to the King, when, if he think fit, he may be sent thither, but not before, lest Bruce and his accomplices take warning. Huntly protested that the letters were forgeries made south of the Tweed, and that the originals were not produced because they did not exist (*Records of Aboyne*, 1894).

KELSO AND DISTRICT

SHARPITLAW, KELSO

ROBETT HOPPRINGILL, son of David of Hounam, first of Sharpitlaw, became tenant of the 7-merk lands thereof under Francis Earl of Bothwell about 1573. Bothwell made his attempt to seize King James VI. in Holyrood Palace in December 1591, and among the Earl's followers summoned for treason in April following was Robert. His uncle William being dead he succeeded to the kirklands in Eckfurd, acquired by William's brother James in 1590 (see Hounam). Robert died in March 1603. He left David Pringill, younger, of Hounam to be Tutor to his son George, live at Sharpitlaw, bring him up, and account to him when of age; also certain property in Kelso with the mail of which to bring up his deceased brother William's two sons George and James (T. E.).

GEORGE 1

In 1609 George was confirmed in Sharpitlaw and the anna in the Tweed by the Lords (A. D., Gibson). In 1623 he got sasine of the kirklands of Eckfurd, the witnesses being Mark Pringill in Sprouston and Robert in Caverton, the former of whom became first of the house of Clifton and Haining. He was succeeded by his son

ROBERT 2

who appears as laird in 1635. In 1640 he was retoured heir of his father in the Eckfurd kirklands. In 1664 on a precept from the Earl of Roxburgh, now the superior, he got sasine of the 5-merk land of Sharpitlaw and the anna in Tweed, and of a tenement in Kelso. In 1674 Robert disposed the Eckfurd lands to Alexander Pringle, surgeon, Kelso (Sas. Rox.). He was succeeded by his son

GEORGE 2

who was born 1641. He wadset an acre of Sharpitlaw. His Testament was registered in 1685 (Test., Peebles). He was succeeded by his son

ROBERT 3

who, having refused to enter heir to his grandfather Robert, and pay a bond for 400 merks granted by him in 1649, and assigned in 1688 by the grantee to Andrew Harvie, had in 1689 his lands of Sharpitlaw adjudicated in favour of Harvie (A. D., Dalrymple). In 1705 Robert still retained the tenement in Kelso. In 1730 his two married sisters Anna and Janet were served heir portioners to him.

NENTHORN, KELSO

Walter Hoppringill, apparently from Hounam, is mentioned in Nenthorn in 1573, also in 1582.

Alexander Pringle in Nenthorn mill and his brother John are quoted in 1609, also his son Walter in 1619. In 1621 his son Andrew was apprenticed with David Pringill, surgeon, Edinburgh. In April 1617 when the parishes of the south-east counties were required to furnish a certain number of horses each to convey King Charles's luggage on 13th May ensuing from Berwick to Dunglass, on his way from London to Edinburgh, William Pringill was appointed Constable for the parish's quota of 10 horses (P. C.). In 1634 the Lords ordain 18 of the tenants in Nenthorn, including Alexander in the Mill, to pay their rents to Sir James Pringle of Galashiels, appointed factor for James Earl of Home in 1631 (A. D., Gibson).

In 1641 Walter Pringill in the Mill, at the horn for not paying certain bonds, has his goods, movable and immovable, escheated, and granted under the Privy Seal to Andrew (P. S.). In 1654 Andrew, surgeon, gets sasine from Andrew Ker of Littledean of an annual rent of £126 furth of his lands of Nenthorn (L. Ch.). In 1659 Alexander Pringill, natural son of Andrew, surgeon, was apprenticed with James Borthwick, surgeon, Edinburgh.

In 1669 Mark Pringle, only son of James, elder brother of Andrew, surgeon, is retoured heir of the said Andrew his uncle,

and in his annual rent of £126 furth of Nenthorn, in which he was given sasine in 1673 by order from Chancery; Mark thereupon giving sasine of the same to Walter, eldest son of Alexander Pringle of Sneep, to whom he had disposed it (L. Ch.). Mark in 1671 had also sold to Alexander Pringle, now surgeon in Kelso, on annual rent of £89 payable by George Pringle of that Ilk. In January 1682 the Lords grant the claim of Mark and Walter Pringle to uplift from 20 tenants in Nenthorn and Andrew Ker of Littledean the rents 1673 to 1680, which the latter had drawn, and they order a messenger-at-arms to pass and poind their readiest movables, and failing that, the ground (A. D., Dalrymple). In 1705 Walter, now an apothecary surgeon in Earlston, assigned his lien over the Nenthorn lands to John Hoppringle of that Ilk. In 1717 the lien was extinguished by Ker of Littledean paying Walter £450, and Walter paying John Hoppringle £480 and some property in Earlston (S. E.)

KELSO

The early Hoppringills in Kelso would be largely from East Teviotdale. In 1567 in the rent rolls of the Abbey among those in the town paying small mails were Robin and Dand. In April 1592 Robert in Sharpitlaw and 4 Hoppringills, and others in Kelso were summoned for treason (A. P.). They had accompanied Francis, sometime Earl of Bothwell, in his attempts to seize King James VI. in Falkland and Holyrood Palaces.

In May 1603 James Pringill and 12 others in Kelso are ordered by the Privy Council to buy, each of them, from Sir Michael Balfour a complete stand of footman's arms, if they are found liable (P. C.). Also in May 1603 was registered the testament and inventory of Margaret Douglas, spouse of James Pringill, who died in December 1602, made by him as administrator to William and Alexander their bairns; inventory £264; debts in by Pringills of Lynton, Tofts, Smailholm, and Alexander Haitlie of Lambden, £410; debts out, John Pringle servant's fee £20, to Robert Pringill, Sharpitlaw, for malt, etc. £630; Free Gear £44 (T. E.).

ALEXANDER

In January 1621 on a complaint by Lord Erskine that a number of tanners refused to receive the instructions of the English tanners brought in by the Lords of Council to teach a better art in tanning leather, some 40, including Alexander Pringill and 5 others in Kelso, 5 in Lauder, and 2 in Earlston, Fans, Legerwood, Langton, and Lintlaw respectively, were denounced rebels for not compearing (P. C.). In 1652 Alexander is granted the escheat of all goods movable and immovable that belonged to James Pringill denounced rebel for not paying certain bonds for which he was conjointly a cautioner. In 1633 Alexander is appointed by the Council Constable for Kelso to take charge of the 56 horses which as a parish it is required to furnish to help convey on a certain day King Charles's luggage from Berwick to Dunglass on his way to Edinburgh (P. C.). In 1663 Agnes and Isabella Pringle, retoured heirs of the late Alexander Pringle in Kelso, sold with consent of their husbands the 7-merk lands in Clifton called Oxnamside, which their father had bought in 1641 (S. E.).

WILLIAM (BREWER)

William Pringle, maltman in Kelso, and his son George in 1659 were witnesses at Stow to a bond granted by George Hoppringile of that Ilk. In 1664 William Pringle, brewer, Kelso, and his 2 daughters, Isabella and Agnes, and their eldest sons, have, on a precept from the Earl of Roxburgh, sasine of certain lands and tenements in Kelso (S. E.). About 1670 William has similar property disponed to him by his brother James, and his spouse Christian Handyside gets sasine of an annual rent of £87. In 1676 William, portioner, and Alexander, Robert, and William Pringle, Kelso, witness there the subscription by the Arbitrators of their decret anent the division of Selkirk Commons (A. P.). William appears to have died by 1678. He had issue, George, his heir; Robert, surgeon; James, notary.

In 1679 Francis Pringle, Bailie of Kelso, brother of Sir Robert of Stitchill, created a commotion in the town by taking the side of the Covenanters, who were collecting to fight for

liberty. On 13th June Francis was committed to prison, and notice sent to the informers against him to come to Edinburgh. On 4th July the case was heard. The King's advocate complained that a considerable party of the rebels having approached the town and stolen several gentlemen's horses and arms with a view to enter it, the Lieutenant of the Militia caused beat the drum for calling them together, yet the said Francis, Bailie of Kelso, did what in him lay to make the town a prey. He, or some other by his direction, did beat the drummer, beat out the drum head, and imprison him. And thereafter some of the town having got notice of the Bailie's intention of betraying it caused ring the common bell, whereupon the said Francis did cause cut the bell rope. Both parties compearing personally, the Lords find Francis Pringle had done wrong in stopping the Militia drum, but in regard to his former good behaviour ordain him to have a reprimand and also to find caution (P. C.).

GEORGE (BAILIE)

In 1659 George Pringle, son of William, brewer, Kelso, married at Edinburgh Anna Livingston. He is mentioned in 1670, and in 1679 gets sasine of $3\frac{1}{2}$ -merk lands in the overfields, and a rig in the crofts. In 1685 George summons George Home of Eccles to pay various bonds granted by his father and assigned to him, amounting now to £6830, and George Home refusing to enter heir to his father, the Lords adjudge the lands and barony of Eccles to belong to George Pringle in satisfaction of his claim (A. D., Durie). In October 1688 the lands of Bankhead, Eccles, are disponed to George Pringle, merchant, by Alexander Pringle, surgeon, Kelso (S. E.). In 1689 George, now Bailie of Kelso, is granted a bond by Charles Earl of Home for £1118, which, with consent of the said Alexander Pringle, he assigns to James Pringle of Rowchester (Test., Lauder). In October 1697 George, Bailie, sitting in judgment in a lawful fenced court, having consulted with several neighbours, enacts that the free burgesses of Selkirk, according to their petition, shall have liberty to buy hides in the land market of Kelso at any time of the day, like as the magistrates of Selkirk declare they will defend the wonted privileges of Kelso in the burgh of Selkirk (C. B.). In 1700 George, Bailie, and Alexander Potts,

Town Clerk, sign the petition to Parliament of 40 heritors of Roxburghshire (A. P.). In 1705 Robert Handysyde, merchant in Edinburgh, retoured heir of the late Robert Handysyde in Kelso, having refused to pay to William Pringle, son of the late George, Bailie of Kelso, his wife Jean Handysyde's tocher of 1000 merks and his elder sister Alison's of 5000 merks, both of which were assigned to him, and a bond for 1000 merks granted by Robert himself, the Lords, on a summons of adjudication, decern the heritages, tenements and others, reversions, rents, etc., in Kelso to belong to William Pringle in satisfaction of his claim (A. D., Dalrymple). Robert Pringle, writer in Edinburgh, another son of George, Bailie of Kelso, appears first in the office of Roger Oswald, W.S., in 1724. He is mentioned two or three times afterwards. He died in March 1747. By his will, for the love he bore to his nephew Robert Pringle, writer in Kelso, he bequeathed to him his whole heritable and movable goods, his house near the Fountain Well, and another in James Court, Edinburgh, his loving spouse Jean Haitlie to have the liferent of the two houses with the plenishing and £50 sterling yearly. He left to his three sisters legacies of £30 yearly, and £50 sterling to each of the seven children of his deceased brother William, the five children of the deceased George Adams, his nephew John son of Charles Waldie, his niece Elizabeth daughter of William Chatto, the Orphan Hospital, Edinburgh, and the S.P.C.K. (T. E., 1750).

In 1793 at Kelso died Mrs Pringle, widow of Robert Pringle, writer there.

ROBERT (SURGEON)

in Kelso, another son of William, brewer, and brother of George, bailie of Kelso, was born in 1655, and died in 1684. His testament and inventory, made by himself so far, and by his relict Agnes Pringle as one of the Tutors to their children, William, John, and Isabel: inventory, drugs and gear in his shop £600, horse £30, plenishing £100, total £730; debts in, owing by some 82 clients, including James Lord Cranston £33, the Laird of Mainhouse £199, of Linton £35, of Kimmerghame £100, Eccles £65, Soutra (David Pringle?) £90, Lady Littledean £36, etc., total £1004; debts out, to each of his three sisters £333, etc.; free gear £1280. He appointed his spouse and

brother George to be Tutors, and Sir Robert Pringle of Stitchill, Robert Handysyde, merchant, and James Pringle, notary, to be Overseers to his children (Test., Peebles).

JAMES (NOTARY)

was another son of William, brewer, Kelso, and was born in 1656. In 1679 he is quoted along with his brother George. He had sasine of certain land in Kelso in 1682, and he appears as the notary in about a dozen transactions. His son William, who appears along with him in 1680, succeeded him as a notary, acting as such at the sasine of George Pringle in Greenknow in 1699.

CLIFTON

MARK 1

MARK PRINGLE in Sprouston (on Tweed) first appears in the records as a witness in 1623, in May and June, at the sasines of George Pringill of Sharpitlaw in the Eckfurd kirklands, and of Dand Pringill in £3 lands in the east part of Clifton (S. E.), and in 22nd July, as servitor of Robert, Earl of Roxburgh, to whom the King confirms the 11 merk lands on the east side of Clifton, resigned to him by Dand Pringill of Hounam, and eldest son, Dand, also the £5 lands in the barony of Clifton resigned to him by John Pringill, portioner of Clifton (G. S.). (See the Tofts and Bents.) Mark Pringill of Easter Clifton and his spouse, Jonet, daughter of Mr William Bennet, parson of Ancrum, had issue:—

1. Robert, his heir.
2. Andrew, apprenticed in 1642 to John Rutherford, merchant, Edinburgh.
3. Jonet, marr. Thomas Scott of Todrig.

ROBERT 1

In April 1644 Robert Pringle, portioner of Clifton, was retoured heir of his father Mark's lands in the eastern part thereof. In April 1648 he was appointed a Commissioner of War for Roxburghshire (during the Civil War) (A, P.). In 1656 Robert added to his lands in the east side of Clifton by acquiring from James Pringle his lands there and his two merk lands, and in warrandice his 8 merk lands in the west side of Clifton (S. E.). (See the Bents). In September 1662 Robert, in order to be included in the Act of Indemnity passed after the Restoration, 1660, had to pay a fine of £1200. In August 1662, he was one of eight persons commissioned to try eight confessed witches

in the parish of Bowden (P. C.). In December the Privy Council appointed the Earls of Roxburgh and Haddington and 13 persons in Roxburghshire—including Robert—and 6 in Selkirkshire, to be a Commission, or any 5 of them, to apprehend the moss troopers, thieves, and lawless persons of the southern counties, with power to carry hackbuts and other arms for the purpose, constitute an assize, swear in officers of the court—to be held at Jedburgh or Selkirk, and pay escheats and unlaws to the Treasurer (P. C.). Robert reappears on this Commission in 1665 and 1669. In 1663 he was appointed a J.P. for Roxburghshire. In 1663 he adds to his Clifton property a 20s. and 2 merk land, acquired from James Pringle. In 1674 John Ker, who owned $7\frac{1}{2}$ merk lands in Clifton, having questioned the boundary between his lands and Robert's as determined by the arbitrators, the Lords found it correct in all points (A. D., Durie). In August 1674 at Kelso Henry Ker of Linton resigned in favour of Robert various lands in Linton, including the Park, amounting to £22 land (S. Rox.). In 1676, as a member of the Commission anent the division of Selkirk Common, he signed their decree arbitral at Kelso. In 1679 Robert acquired 4 merk lands in Clifton, and was granted a royal charter of all and whole the lands thereof, which was ratified by Parliament on 6th September 1681.

In March 1683 was registered Robert's testament and inventory, showing lying money £2333, annual rents £1947, and rents and victual due by tenants, etc., total £7884; by his latter will, subscribed at Kelso on September 1682, before James Pringle, notary, etc., he appointed as Tutor to his son and heir Mark, his brother Andrew, and failing him, his nephew Walter Scott fear of Todrig, and as his advisors Sir William Bennet of Grubet, Thomas Scott of Todrig, and sons Walter and William; duplicates to be made of his writs, and the writs to be put in the charter chest (which contained his bond of provision to his daughter Janet for 15,000 merks), the chest to be kept by his brother Andrew, and the key by his nephew Walter Scott: he left legacies to Thomas, son of Walter Rutherford of Capehope, and two servants, and to James Pringle in Clifton and his wife, a pension of £15 and a certain amount of victual yearly for life (T., Peebles).

Robert and his spouse Christian, daughter of Sir Walter

Murray of Livingston (brother of Patrick, first Lord Elibank), whom he married in 1660, had issue:—

1. Mark, his heir.
2. Janet, marr. her cousin Andrew Pringle.
3. Margaret, died in August 1683.

MARK 2

who succeeded, survived his father, Robert, a very short time, dying in August 1685, unmarried. His testament and inventory, made on behalf of his sister Janet by his uncle Andrew, was somewhat like his father's, his estate being given as £6046.

ANDREW

succeeded his nephew Mark, as next heir male.

In October 1685 George Murray, Lieutenant of the King's Guard, who had an order from the Privy Council to apprehend the person of Janet Pringle on 21st September last, finding that she had retired out of the way, got an order against Andrew Pringle, her uncle, to produce her; but he cleared himself by oath of having being concerned in putting her away. Murray argued that she should be exhibited. As a relative he had an interest in seeing this done, and Andrew Pringle, who had not acted very well toward his deceased brother, was ill-fitted to take charge of the niece. Andrew was ordered on pain of 10,000 merks to bring his niece before the Council before the 5th November, and to make sure of him he was put in prison. It was however soon ascertained that the young lady (aged 20) had gone over the Border with her boy cousin, Andrew's eldest son (aged 13), and been married to him by a regular English clergyman. In these circumstances it became needless for Murray to proceed with his action, and he made a contract with Andrew whereby for 7000 merks he agreed to withdraw all opposition. All offence to the laws of the country by so improper a marriage was soon after effaced by a fine of 500 merks imposed on the young couple (*Fountainhall's Hist. Notices*).

In 1687 Andrew, his eldest son Robert and spouse Janet, got sasine on a precept from Chancery of the lands of Clifton

and the £22 lands of Linton, at the Park, the principal messuage, certain lands being reserved to Janet in liferent as heir of line of her father Robert (S. E.). In 1689 Andrew is appointed a Commissioner for ordering the Militia, then being called together; also for Supply, which office he held till 1704 (A. P.). In 1695 on a bond for 9000 merks granted by Andrew Ker, younger, of Linton, he got sasine of an annual rent furth of other lands of Linton; and in 1699 a royal charter of the same on their resignation by the said Andrew (P. S.). In 1700 the heritors of Roxburghshire petitioned Parliament anent several matters, including the conferring of some special mark of favour upon the Company trading to Africa and the Indies, whereby they might be enabled to establish and support the Colony of Caledonia; of the Pringles subscribing being Andrew of Clifton, John, Advocate, and George, bailie of Kelso (A. P.).

On 4th October 1701 Andrew bought for his second son John the estate of Haining, Selkirk, from Andrew Riddell for 63,000 merks (C. B.).

Andrew, who died before September 1710, and his wife Violet, daughter of John Rutherford of Edgerston, had issue:—

1. Robert, his heir.
2. John of Haining.
3. Mark, British Consul, and of Crichton.
4. Barbara, marr. in 1703, James Nasmyth of Dawick; having by the contract a liferent of 2000 merks furth of the estate after his decease.
5. Jean, marr. Thomas Douglas of Cavers.
6. Margaret, unmarried, died at Edinburgh in 1749.
7. Christian, unmarried, died at Edinburgh in 1753.

ROBERT 2

In 1723 Robert Pringle of Clifton and his brother John of Haining, have sasine of an annual rent of £1000 sterling furth of the lands and barony of Cavers (S. E.). In 1727 and 1729 sasine of annual rents corresponding to 18,000 and 24,000 merks, respectively, are granted furth of the lands and barony of Clifton.

Robert died in June 1754. By his first wife, his cousin Janet Pringle, he had issue:—

1. Robert, only son and heir.
2. Elizabeth, eldest daughter, marr. in 1766 Robert, 4th son of William Elliot of Harwood (Tancred).
3. Margaret, unmarr., died at Jedburgh in 1771 (S. M.).
4. Barbara, unmarr., died at Edinburgh in 1780 (S. M.).

Robert when upwards of fifty years of age, marr., 2nd, Margaret, eldest daughter of George Rutherford of Fairnington “clandestinely, and to the surprise of his children,” says a relative.

ROBERT 3

In April 1755 Robert Pringle of Clifton was served heir to his father Robert in parts of the lands of Clifton and Linton. In 1760 he made an entail of his lands of Clifton, Linton, and Prioraw, first on the heirs of his body, then on the several sons of his uncle Lord Haining, then on the heirs male of his uncle Mark Pringle of Crichton, and failing them on a series of substitutes, beginning with his eldest sister Mrs Elliot of Harwood (Burke).

In a dispute between Robert and his tenant in Linton mill and the Duke of Roxburgh and his tenant in Caverton mill anent the cauld and the two sluices on the Kale, the former appeal from the finding of the Court of Session to the House of Lords, 1767.

Robert, who was unmarried, died at the Park, Linton, on 5th August 1778 (S. M.). He was succeeded by his cousin John Pringle, second son of Lord Haining.

JOHN, LORD HAINING

John Pringle, second son of Andrew of Clifton and Violet Rutherford, was called to the bar in 1698, and got early into good practice. In 1701 his father bought for him the lands of Haining, with the place, lake, woods, and pertinents, resigned by Andrew Riddell. In May 1702 he succeeded Sir James Murray of Philiphaugh as M.P. for Selkirkshire. He voted 28 times in Parliament on motions relating to the Act of Union

with England. After the Union he represented Selkirkshire in the British Parliament till July 1729, when he was raised to the bench of the Court of Session as Lord Haining.

Lord Haining's relations with the neighbouring burgh of Selkirk was not very amicable through his asserting the Duke of Douglas's rights to a jurisdiction of Regality within the burgh, in order to control the elections to the Council and the Magistracy. In 1741 his son Andrew was a Candidate for the Council, but failed to get in. On one occasion the lairds' partisans with Andrew seized some of the opposite faction as they were going home at night, detained them in neighbours' houses, and, deriding the bailies who came to set them free, refused to disperse though the Riot Act was read. The Council, sensible that such practices were designed to destroy freedom of election, took action at law, resulting in the Duke being ordered to cease troubling the burgh (C. B.).

Lord Haining died in Edinburgh on 19th August 1754 in the eightieth year of his age. His testament dative and inventory were given up by his widow, only executrix, as by her marriage contract he invested 12,000 merks and her tocher of 18,000 merks in lands or other securities, so that she should have 2000 merks in liferent, the right thereof to descend to their sons, failing whom to their daughters in succession, the eldest to marry a gentleman of the name of Pringle (T. E.).

Lord Haining, who died at Hawkhill, Edinburgh, in May 1764, and his spouse Anne (daughter of Sir James Murray of Philiphaugh), had issue:—

1. Andrew, Lord Alemoor.
2. John of Haining.
3. Robert, Doctor, Jamaica, died in October 1775 at Philadelphia (S. M.).
4. Anne, marr. Robert Rutherford of Fairnilee.
5. Helen, unmarr., died at Edinburgh in September 1808 (S. M.).
6. Violet, unmarr., died in George Square, Edinburgh, in April 1821, aged 95 (S. M.).

ANDREW, LORD ALEMOOR

Andrew Pringle, eldest son of Lord Haining, did not take up his father's succession to Haining, as the affairs were embarrassed, but allowed it to pass by purchase to his younger brother John. In 1740 he was admitted advocate at the Bar. In 1751, after a short term as Sheriff-depute in Wigtownshire, he was transferred to the same office in Selkirkshire. In 1757 as a lay elder of the General Assembly he defended the Rev. John Home, the author of *Douglas*, and also the Rev. Dr Carlyle before the Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale when arraigned for his attendance at the performance of that play in an Edinburgh theatre. In June 1759 he was raised to the Bench as Lord Ale Moor, the title being taken from an estate he had acquired in Selkirkshire.

In October 1769 he retired from the Bench and was granted a yearly pension.

Dr Somerville in his *Life and Times*, says that Lord Ale Moor was the most admired speaker at the Scottish Bar in the middle of the last century, and that he had never been surpassed by any at the Bar or on the Bench since that period; and other testimonies are to the same effect.

Lord Ale Moor married his cousin Violante, daughter of Mark Pringle, British Consul in Spain. She died in 1753 leaving no children. He did not marry again, his sisters Helen and Violet, whom he nominated executors of his will, apparently keeping house for him at Hawkhill, east Edinburgh, where he died in January 1776. "When the funeral went up," wrote Mrs Cockburn, "the whole Canongate was lined with people in the attitude of sorrow, and not a word but deepest silence."

Among the MSS. in the British Museum are several of his letters, and a marble bust of him among those surrounding the Hall in the Court of Session, Edinburgh.

JOHN OF HAINING AND CLIFTON

John Pringle, second son of John Lord Haining, having made an ample fortune as a merchant in Madeira, succeeded to Haining on his father's death in 1754, and relieved it of its embarrassments. After he had retired from business he lived

many years on his property, where he was a most useful and public spirited county gentleman. On the death of his cousin Robert Pringle of Clifton he was served heir to him in 1780, and assumed the designation of Pringle of Clifton with the arms of the elder branch of the family undifferenced. He was M.P. for Selkirkshire from 1765 till 1786. John died in July 1792, unmarried, and was buried in Morebattle churchyard.

In 1793 John's Will and inventory was given up by Mark Pringle of Fairnilee and Thomas Tod, W.S., the only accepting executors: "In the first place I bequeath to my reputed natural son John Pringle, now in India as a Writer in the Hon. East India Co.'s service, and to his children or assigns, whom failing, to Mark Pringle of Fairnilee my grand-nephew and his heirs or assigns, £500 sterling . . . which I leave to my said natural son as a remembrance of me, besides the £2000 advanced by me to him, and over and above the £10,000 sterling lately remitted by me to him in India by the hands of David Scott in London, and over and above my advances for his education and outfit; and I bequeath to Anne Gunter alias Williamson, now at Peatheath near Uxbridge, Middlesex, £100 sterling, over and above the £200 sterling yearly for life out of my estate of Haining; to my principal servant, Robert Simpson £300, to my late servant Margaret Rossendale an annuity of £40 sterling, to my executors 20 guineas each for a ring, and all the rest of my estate within Gt. Britain, Madeira, or elsewhere to the said Mark Pringle of Fairnilee and his heirs or assigns" (T. E.). Subscribed at Edinburgh on 25th December 1790. Two days afterwards he added a codicil bequeathing to Colonel Robert Pringle £3000, and in April 1791 a second revoking the bequest, the Colonel refusing to be an executor. For the Colonel's career, see *The Army*; and for John the natural son's, see the *East India Co.*

MARK OF CRICHTON (CONSUL IN SPAIN)

Mark was the youngest son of Andrew Pringle of Clifton, and brother of Lord Haining. On 3rd October 1707 was fought the duel between him and Walter Scott of Raeburn. His brother had just been returned for Selkirkshire to the first British Parliament. It is said that on 2nd October a meeting

for the transaction of county business had been followed by a dinner at which there was the usual amount of heavy drinking. It was at a time when party feeling ran high in Scotland, there being deep and bitter differences as to the treaty of union just then coming into operation. So that there was material enough for an outburst of antagonism between two hotheads of opposite parties. Both men were young, Scott being only 24, although already married and a father. The contest was fought with swords in a field near the town, and Raeburn was killed; the scene of the tragedy being ever since known as Raeburn's Meadow. Mark Pringle escaped abroad, and became a merchant in Spain. Before 1736 he had become British Consul at Seville and San Lucar (Chambers).

In 1737 Mark bought from James, son and heir of James Justice, Clerk of the Scottish Parliament, the estate of Crichton with its famous Castle. This James, following a fancy of the time, being a great tulip grower, for a rare specimen of which he would give £50 and more, retired in reduced circumstances to Oxton, Lauderdale, where he built the house Justice Hall (Kay's Portraits, vol. 1).

In 1758 Mark left Spain and lived in London the rest of his days, and there he died in June 1761 (S. M.). He had issue:—

By his first wife, Miss Strachan of Thornton, Kincardine—

1. John, his heir.
2. Margaret.
3. Violante, marr. her cousin Lord Alemoor.

By his second wife, Veronica Rennie—

4. Robert, Lieut.-Colonel (see The Army).
5. Andrew, Captain, Indian Army (see The Army).
6. Mark.

JOHN OF CRICHTON

John of Crichton continued to be extensively engaged in mercantile transactions till the house with which he was connected failed. He was then forced to part with his lands, and his father-in-law Robert Rutherford of Fairnilee, whose eldest daughter he had married in 1752, being involved along

with him, had to sell some of his estate. Hence the lyric, "I've seen the smiling of Fortune beguiling," by John's sister-in-law Mrs Cockburn.

John, late of Crichton, died in Fairnilee in April 1782. He had issue:—

1. Mark, Advocate.
2. Anne.

MARK OF FAIRNILEE, HAINING AND CLIFTON

Mark, son of John of Crichton and Anne Rutherford, was trained to the bar, and was admitted Advocate in 1777, but did not practise long. In 1782 he was appointed deputy Judge Advocate, and Clerk of the Courts Martial, Scotland. In 1786 he was served heir to his maternal grandfather in Fairnilee, and in 1792 succeeded his grand-uncle John in Clifton and Haining. He was M.P. for Selkirkshire from 1786 till 1802.

Mark died at Bath in April 1812, aged 58 (S. M.). By his wife Anne Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Chalmers of Larbert, whom he married in 1795 (G. M.), he had issue:—

1. John, his heir.
2. Robert of Fairnilee.
3. Margaret-Violet, marr. Archibald Douglas of Adderston.

JOHN OF HAINING AND CLIFTON

John Pringle succeeded his father Mark as a minor in 1812. In October 1813 he matriculated at Christchurch College, Oxford. In 1813 he was served heir in the baronies of Haining and Clifton, and in 1822 heir general to his remote cousins Lord Alemoor and John Pringle of Haining. In February 1817 he entered the army as a Cornet in the 7th Dragoons, and after 2½ years' service as Lieut. retired at the reduction in 1819 on half pay. In 1819-20 he was M.P. for the Selkirk group of burghs.

He died, unmarried, on 6th May 1831 and was buried in Morebattle churchyard. He had gone on 4th May along with his brother Robert to fish in Headshaw Loch, a distance of three or four miles from the Haining. His brother preferred to walk home, so he returned with a servant in his gig. On coming to

a gate close to the house the boy alighted to open it, and on doing so Mr Pringle touched the pony with his whip, which caused it to give a bound forward, which threw him violently against a stone wall, rendering him insensible. He remained in that state until the second day thereafter when he died. "His funeral was the largest ever seen in Selkirk up to that time. Having made use of his abilities to further the public weal, and of his wealth to help the poor, he was greatly lamented" (C. B.).

In 1794 Mark Pringle had set about building the mansion which overlooks the loch. Originally it was built of the dull local whinstone; but when John came home from the Continent he had it encased in white freestone, and added architectural features to give it the appearance of an Italian villa. The daring experiment was successful.

"During Mr Pringle's time the people of Selkirk were admitted freely to the Haining grounds, where they revelled in the attractions not only of scenery and art, but of an extensive menagerie of wild animals" (C. B.).

Sir Walter Scott in his *Journal* makes several references to John—"12 Oct. 1825. Young Pringle of Haining has brought a bear to teach us manners, and a wolf to instruct us in moderation. 6 Oct. 1826, Clifton and young Whytbank dined with us. 8 Jan. 1827, the Scotts of Harden and John Pringle of Clifton dined here, and we got on very well. On 20 April 1829 went to Haining. Time has at last touched the beautiful Mrs Pringle. I wonder he was not ashamed of himself for spoiling so fine a form. But what cares he."

ROBERT OF HAINING AND CLIFTON

Robert Pringle of Fairnilee succeeded his brother John in the estates of Haining and Clifton. Like his brother he joined the 7th Hussars, appearing as Cornet in July 1819, and Captain 1826 till 1834. He represented Selkirkshire in the first Parliament after the Reform Act, but at the general election in 1835 failed to hold the seat against his former opponent Alexander Pringle of Whytbank.

Robert died at the Haining on 15th December 1842, aged 44, unmarried. He was the last male Pringle of Haining and

Clifton. It was written of him during life, "this gentleman maintains the same high reputation for public spirit, generosity, and interest in the welfare of his tenants which have distinguished his ancestors."

On the walls in Morebattle Church there are memorials to the last four Pringles of Clifton and Haining and Violet daughter of Lord Haining.

MARGARET-VIOLET,

only sister of the last two lairds, succeeded to the two estates of Haining and Fairnilee.

According to the entail made by Robert Pringle of Clifton in 1760 and 1776 the estate of Clifton was, after litigation, in the beginning of 1845, adjudged to R. K. Elliot of Harwood, as descendant and heir of the entailer's sister, Elizabeth Pringle.

Margaret-Violet married Archibald Douglas of Adderston, near Hawick. He died in 1860, and she in 1868, leaving an only daughter *Anna-Elizabeth Douglas*, who married *John Pattison* in Melrose, and died in March 1898, having by her Will, made in 1875, nominated him as her successor in the lands and baronies of Fairnilee and Haining, whom failing, Andrew Seth, son of Smith K. Seth and Margaret Little, his wife, Edinburgh, who, on succeeding to the estates in 1898 assumed the name Andrew Seth Pringle-Pattison, a name which, as Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Edinburgh University 1891 to 1919, LL.D., D.C.L., and by his Philosophical writings, he has since rendered famous.

MOREBATTLE PARISH

In the 18th century the Pringles continued numerous on Bowmont Water. The parish registers show some ten families of the surname: including Andrew, tenant in Attonburn; John, tenant in Cliftoncote; and William, tenant in Sourhope, "an eminent stock farmer," to whom his son Andrew, tenant in Kersmains, was served heir in 1817.

CRAIGLEITH OR NEWHALL

WILLIAM

IN 1484 several Kers and East Teviotdales had leases of steads in Ettrick Forest, and in 1485 and 1492 appear William Hoppringle and his son Alexander as paying for Craigleith £6, two marts, a bow cow, and 20 lambs, the usual rent at the time for a stead. In 1499, for ploughing and sowing in Craigleith, William has a fine of 10 sheep remitted to him.

William appears also to have been the Constable of Cessford Castle whose history as such is given under East Teviotdale (which see).

ROBERT 1

In April 1510 Robert, who had been associated with his late grandfather in the lease of Craigleith in 1499, was granted the lands in feu, for the yearly duty of £26, and the same sum for new infeftments (E. R.). As there is no further mention of Robert we conclude that, like so many of his relatives, he fell at Flodden three years later, 9th September 1513. He left issue:—

1. Alexander, his heir.
2. George.

ALEXANDER

In 1541, after probably a long minority, Craigleith is recorded as occupied by Alexander Hoppringill; also Williamhope in the Ward of Yarrow is claimed by him for £24 yearly (E. R.). In 1555 Craigleith, which was held by him in feu, is now let by him as to one half to Walter Riddell of that Ilk for £13½ yearly, redeemable for 140 merks (E. R.). Also in 1555 Alexander and his son George are convicted of maltreating David, son of Alexander Hoppringill of Trinlyknowe whilst

tending his father's cattle in the haugh of Caddon water, and as a fine have to pay £20 to the Controller (T. A.).

In 1563 Cranston of that Ilk and Alexander and his son George find caution to underlie the law at the next ayre at Selkirk, the former for slaying three cattle on Williamhope belonging to the latter; and the latter for convoking the lieges and slaying eleven cattle on Hawthorn adjoining, pertaining to the former, and mutilating John Scott of his right arm (P. C. T.). In 1565 the Controller summoned James, brother of John Cranston of that Ilk, and Alexander, whom he had warned to vacate Williamhope, and the Lords order both to remove (A. D.) Alexander had issue:—

1. George, his heir.
2. Robert, who had a son, George, legitimised in 1577.
3. Catherine, marr. Laurence Symson of Craighouse, near Edinburgh, whose initials, L. S. and C. P., 1565, are on the old doorway.

GEORGE 1

In 1569 John Scott in Catslack sued George Hoppringill of Craigleith for payment of the £60 awarded to him by the decret arbitral in 1563 for his mutilation by him and the late Alexander his father, and the said George not having compeared at a time long bypast, nor now, the Lords direct officers of arms to pass, apprise, and poind his movable goods, and failing these, his lands, to the avail of the said £60 (A. D.). In 1577 Patrick Dods in Yair sues George for payment for the 18 cows at £9 per head of the 26 cattle taken by him from Williamhope in November 1559; the Lords grant Dods letters to summon witnesses. In 1581 George appears as a cautioner, and in 1582 as a witness for James Hoppringill of that Ilk, and in 1586 sits at Selkirk on the retour of James Hoppringill of Smailholm.

1587 the King grants anew in feu to George the lands of Craigleith with the fortalice for a yearly duty of 40 merks (G. S.),

1591 and 1594 George finds caution for himself, and becomes cautioner for others.

In 1597 George Pringill, younger, of Newhall, subscribes the bond of manrent between the Pringills (see Smailholm).

In 1597 the King grants to James Pringill of Smailholm and his heirs male bearing the cognomen and arms of Pringill the lands of Craigleith, then called Newhall, with fortalice, etc., which George Pringill, senior, with consent of George his son and heir-apparent, resigned, and which had become the King's because the said George convicted of offences was fugitive from the law (G. S.). In June 1601 a contract was made between the said James Pringill and George, younger, of Newhall whereby he binds him to set in feu to the said George, three years after the decease of his father, George, senior, on payment to him of 3000 merks, the lands of Craigleith, and enter him therein gratis: witnesses, Andrew Ker of Linton, etc. (S. W.).

George, who died apparently in 1602, had issue:—

1. George, his heir.
2. Robert, first of Stitchill.
3. John, who died before 1627, when his son James was apprenticed with T. Paterson, Tailor, Edinburgh.
4. Thomas.

GEORGE 2

In July 1605 a feu charter of the lands of Craigleith, in implement of the above-mentioned contract, was granted to George by the said James Pringill, for payment to him of a yearly duty of 41 merks (S. E.) In 1606 the said James Pringill is surety for George in 1000 merks, and for his brother John in 400, and conversely George is surety for him and three other Pringills in similar amounts, not to harm Robert Tait in Stitchill (P. C.). In 1609 George Young, who in 1600 had sold to George for £100 a horse which was afterwards found to have been stolen from Friarshiel, was ordained by the Lords to pay to John Pringill, George's brother and assignee, the price of the horse, with £100 in satisfaction of the theft, and half a merk per day, since the first challenge, for profit and hiregang (A. D.). In 1623 George subscribes the Report on the poor and on sturdy beggars sent by Sir James Pringill, Sheriff of Selkirkshire, to the Privy Council.

In 1628 William, George's son, witnesses the contract between

John Gordon of Lochinvar and Robert Pringill of Baitingbush whereby the former sold to latter the lands of Stitchill (S. W.).

In 1631 James, eldest son of George, and Mariota daughter of James Pringill of Muirhouse, Stow, now his spouse, get sasine of Craigleith, alias Newhall—the Knowes excepted—to hold in feu from Sir James Pringle for a yearly duty of 23 merks, and in 1646 John Pringill, son of the late Sir James, disposed the lands to him (S. W.).

In 1649 George of Newhall and Walter Pringle of Greenknowe, as nearest of kin on the father's side to Robert Pringle second of Stitchill, take part in choosing curators for him (A. D.). Also in 1649 in the Act of Parliament for putting the kingdom in a state of defence, James, younger, of Newhall is nominated a Commissioner of war for Selkirkshire: and Isabella Walker, now spouse of James, gets sasine of certain lands (S. E.). In 1653 George, as father and heir of his son the late James, is ordained to pay a certain bond granted by him in 1640 (A. D.).

George and his spouse Margaret Ker (of Linton) had issue:—

1. James, fear, who predeceased him.
2. Robert, in Caverton.
3. George, in 1629 apprenticed with David Pringill, Surgeon, Edinburgh.
4. William, and his spouse Marion Currie, had a son James, born 1642.
5. Thomas.

JAMES (FEAR)

who probably died at the battle of Dunbar or Worcester, had issue by his first spouse, Mariota:—

1. Robert, his heir, born 1644.
2. Margaret, born 1635.
3. Christian, born 1642.
4. By his second spouse Isabella, a daughter Agnes.

ROBERT 2

In 1665 Robert Pringle of Newhall appears in the list of parishioners of Stow summoned to pay the teinds to the Archbishop (A. D.). In 1666 he was infeted by Sir William Scott of Harden, now the superior, in Craigleith and Newhall

as heir of his grandfather the late George; the instrument of sasine being registered by John Walker, writer, Edinburgh. In March 1667 he granted a proxy for resigning Newhall and Hutt in Caverton in the hands of his superior in favour of himself and his heirs male, whom failing, in favour of Robert Pringle of Stitchill and his heirs male (S. W.). Dying a few weeks later at the age of 23, he was succeeded by his uncle Robert.

ROBERT 3

On 1st June 1667 Robert Pringle in Caverton, now of Newhall, heir of his late brother James, fear thereof, with consent of his son and heir apparent Robert, disposes the lands of Newhall and his rights to the teinds thereof, to Robert Pringle of Stitchill; which disposition he and Margaret, Christian, and Agnes Pringle, daughters of the said late James, and nearest heirs to the lands, with their husbands' consent, ratify in August 1672 (S. W.).

In 1673 Sir William Scott grants Robert Pringle of Stitchill to pay the feu duty of Newhall directly to the Crown instead of to himself (S. W.).

STITCHILL

ROBERT

ROBERT PRINGLE, first of Stitchill, was a son of George 1 of Newhall. He was born apparently in 1581. He appears in the Records in 1605, 1606, and 1613 as being granted the escheats of persons put to the horn for failing to find caution; and in 1608 as a servitor (clerk) of Gideon Murray of Elibank, then chamberlain to Walter Lord Scott of Buccleuch, and in 1613 appointed Treasurer-depute of Scotland. On 9th June 1613 Sir Gideon wrote to the Steward of Annandale that he was enquiring into the alleged interference with casualties falling to the Stewartry by Robert Pringill, "who is the man who hath charge of collecting the Border fines and other casualties of that kind within the bounds of the Border Commission," and would determine what belonged to the Stewartry and what to the Treasury (Laing, MSS.).

In March 1622 the Earls of Nithsdale and Buccleuch and John Murray of Lochmaben, entrusted with the charge and oversight of the late Borders, viz., the shires of Berwick, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, and Dumfries, and the Stewartries of Annandale and Kirkcudbright, appointed ten persons each, including Robert Pringill by the Earl of Buccleuch, to act under them; who having been presented and allowed, the Lords ordained an Act to be passed to warrant them in their proceedings, and notice thereof to be proclaimed at all the market crosses of the said shires, so that none could pretend ignorance thereof (P. C.). In May 1622 at Dumfries Syme Armstrong appeared before the Commission of the middle shires, and acted himself that, if within eight days he did not find caution to Robert Pringill, bailie to the Earl of Buccleuch to underlie the law at the next justice court, he would with his own consent be denounced fugitive and outlaw (P. C.).

In August 1622 at the justice court, Jedburgh, Geordie Armstrong, called Archie's Geordie, was cleansed of the theft of seven sheep from Baitingbus, pertaining to Robert Pringill there (P. C.). At the same court on 28th August, 19 persons convicted of theft, reset of theft, or others, were condemned to be hanged, 9 to be burnt on the cheek with the common burning-iron of Jedburgh, and 6 to be banished to the Low Countries not to return on pain of death; and on 30th August, 22 more to be hanged, and 10 to remain in jail during the Council's pleasure.

In April 1623 at the justice court at Jedburgh 27 persons are declared fugitives or outlaws, and 11 lairds were fined £100 each for non-compearance as jurymen, and ordered to pay the same to H.M.'s Treasurer for Scotland, or to Robert Pringill of Baitingbus his depute for uplifting the fines and casualties of the said courts; and the Lords of Council are requested to direct letters of horning against them, whereupon the said Robert asked instruments and acts of court (P. C.).

In December 1625 William Ker of Linton and his son Andrew acknowledge the receipt from Robert of 2500 merks in gold and silver, which they promise to repay before Whitsuntide next, and to infest him in certain lands in Clifton; done in the office of Robert Pringill, W.S., Edinburgh (S. Rox).

On 26th April 1628 a contract is made betwixt John Gordon of Lochinvar, with consent of John Belsches on the one part, and Robert Pringill in Baitingbus on the other, whereby the former disposes to the latter the lands and barony of Stitchill, for which Robert binds him to pay to the said John Gordon 90,000 merks Scots by Whitsuntide next—44,000 of it to be applied to the redemption of Sir Lewis Craig's wadset, and 14,000 of David Murray's: sasine given on 3rd December following: witnesses to contract, William Pringill in Newhall, etc. (S. W.). Thus this John Gordon, who was served heir to his father only a month before, could not, as has been alleged, have given the price got for Stitchill to the Duke of Buckingham, for after paying these wadsets the price was pretty well gone. In June following Robert got a decree of removal against the tenants of Stitchill—66 in number—apparently a legal formality of the time preliminary to granting fresh leases. According to

Robert's charter the lands were held of the King for the payment yearly of a pair of gilt spurs (G. S.). In 1632 he bought certain other lands in Stitchill for 5000 merks Scots (S. W.).

In 1632 of the lands forfeited by Francis, Earl of Bothwell, Dinlaybyre, Larriston and Howden, in Liddesdale, were possessed by Robert (P. C.).

On 31st August 1632 at Newark Castle a contract of marriage was made between John Pringill, eldest son of Robert and Margaret Scott, natural daughter of Walter, first Earl of Buccleuch. The Earl brought up together, at the Castle, six legitimate and five illegitimate children. Of the latter William Scott became laird of Mangerton, and John of Gorrenberry, while Janet brought a tocher of 4000 merks to her husband, Scott of Foulshiels. The Earl, by way of finding employment for his fellow Borderers at this time, had taken over a detachment of them to Holland as auxiliaries of the Dutch in their war with the Spaniards, while he himself returned home at intervals. In January 1633 at Morpeth he wrote: "Intending shortly to pass furth of Scotland to England and Holland, I have subscribed these presents (his latter Will) before these witnesses, John Pringill of Stitchill, Patrick and Walter Scott, and Wm. Tunno, our servitors" (S. B.). In July 1633 Robert wrote to the Earl as to his dealings with certain freebooters. The Armstrongs and others of Liddesdale had not entirely given up their predatory habits. He had apprehended Archie Armstrong of Hollows for the theft of a cow; but could find no jail in which to put him. Rearrested by his son-in-law (John Ogle?), Archie was now a prisoner in Carlisle jail; but he had bound himself that no tenant on his Lordship's lands should appear as a complainer in England. He was sorry he did not know of his Lordship's departure from Scotland till three days after. He had received his letter. He had written to him twice, but one letter had been returned, and the other had evidently miscarried. "I am now forced to leave Esk, and come to Stitchill to dwell," and he hopes his Lordship will consider what ease he may dispose for him in his service, and he entreats him to stay at home and leave off all other service (S. B.). Earl Walter died in London in November following, 1633, and was succeeded by his son Francis.

In 1636 Robert and two others, equally between them, get sasine of the Earl of Home's lands under reversion for 50,000 merks (S. W.). In 1639, along with his son John, he gets sasine of the Earl of Home's lands of Hardie's Mill and Homebyres also along with his son Walter of the lands of West Gordon (S. E.). In 1639 he is one of the two M.P.'s for Roxburghshire, and often appointed to the Committees. In a deposition with regard to Archie Armstrong, an outlaw, whom he met openly in Langholm, Robert stated that he was 60 years of age, and had been Bailie of the Debateable lands to Lord Buccleuch for 25 years (S. B.).

In November 1642 the Lords of Council appoint a justice court to be held on 1st February at Jedburgh, and another on 15th February at Dumfries, whither it is very necessary to bring the depredators and thieves (88 names follow) to underlie punishment; for which purpose full power is given to the Earls of Buccleuch, Dumfries and Queensberry, and 27 other persons, including Robert Pringill of Stitchill, to convocate the lieges, take and enter them at the courts, using fire, siege, and all kinds of force, and exonerating them from all liability they may incur there-through; the commission to endure till the last day of February (P. C.).

In 1643 Robert was appointed a collector for Roxburghshire of the money to be raised for the support of the Scottish army in Ireland; also a Commissioner of War for Roxburgh and Berwick shires (A. P.). In 1648 Robert, having been repaid by the Earl of Lothian the 20,000 merks lent on Hadden, renounces the lands (S. E.).

Robert died in May 1649. By his spouse Catherine Hamilton he had issue:—

1. John, fear, who predeceased him.
2. Walter; of Greenknowe (which see).
3. Eleanor, marr. John, son of Luke Ogle of Eglingham, Northumberland.
4. ———, marr. Ker of Graden.
5. Anna, marr. James Home of Eccles. Died March 1664.
6. Christina, marr. Hugh Wallace, younger, of Craigie, Ayrshire. Died November 1663.

JOHN (FEAR)

who died in 1646, by his spouse, Margaret Scott of Buccleuch, had issue:—

1. Robert, who succeeded his grandfather, Robert.
2. Walter, of Craigcrook, Advocate (see *The Law*).
3. Francis, of Rowiston, Greenlaw (see below).
4. James.
5. William.
6. Catherine, marr. George Pringle of that Ilk.
7. Elizabeth.

SIR ROBERT (1ST BARONET)

In June 1649 Robert Pringle, now of Stitchill, summons two Pringles and three Scotts, his nearest kin on the father's and mother's side, to meet and appoint him Curators, as he was past 14, the age of tutory, and under 21; and they chose the Scotts of Mangerton, Gorrenberry, and Thirlestane, and the Pringles of Greenknowe, Torwoodlee, and Woodhead (Fountain-hall), with Sir James Home of Eccles (A. D.). In 1655 Protector Cromwell grants to Robert under reversion the lands of James, Earl of Home and the Homes of Prendergest and Dirrington, appraised by him for 30,225 merks with 1505 merks Sheriff's fees (G. S.). In 1655 also he is appointed a Commissioner of Supply for Roxburghshire.

In June 1660 a marriage contract was made between Robert and Margaret, daughter of the late Sir John Hope, a Senator of the College of Justice (S. W.).

In 1662 Robert got sasine of Hardie's Mill and Homebyres (adjoining Stitchill) conceded by the Earl of Home (S. E.). In 1665 he is added to the 15 Commissioners for Roxburghshire appointed in 1662 to apprehend and try moss troopers, robbers, and thieves on the Borders (P. C.).

In 1667 Robert succeeds to the ancestral lands of Newhall (see Newhall).

In 1681 Robert is appointed one of the two M.P.'s for Roxburghshire.

In 1683 he gets sasine of a certain annual rent furth of the lands and teinds of Nenthorn (S. Rox.); also of the lands of Greenknowe (which see).

In 1683 Robert was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia.

In 1685 George, son of James Home of Eccles, having renounced heirship to his father, the Lords adjudge to Robert, and to George Pringle, Kelso, the lands of Eccles in security for sums of money owing to them (A. D., Durie).

In 1688 a contract of marriage was made between John, Sir Robert's eldest son, and Magdalen, only daughter of the late Sir Gilbert Elliot of Stobs; and she gets sasine of Homebyres and Newhall (S. E.).

Sir Robert died in 1692, and on 3rd March was buried in Greyfriars Churchyard, Edinburgh. By his spouse, Margaret Hope, he had issue 19 children, of whom only 13 grew up:—

1. Sir John, his heir.
2. Sir Walter, Lord Newhall (see The Law).
3. Robert, Under Secretary for Scotland (see The Law).
4. Thomas, W.S.; son, Lord Edgefield (see The Law).
Grandson, Vice-Admiral Thomas (see The Navy).
5. Francis, a Doctor in Edinburgh, of Newhall. Issue: George, served heir in 1756, died, unmarried, 1759. Margaret died, unmarried, 1757. Anna-Mary, marr. George Fullerton, Collector of Customs at Leith, whose daughter, Christian Fullerton, heiress of the said George and Margaret, marr. Henry Erskine, Lord Advocate.
6. Archibald, in 1690 apprenticed to John Duncan, merchant, Edinburgh, in 1694 Ensign in Colonel Hamilton's Regiment of Foot, in 1695 Captain, in 1704 died, unmarried, in Edinburgh.
7. Katherine, marr. Sir John Home of Blackadder in 1694, and had issue, died in 1755.
8. Mary, marr. Captain Henry Borthwick of Pilmuir, of the Cameronian Regiment who, mortally wounded at the battle of Ramillies, died in May 1706, and who *de jure* 13th Lord Borthwick was Peer for four days only.
9. Bethia, marr. Deans of Woodhouselee, and had issue.
10. Margaret, marr. a Mr Blair.
11. ——— marr. William Drummond of Blair-Drummond, and had issue, a daughter.

Anne and Elisabeth died unmarried, the former buried in Greyfriars, February 1696.

FRANCIS OF ROWISTON,

brother of Sir Robert of Stitchill, marr. Elisabeth Home who in 1668 was retoured heir of her father Alexander Home of Rowiston, Greenlaw, in the lands thereof, and who on a bond of relief granted sasine of them to the said Sir Robert. For Francis's action in 1679 as Bailie of Kelso (see Kelso). In 1681, Francis's wife being dead and her son Alexander Pringle not entering heir, the Lords adjudge Rowiston to Sir Robert. In 1684 Francis was appointed a Sheriff-depute of Roxburghshire; also his sister-in-law Isabella Home got sasine of 300 merks yearly furth of his property in Kelso. About 1698 Francis is one of a party of 10 who set up a Society for Prayer, which about ten years afterwards gave rise to the S.P.C.K. (Wodrow's *Analecta*).

Francis had issue:—

1. Alexander, in 1693 Ensign in Colonel Monro's Regiment of Foot in the Netherlands, in 1694 in Colonel Ferguson's (Cameronians); and as of Viscount Teviot's Dragoons, died in 1702 at Edinburgh, his Will being given up in 1709 by his brother Francis, one of the Regents of the College of St Andrews, his Executor (T. E.).
2. The said Francis, who graduated at Edinburgh in 1694.

SIR JOHN (2ND BARONET),

who in 1688 marr. Magdalen, daughter of Sir Gilbert Elliot of Stobs, was retoured heir of his father Sir Robert in the lands in April 1692, and later got sasine of Newhall, Hardie's Mill, and Rowiston (S. W.).

In 1700 forty heritors of Roxburghshire, including Sir John and four other Pringles, petitioned Parliament anent the redress of certain grievances, and soliciting support for the Colony of New Caledonia, Panama.

In 1702 Sir John sold Rowiston to Sir Patrick Hume of Marchmont. In 1704 Charles, Earl of Home, disponded to him, irredeemably, the lands and teinds of Homebyres and Hardie's Mill (S.W.). Also he was appointed a Commissioner of Supply for both Roxburgh and Berwick shires (A. P.).

In 1706 Margaret, Sir John's eldest daughter, marr. Sir James Hall of Dunglass, and gets sasine of a liferent annuity furth of his lands of Oldcambus and Wauchton (S. W.).

On 15th April 1715 the Stuart standard was erected on the braes of Mar. In October eight Deputy Lieutenants of Roxburgh and Selkirk shires met at Jedburgh, and for defence resolved to call up two-thirds of the Militia or 888 men. Sir William Bennet of Grubet, hearing that M'Intosh with 1500 Highlanders from the north and Forster and Kenmure with 500 horse from the south were marching on Kelso, vacated it and withdrew his men to Edinburgh. The rebels occupied the town from 22nd to 27th November, carried off Sir John's horses, took what pewter they could get to make bullets, and burned his corn (C. B.).

Sir John died in 1723. By his spouse Magdalen Elliot, who died in 1739, he had issue:—

1. Sir Robert, his heir.
2. Gilbert, who marr. the heiress of the last Hoppringle of that Ilk and inherited the lands (see that Ilk).
3. Walter, an Advocate, appointed Sheriff-depute of Roxburghshire in 1754, in room of Mr Gilbert Elliot (S. M.).
4. Sir John, Bart., born 1707, died 1782, attained European fame as a medical scientist; President of the Royal Society 1772 to 1778 (see the *Encyclopædias*, especially the *Dictionary of National Biography*).
5. Margaret, marr. in 1759 Sir James Hall of Dunglass; their son Sir James has been called the founder of experimental geology.
6. Katherine, marr. William 2nd son of James Hamilton of Bangour, Westlothian ("the elegant and amiable poet"), who succeeded to the estate on the death of his brother, died abroad at Lyons in 1754, and was buried in Holyrood Abbey.

SIR ROBERT (3RD BARONET),

born in 1690, contracted in 1723 to marry Katherine, eldest daughter of James Pringle of Torwoodlee. In 1726 Sir Gilbert Elliot of Stobs, having killed Colonel Stewart of Stewartfield

in a quarrel over an election and fled to Holland, Sir Robert was one of eight J.P.'s who declared him an outlaw and issued a warrant for his apprehension (Tancred).

In April 1743 Sir Robert disposed and assigned to his eldest son James his whole means and estate (S. W.). In 1757 he granted to his second son Francis, W.S., and his daughters Magdalen and Margaret a bond for £2100 sterling to be divided equally between them. In 1766 he was served heir to his brother Gilbert of Torsonce, he to pay to Gilbert's daughter Frances £300 sterling (T. E.).

In March 1768 a commission was granted to Sir Robert as sole Master of Works and Inspector and Director of all the Royal Buildings in Scotland (S. W.). In July 1768 he got from the Crown a lease for 19 years of the teind sheaves of Newhall, paying *pro rata* the minister's stipend and the upkeep of the church of Stow (P. S.).

In September 1772 died Sir Robert's daughter Margaret, bequeathing all her estate to her brother James (T. Lauder).

Sir Robert died on 4th December 1779, aged 88 years. By his wife Katherine Pringle, who died in 1745, he had issue:—

1. John, who died in 1840, in the 18th year of his age, while at Edinburgh University.
2. James, 4th Baronet.
3. Francis, born May 1729, apprenticed to James Pringle of Bowland, W.S., admitted a W.S. in 1753, died in April 1760, unmarried (S. M.).
4. Isabella, who died in 1757, unmarried.
5. Magdalen, marr. in October 1759 Sir John Hall, 3rd Bart. of Dunglass (S. M.).
6. Margaret, who died in 1772, unmarried.

COLONEL SIR JAMES (4TH BARONET),

born 1726, in June 1744 entered the army as 2nd Lieut. in the 21st Regt. (North British Fusiliers), in 1747 appointed 1st Lieut. in the 25th Regt., and in 1755 Captain. In 1760 he was Major of the 59th Foot, and in 1765 Colonel. In

April 1778 he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the Duke of Buccleuch's Fencible Regt. (to serve only at home), and in July one of the Royal Company of Archers of Scotland (S. W.).

In 1779 Sir James inherited the estate and the British baronetcy of his uncle Sir John Pringle, P.R.S., also the lands of Torsonce from his uncle Gilbert who died 1765.

Sir James, who was elected M.P. for Berwickshire in 1761, represented the county in four Parliaments till 1779.

In 1783 Sir James wrote to Sir R. M. Keith, British Ambassador at Vienna, introducing his nephew Sir James Hall (grand nephew of their mutual friend Sir John Pringle, P.R.S.), now 22 years of age, now seeking further improvement by travel; adding, "The Peace (of Versailles) by disbanding the Fencible Regts. has again made me a county gentleman, and I am now settled at home, resolved to soldier it no more, but pass my summers in the country, and winters for the education of my children in Edinburgh, where I have bought a house" (MS. B.Mus., 35611).

In September 1785 Viscount Lunardi of balloon fame visited Scotland, where his second ascent was made from Kelso on 22nd October, when after an hour and a half he landed at Doddington Moor, Northumberland. He was present at Kelso races: "On Sat. dined with Sir James Douglas at Springwood Park, on Sunday was entertained by Sir James Pringle at Stitchill, and on Monday by Lord Home at Hirsell" (Kay's Portraits, vol. 1).

In 1794 Sir James was appointed Deputy Lieutenant of Roxburghshire, and when the Yeomanry Cavalry were first raised in 1797 he commanded the corps for that year only.

Sir James died at Stitchill House on 7th April 1809 (G. M.). By his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Norman Macleod of Macleod, he had issue:—

1. Robert, Lieut. in the 2nd Dragoon Guards. His wife Sarah Macleod died within three months after their marriage in 1806, and he himself in 1809 (S. M.).
2. John, 5th Baronet.
3. Norman, 6th Baronet.
4. Anne, died in 1787, unmarried (S. M.).

5. Elizabeth, marr. Archibald Tod of Drygrange, W.S. (G. M.).
6. Margaret, died in 1808 at Stitchill House, unmarried (S. M.).
7. Mary, marr. in 1801 George, son of George Baillie of Jerviswoode and Mellerstain, brother of Thomas Hamilton 7th Earl of Haddington, but who, on succeeding to these estates of his maternal grandfather in 1759, assumed his surname of Baillie—George Baillie, who was born in 1763, succeeded his father in 1797. He was M.P. for Berwickshire from 1796 till 1818. He died in 1841, and his widow Mary Pringle in 1865 at Eildon Hall where she had resided for many years. They had issue: 1. George, 10th Earl of Haddington; 2. Charles, advocate, who sat on the Bench as Lord Jerviswoode for 15 years, and died at Dryburgh House in 1879; 3. James Pringle, served in the 56th and 81st Regts.; 4. Major Robert; 5. John, canon, York Cathedral; 6. Admiral Thomas; 7. Elizabeth, marr. John, Marquess of Breadalbane 1821, and died 1861; 8. Mary, marr. 1840 George Earl of Aberdeen; 9. Georgina, marr. 1835 Lord Polwarth; 10. Catherine-Charlotte, marr. 1840 Bertram Earl of Ashburnham; and died in 1894 (S. P.).

SIR JOHN (5TH BARONET)

In June 1809 Sir John married at Edinburgh Emilia Ann, 3rd daughter of the late Lieut.-General Macleod of Macleod (S. M.). In July he was served heir to his brother Robert in Stitchill and some parts of Torsonce. In 1815 he appears as an active member of the Midlothian Sporting Club. Lady Pringle having died in 1830, he married as his second wife, in October 1831 at Langton, Lady Elizabeth Campbell, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Breadalbane and Mary T. Gavin (only daughter of David Gavin, who had made a large fortune in Holland and bought the estate of Langton from the Cockburns in 1757). In 1863 Lady Pringle was served heir to her brother the 6th Earl (who died in 1862), heir special in the lands and barony of Langton, Duns.

Sir John, who survived his three sons, died in June 1869. He had issue by his first wife:—

1. James, died at York in 1865, unmarried, aged 55 (G. M.).
2. Norman, drowned from a boat in the Thames when a Cadet in the Royal Engineers at Woolwich (G. M.).
3. John-Robert, entered Madras Civil Service in 1835; died on board the *Mary Ann* on the voyage from India in September 1847. By his wife, Hester-Helen daughter of General Malcolm M'Neill, he left a daughter Emily-Elizabeth-Steel Pringle, who married, first, John the natural son and heir of Charles Gordon the wealthy laird of Braid and Cluny; and, second, in 1880 Sir Reginald A. E. Cathcart. She left no issue (G. M.).
- 4, 5, 6. Mary, died in 1893, Eliza, and Emilia-Ann, died in 1902, all unmarried.
7. Katherine, marr. in 1845 Archibald Swinton of Kimmerghame, died in 1846.
8. Anne-Crawford, marr. in 1854 Charles Sinclair, Commander, R.N., son of Lord Sinclair.

By his second wife Lady Elizabeth Campbell—

9. Mary-Gavin, who in 1861 marr. the Hon. Major Robert Baillie-Hamilton, and in 1878, on the death of her mother, succeeded to the estate of Langton, where she and her husband (who was M.P. for Berwickshire 1874-1880) resided. He died in 1891, she in 1912 (*Cockburn Family Records*).
10. Magdalen-Breadalbane, marr. first in London in 1863 Alexander Anderson, of Newstead, N.S.W., and second Sir R. B. Harvey of Langley Park, who died in 1887, and she in 1913.

SIR NORMAN OF NEWHALL (6TH BARONET; BROTHER)

Entering the Army at the age of 17, he was appointed 2nd Lieut. in the 21st Regiment (North British Fusiliers) in 1804, Captain in 1807, and Major in 1814. He retired in 1828 (War Office Lists). In 1846 he was appointed British Consul

at Stockholm, and in 1857 was transferred in the same capacity to Dunkirk. There he died in April 1870, aged 82, having been Baronet in succession to his brother Sir John for only a few months (*The Times*, 23rd April, 1870). By his wife Anne, daughter of Robert Stewart of Alderston, East Lothian, whom he married in 1826, he had issue:—

1. Norman-William-Drummond, his heir.
2. Francis-John, Lieut. in the army; died unmarried.
3. Walter-Louis, Senior Clerk in the Privy Council office; died 1884.
4. Harriet-Elizabeth-Anne, died unmarried 1916.
5. Emilia-Margaret.

SIR NORMAN-WILLIAM-DRUMMOND OF NEWHALL
(7TH BARONET),

was born 16th April 1836, and entered the Army as Ensign in the 38th Foot (now the 1st Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment) on 10th September 1858. He became Lieut.-Colonel in 1882, Colonel in 1885, and retired from the Army on the pension of his rank in 1888. He served through the Egyptian war of 1882, commanding the outposts during the reconnaissance from Alexandria, and receiving the medal and Khedive's Star. In 1885 he was with the Soudan Frontier Field Force commanding the base at Wady Halfa, and in 1886 took part in the operations on the Upper Nile. Sir Norman died on 21st July 1897. By his wife Louisa-Clementina, daughter of Robert Steuart of Alderston, he had issue:—

1. Norman-Robert, his heir.
2. Magdalen-Valerie.
3. Violet-Louisa-Maria.

SIR NORMAN-ROBERT OF NEWHALL
(8TH BARONET),

Lieut., Army Pay Department, and temporary Captain, Inland Water Transport; born October 1871, marr. Florence-Madge only child of the late J. Vaughan of Rochester, died April 1919, leaving issue:—

1. Norman-Hamilton, 9th Baronet, born 1903, marr. 1927
Winifred Olive Curran of Folkestone.
2. Ronald-Stuart, born April 1905.
3. James-Drummond, born April 1906.
4. Mary-Elizabeth, born November 1916.

NOTE

In January 1850 Sir John, 5th Baronet, granted a trust disposition and assignation in favour of Lord Polwarth and Alexander Pringle of Whytbank of, *inter alia*, the lands and estate of Stitchill, and in November 1853 they sold Stitchill to David Baird, the youngest of the famous millionaire brothers of Gartsherrie Iron Works. David died in 1860, and was succeeded by his brother George Baird, proprietor of the estate of Strichen, who built and finished in 1866 the present magnificent mansion of Stitchill House. George died in 1870, leaving a son George-Alexander Baird, who when he grew up became known in sporting circles as Mr Abington, and died in March 1893 at New Orleans, U.S.A., whither he had gone to witness a sporting event.

After the Bairds the next proprietor was Mr James Deuchar of Newcastle, who after holding the estate for 28 years sold it in 1829 to a Mr Towler, Cambridge, who, in accordance with his practice in similar purchases, has sold off the various farms of the estate to the tenants or others, retaining only the uninhabited mansion house, also for sale.

GREENKNOWE

WALTER (THE COVENANTER),

was the youngest son of Robert Pringle first of Stitchill, and was born apparently at Baitingbus in 1625 in the Debateable Lands on the Scottish side of the Esk, where his father then resided. When about eleven years of age he was placed, along with his elder brother John, under the care of James Leckie, an ejected minister at Stirling, on whose death the religious impulses given him were followed by "several years of darkness and sinfulness, one of which was spent, or rather lost, at school at Leith, two at Edinburgh University, five at home, and as a volunteer in the wars, and two in France." He returned from France in June 1648.

In March 1649 Parliament ratified in favour of Robert Pringle of Stitchill and his son Walter, a charter of confirmation by George Marquis of Huntly, dated September 1639, of a charter granted by James Seton of Touch, dated November 1637, of the lands of West Gordon with the tower and manor place, commonly called Greenknowe, the mill of Gordon, Over and Nether Huntlywood, five husbandlands of West Gordon, and the quarter of Fans; to be held of the said Marquis and his heirs in free blench for ever by the said Robert and Walter (A. P.).

In May 1649 Walter's father died in Edinburgh, when he succeeded to the estate; and in November following he married Janet, daughter of James Pringle of Torwoodlee, at Stow, the minister officiating being the famous Covenanting martyr, James Guthrie of Lauder, afterwards of Stirling, who was executed after the Restoration, in 1661, and his head fixed on the Netherbow, Edinburgh, where it remained till taken down by a student in 1688 (Irving's *Eminent Scotsmen*, 1881).

For five years after his marriage Walter and his wife lived

chiefly at Stitchill, where he took the oversight of the children of his deceased brother John, and of his sister's son Robert Ker of Graden.

In 1650 Walter joined the Covenanters' army, and after its defeat by Cromwell at Dunbar on 3rd September, he took refuge in and about Torwoodlee, and when returning one night from Stitchill, along with his brother-in-law, he met and killed in fight a mounted English trooper. Thereupon, he took refuge for a few days with his cousin Major Pringle in Northumberland. Having returned to Stitchill after some further service in the Army, he was seized and carried before the Major of the trooper's regiment, who examined him and set him at liberty, on Torwoodlee and Whytbank becoming surety in £2000 sterling for his reappearance. Eventually the matter was settled by Walter paying the trooper's relatives £150 sterling. In March 1655 he removed from Stitchill to Greenknowe, and in 1656 under the Protectorate was appointed a J.P. and a Commissioner of Supply for Berwickshire (A. P.).

After the Restoration, in September 1660, Walter was sent prisoner to Edinburgh Castle "for aiding and partaking with the Remonstrators and other seditious persons," but in fifteen days was set at liberty.

In 1661 Janet, Walter's wife, got sasine in liferent of the eight husbandlands of Rumbletonlaw, and others in East and West Gordon (S. E.).

In July 1664 Walter was brought before the Court of High Commission. He was willing to take the oath of Allegiance, but could take that of the King's supremacy of the church only according to Bishop Usher's explication and its approval by James VI. (Wodrow). A heavy fine was imposed on him, and for not paying it he was on 24th November seized at Greenknowe and brought to Edinburgh tolbooth, but was shortly afterwards released on finding a bond to enter himself in the tolbooth of Elgin by Candlemas (P. C.). In May 1665 he was released from this tolbooth and granted the liberty of the town of Elgin and three miles round (P. C.). In February 1666 his friends, without his knowledge, procured his removal from Elgin to his own home at Greenknowe and three miles around, on payment of £200 sterling and a bond for his "peaceable and inoffensive behaviour" (P. C.).

The Memoirs of Walter Pringle of Greenknowe, written by himself for the edification of his children, was published in 1723, and re-published in 1751 and 1847, the latter edition edited by the Rev. W. Wood, M.A., with notes and appendix, published by W. P. Kennedy, Edinburgh. See also *Select Biographies*, Wodrow Society, vol. i., and Brown's *Covenanters of the Merse*.

Walter died on 12th December 1667. He and his wife Janet Pringle had issue :—

1. Robert, born December 1651, next laird.
2. James, born 1656, } lairds in succession.
3. John, born 1659, }
4. George, born 1661.
5. Walter, born 1663, died 1689; buried at Lauder.
6. Katherine, born 1650, marr. George Home of Bassendean, with a tocher of 6000 merks (S. E.).
7. Janet, born 1653.
8. Anna, born 1666, marr. Sir Alexander Don of Rutherford; and in 1687 was granted the liferent of 3000 merks furth of his lands.

ROBERT,

at the age of 16, succeeded his father Walter in the lands above mentioned, including Rumbleton, Rumbletonlaw, and Hexpeth. His curators were his mother, his cousin Robert Pringle of Stitchill, and his uncle George Pringle of Torwoodlee, the Covenanter. In 1669 the Lords order Scott of Hartwoodmyres to pay to him a bond for 2000 merks granted by him to his grandfather Robert Pringle of Stitchill in 1642, and assigned to his father Walter, with £200 expenses and the annual rents left unpaid and in time to come (A. D., Durie).

In 1670 Robert was sent abroad and made the tour of France and Italy.

He died apparently in 1672, unmarried (T., Lauder).

JAMES,

in January 1677 at the age of 21, succeeded his brother Robert (S. E.). In November following, he married at Stow his cousin german Sophia, daughter of James Pringle of Torwoodlee, who

had a tocher of 10,000 merks, when she got sasine of a liferent of 2000 merks furth of his lands (S. E.). In August 1680 the Privy Council fined seven Berwickshire heritors for not joining the army proceeding against the rebels (the Covenanters) at Bothwell Bridge in the previous year, including James in £1500, and his brother-in-law Home of Bassendean in 1000 merks (P. C.).

After the Revolution, in March 1689, James was appointed a Commissioner for calling up the Berwickshire Militia on 15th April, and in June 1690 a commissioner of Supply for the county (A. P.).

James's Testament, made by his widow Sophia, included the bond for 2200 merks on the lands of Eccles granted to his father, now amounting with annual rents to £2735 (T. Lauder).

James died in March 1694, and was buried at Gordon. He had issue :—

1. Walter, died young.
2. George, his heir, born February 1680.
3. Alexander, born 1681, died 1717, buried at Briel in Holland.
4. and 6. Robert, born 1683, and James (posthumous)—both died young.
5. Lewis, born 1686, a merchant in Edinburgh, died in 1721 unmarried.
7. Janet, born 1685, became proprietor of Greenknowe.
8. Anna, born 1687, marr. David Dickson, M.D., Edinburgh, died 1729.
- 9 and 11. Sophia, born 1690, died 1757; Katherine, born 1692, died 1760.
10. Isabella, born 1691, marr. Adam Fairholme of Greenhill.

GEORGE,

who was born in 1680, succeeded his father, James, at the age of 14, certain of his relatives acting as Curators. In 1698 Charles, Earl of Home, was ordered by the Lords to grant to George a precept of Clare Constat and infest him in certain of his lands; and George was granted adjudication against Ninian Home, minister of Buncle and Preston, who refused to enter heir to his father in Bellshiel (A. D., Durie).

In 1700, when aged 20, George went on a tour abroad. In 1704 he was appointed a Commissioner of Supply for Berwickshire, also he was granted under the Privy Seal confirmation of his lands of Greenknowe and others (P. S.).

In 1710 George married Janet Riddell niece of Sir John Riddell; when she got sasine of an annual rent of 2000 merks furth of his lands (S. Berwick).

In 1720 Lewis, George's brother, died abroad, leaving to him, and his sisters Janet, Sophia, Isabel, and Katherine, in property and debts owing to him £5170 (T. E.).

George died in April 1724, aged 44. He had an only son James, who predeceased him.

JOHN

in July 1724 was served heir to his nephew George in the lands of Greenknowe at the age of 65. In October of the following year he sold to Sophia, his brother James's widow, the £4 lands and mill of West Gordon, Over and Nether Huntlywood, the quarter of Fans, and Homebyres, and to Janet Pringle her eldest daughter, the lands of Rumbleton, Rumbletonlaw, and Hexpeth. John, having an annuity of 2000 merks furth of the lands, continued at his business of wine merchant in Edinburgh, and there he died in 1732 (T. E., 1735).

SOPHIA AND JANET PRINGLE

Sophia, now of Greenknowe, had lived at Rumbletonlaw since the death of her husband James of Greenknowe in 1694. She died in 1733, and was succeeded by her daughter Janet; who at the age of 51 married in 1736 Robert Kennedy, Advocate, Edinburgh; to whom on her death in 1769 she left Rumbletonlaw, Rumbleton, and Hexpeth (the above-mentioned *Memoirs*, 1847).

The Greenknowe lands, having been bought from John with the condition that failing Sophia's daughters they should descend to Janet's cousin german on the mother's side, now devolved on George Pringle of Torwoodlee, who died in 1780 leaving Torwoodlee and Greenknowe to his nephew James

Pringle of Bowland, who in 1785 sold Greenknowe to George Fairholme of Greenhill.

In November 1818 George Fairholme of Greenhill married the Hon. Catherine Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Lieut.-General Lord Forbes.

Greenknowe Tower, a well-preserved ruin, consists of a main building 25 ft. long by 33 ft. wide, with walls 4 ft. thick, and a wing at the north-east angle containing the entrance doorway (still furnished with its iron yett), on the lintel of which is carved the initials "I. S." and "I. E." (James Seton and Jane Edmonston) and the date 1581. As a fine example of baronial buildings of the time, the Tower has been taken over for preservation by the National Monuments Commission of Scotland.

TORWOODLEE

WILLIAM

WILLIAM HOPPRINGILL first of Torwoodlee was a son of James of Smailholm, Ranger of the Ward of Tweed.

In October 1489 Caddonlee, a stead occupied with the King's own goods by Patrick Crichton, was by letters of the King (now James IV.) let to William for 5 years, and he continued to hold it so till 1510 when it was feued to him. In 1501 Torwoodlee and Toftness were let to William and he continued to hold them so till they were feued to him in 1510, just after his son George had been included in the lease (E. R.).

In October 1508 at Edinburgh James Henrison, burghess, Clerk of Justiciary, granted "for singular love towards David Hoppringill in Tynnes" to William a charter of his lands in Clifton, extending to the fourth part of the lands and barony thereof in the shire of Roxburgh, to be held of the King: witnesses, John Lawson, Gilbert Knox, etc.: confirmed by the King in August 1509 (G. S.). David had been partner with William for some time in the lease of Caddonlee. For David in Tynnes see under Smailholm. The donor was King's Advocate and Lord Justice-Clerk, and was apparently a son of Robert Henryson, the Poet (Eyre Todd's *Mediæval Scottish Poetry*.)

William by his wife Elizabeth Lawson had issue:—

1. George, his heir.
2. Alexander, of East Teviotdale and Fernacres, Northumberland (*q.v.*).
3. Robert, parson of Morham; see under Fountainhall, Pencaitland.
4. William of Westhousebyre (*q.v.*).
5. David of Slegden (*q.v.*).
6. John of East Teviotdale (*q.v.*).
7. James of East Teviotdale (*q.v.*).

William was killed at the battle of Flodden 9th September 1513.

GEORGE 1

In December 1516 a gift was made, with consent of the Governor (the Duke of Albany), to Elizabeth Lawson, relict of the late William Hoppringill of Clifton, George his son and heir, and Robert, parson of Morham, and Alexander, his brothers, conjunctly and severally, of the ward and nonentries of the £10 land of Clifton, which pertained to the late William in heritage, now through his decease in the King's hands (P. S.)—a favour granted to the heirs of the King's vassals who fell with him at Flodden.

George's name does not appear so often in the affairs of East Teviotdale as do those of his brothers. In 1523 he is included in an English list of 25 Scots round Yetholm who pastured their sheep on the March. In 1526 he is included in the Letter of Pardon granted to the Scotts, Kers, Hoppringills, and others for treasonably marching with the Homes to Stirling against the Earl of Arran, the King's Lieutenant (see Smailholm). In 1532 an instrument of reckoning is made between him and his brothers James, Robert, and William. In 1534 he and his brothers Robert and David witness charters granted to and by David Hoppringill of Smailholm (G. S.).

In 1535 George is given sasine to the quarter lands of Elliston, which had been in the hands of the King since the death of his father William (E. R.). In 1538 Ninian Glendining grants to him a £3-land, and to his brother John a 50s.-land, in the east part of Clifton as occupied by them (G. S., 1623). In 1540 the King confirmed to him, *per fustem et baculum*, and to Margaret Crichton his spouse, in conjunct fee, the £10-land of Clifton (G. S.). In 1541 George appears in the rental of the Ward of Tweed as paying £60 feu duty for Torwoodlee and Caddonlee, and in that of Yarrow £8 for Glengaber (E. R.).

In 1544 Henry VIII. of England, furious because he could not kidnap the young Queen of Scots and detach them from their French alliance, sent by sea an army under Hertford that burned Edinburgh, ravaged Holyroodhouse, laid waste the country round about, and on its march home burned every village through which it passed. In February 1545 the Scots routed an English army at Ancrum Moor, killing the leader

Sir Ralph Eure and a thousand men and taking 600 prisoners, including Sir John Horsely captured by David, George's brother (see Slegden). Before leaving Alnwick Castle for Scotland Eure had ordered the custodian to "call all the Pledges of the Scottish prisoners to him and keep them safe, especially George Pringill's." On 1st March the custodian wrote to Shrewsbury asking, now that Eure was dead, what was to be done about them; there were 6 Pledges, including George Pringle, younger, also 3 prisoners who were assured English and had falsified their promises, viz., Dand Haliburton, Robert Haig of Bemersyde, and John Turnbull (H. L.). They would all be set free shortly in exchange for English captured in the battle.

In March 1546 James Hoppringill of Tynnes, who in 1543 had sued the Kers for the violent spoliation and withholding of his stead of Buckholm, now sues George (their ally) for doing the same thing; the Lords order him to desist within six days or be warded in Blackness Castle (L. C.). In June 1547 the said James sues William Crichton of Drylaw, George's surety, that he would stop molesting Buckholm, which he had not done, but had since, himself, his brother, and servants, shorn his meadows and grass, pastured his goods thereon, and cut the trees (see Buckholm).

After the disastrous battle of Pinkie, 10th September 1547, George took part in the ransom of Rose of Kilravock (see Westhousebyre); also at Roxburgh Castle, after the Scottish Border had been ravaged afresh, George was constrained with the Border lairds to take an oath of fealty to Henry VIII. (Hollinshed). On 7th August 1548 the young Queen Mary sailed to France in the ships that had brought French troops and arms.

In September 1548 the Lords of Council sent letters to Peebles intimating to the Kers and Hoppringills that they could come freely to Edinburgh and answer for the charge of treason; and in October the clans of East Teviotdale, roused by the warding of Cessford in Edinburgh Castle, took part with an English army in ravaging the lands of Sir Walter Scott and his friends on the Teviot. In 1550, thanks to the troops and arms sent by France, the English were gradually expelled from Scotland, and peace between the two countries proclaimed at Edinburgh on 1st April.

In 1551 George receives a Pardon for coming against the late King, James V., at Linlithgow, and for all other acts or treasons against the royal person (P. S.); also he gets from the Archbishop of St Andrews a feu charter of Craigend, Stow (T. W.).

In March 1552 Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, who had fought Angus at Pringill's bridge, Melrose, in 1526, when Ker of Cessford was killed by one of his followers, and whose lands had been recently ravaged by the clans of East Teviotdale, was murdered in time of night in the High Street of Edinburgh by the Kers and Homes, now further incited against him through his appointment as Governor of Liddesdale and Warden of the Middle March. Among 18 persons indicted for the crime were 7 Kers and George Hoppringill of Torwoodlee. George's indictment ran thus, "Ye, being upon the gait of Edinburgh, did send your twa horse to the laird of Cessford (Sir Walter Ker) to ryd away upon, which ye can not deny" (S. B.).

In 1564 Sir Walter Ker, Warden of the Middle March, having complained of being badly attended on Truce Days, the Lords order the lairds used to attend, including George, to do so well accompanied and arrayed (C. B.): also George is ordered by the Archbishop to produce his tack at £50 yearly of the teinds of the Kirk of Stow (L. C.)

DEATH OF GEORGE.—On 6th January 1569 Lord Hunsdon, Governor of Berwick, reported to the English Council that at the Wardens' meeting he had heard that on the 27th ult. Martin Elliot and 300 horsemen had come to Torwoodlee at night, sacked the place, and killed the Goodman George Pringill (MSS., Salisbury). On 10th December 1570 the English ambassador reported that "there was a day of law on the 7th inst. for the trial of slaughters between the Pringills and Elliots, and the friends on both sides gathered to the number of 300 on either part. The trial was deferred by the Earl of Morton until May next, but the trial with their weapons was likely to have been to the great harm on both sides had not the townsmen both orderly and stoutly prevented the same. Together they were, and many strokes with swords given, and pistols on both sides shot off, and some hurt. There were on both sides divers principal gentlemen of the Merse, Teviotdale, Lothians and other parts" (H. S., and *Diurnal of Occurrents*, 1513-75).

On 3rd June 1575 the Privy Council issued letters from Holyroodhouse stating that the Regent (Earl of Morton) with the view of stopping the deadly feud between the Surnames of the Hoppringills and Elliots, whereby great trouble had been in times bypast in the realm, and was like to continue, had appointed 25th May last for the compearance before him and the Council personally, of the Hoppringills, Andrew of Galashiels, James of Torsonce and James his Tutor, William of Torwoodlee, James of Whytbank, George of Blindlee, John of Buckholm, Malcolm of Cortleferry, Thomas of Milkiston, John of Chapelhill, William of Westhousebyre, and John of Muirhouse; and of the Elliots, Robert of Skelfhill, Martin of Braidlee, William of Horselyhill and his brother Gavin, Gavin of Falnash, and William in Gorrenberry; and whereas only two of the Hoppringills, William of Torwoodlee and Malcolm of Cortleferry, had compeared, and only two of the Elliots, Robert of Skelfhill and Martin of Braidlee, the Council issue a fresh summons for 23rd June next, each person to find caution in £100 that he would compear (P. C.). We hear nothing more of the case for upwards of thirty years, till in the more settled times of 1607 it was continued (see below).

George and his spouse Margaret Crichton had issue:—

1. William, his heir.
2. David, died before June 1581; leaving a son George.
3. George.
4. Isabella, marr. Thomas Hoppringill of that Ilk, 1555.
5. Elizabeth, marr. John Edgar, of Wedderlie, 1557.
6. Margaret, marr. Oliver Edgar, younger, of Wester Monkrig, 1564.
7. Agnes, died in 1576 (T. E.).
- 8, 9, 10. Catherine, Christian, Marion.

WILLIAM

In February 1569 The Exchequer remitted to William the duplication of his feu duty due on his entry as heir of the late George in the lands of Glengaber, Torwoodlee, Tofts, and Caddonlee, by reason his father was slain by the thieves and rebels (E. R.).

In January 1570 Regent Moray was assassinated at Linlithgow.

In April 1571 William, on receipt of the tocher of his spouse Alison, daughter of James Heriot of Trabroun, infefts her in the lands of Craigend, Stow (R. D.). At Jedburgh he subscribed the General Band of the Border lairds to rise against Ker of Fernihirst or the thieves of Liddesdale or Eskdale (P. C., 1571).

William died in August 1577. In his Testament, made at Mylnhaven (now Morrison's Haven) in 1571 he nominated as Tutors to his children Alison his spouse, or after her re-marriage her brother-in-law Thomas Hamilton of Priestfield (afterwards first Earl of Haddington), Patrick Crichton of Lugton, and Robert Lawson of Humbie, consecutively. His farm stock and teinds due to him amounted to £2341, leaving after payment of certain debts and the fees of George, William, and David Hoppringill, and twelve servants, £2209 free gear (T. E.).

William and his spouse Alison Heriot had issue:—

1. George, his heir.
2. William (1603, 1609, 1618); later, of Colligarrie, Co. Tyrone (see Ireland, Plantations).
3. James.
4. David, apprenticed in 1590, to David Richardson, skinner, Edinburgh.
5. Elisabeth, marr. 1588, Andrew Logan, younger, of Coitfield, Restalrig.
6. Janet, married Robert Dickson of Overmains, Haddington, Berwickshire.

Alison Heriot married in October 1580 as her second husband John Renton of Billie, whose previous spouses had been Katherine Lawson and Jean Cockburn. They had issue:—

1. James Renton, of Billie (*q.v.*).
2. Agnès Renton, marr. James Pringill, younger, of Buckholm.

GEORGE 2

In 1581 George's cousin, George son of the late David Hoppringill, and Andrew Heriot of Trabroun act as his Tutors (L. C., 1582). On a Sunday in January 1589 when George and Richard Heriot, younger, of Trabroun were in the

Churchyard of Stow after service, they were attacked by some 24 persons, who wounded Heriot and killed David Taylor, servant of George's mother Lady Billie. Of the offenders George Haldane of that Ilk, James Hunter of Hawkburn, and John and George Hoppringill of Muirhouse having failed to compear for trial, their goods movable, as fugitives of the law, were escheated, and gifted to George under the Privy Seal.

In May 1605 George Hoppringill of Torwoodlee, at Edinburgh, —in implement of a contract made with Andrew Hoppringill of Hounam, David of the Bents, John in Clifton, John in Tofts, and Andrew (or Dand) son of the late John in Tofts, tenants of his quarter of Clifton—granted to Andrew of Hounam and his spouse Margaret Ker the 3-merk land of the said quarter of Clifton (occupied by John Hoppringill, called Gantlet), also to the said Andrew as heir of the late George Hoppringill, his great grandfather (*proavus*), the 5½ merk land of the said quarter as occupied by him; also to John in Clifton as heir of the late John there, his grandfather (who in 1538 acquired a 50s. land in the east part of Clifton), the 50s. land of the said quarter of Clifton (G. S., 1623).

In January 1607 George Pringill of Torwoodlee and his brothers James and David, grandsons of the late George Hoppringill, pursue John Elliot of Coppshaw for the crime following—"the said Elliot, Robert Elliot called Martin's Hob, and Jock Armstrong called the Laird's Jock, with convocation of the whole clans of the Armstrongs, Elliots, Beattisons, Grahams, and remanent clans on both sides of the Border, all common thieves, to the number of 300 persons, both horse and foot, came forward in December 1568, with jacks, spears, steel bonnets, lancestaves, hackbuts and pistolets, to the place of Torwoodlee, and there, under silence of night, with forehammers and joists dang up the yetts of the said place, and by force entered in and took the late George Hoppringill furth of his bed, conveyed him away prisoner to the Skaldeneise in Selkirkshire, and there most cruelly murdered him; and at the same time broke up the chests and lockfast places within the said place, and theftuously took away from the stables 17 horses worth overhead £100 Scots each, £1000 purse money, 80 oz. silver at 40s. the oz., 2 dozen silver spoons weighing 2 oz. each, together with the whole napery, clothes, and household

furnishings worth 5000 merks Scots." The Court sentenced William Elliot of Falnash, cautioner for the entry of John Elliot of Coppshaw to be fined 500 merks for his nonentry, and the said John to be denounced rebel and put to the horn, and all his movable goods escheated and brought in for the King's use, as being fugitive of the law (P. C. T.). See previous notices, 1569, 1575; also under East Teviotdale, 1567, 1569, where it appears that this attack on Torwoodlee was only an episode in the desperate struggle then going on between these western desperadoes and Regent Moray.

In December 1607 George was granted by the Archbishop of St Andrews a tack of a third of the teind sheaves of the Kirk of Stow. In 1610 he was appointed by the Privy Council Keeper of the Rolls of the Selkirkshire J.P.'s with power to employ a clerk (P. C.).

In 1613 Andrew Logan of Pittarthie, Fife, having failed to relieve Andrew Logan of Coitfield his cautioner in 3300 merks, had his goods and liferent of Pittarthie escheated, and granted to David Pringill, George's brother, who, in 1615 agreed to pay 3000 merks for the lands by a certain date or remove from them (A. D., Scott).

In 1615 John Pringill, third son of George, is apprenticed to David Pringill, surgeon, Edinburgh.

In 1617 George and Sir Patrick Murray of Langshaw are appointed M.P.'s for Selkirkshire, and in 1621 George, and James Pringill of Smailholm (A. P.).

In March 1618 "The Privy Council send 'Ane missive' to the Deputy of Ireland in favour of Williame Pringle" (George's uncle) (P.C.). See Ireland, Plantations.

In 1619 George resigns the lands of Blackhouse, Midlothian, disposed to him for 4000 merks, and now redeemed, by Sir William Ker of Cockpen (S. E.).

In 1620 George and his spouse Elizabeth Richardson are granted by the Archbishop of St Andrews the lands of Little Catpair (S. E.). In 1621 George resigns the lands of Glengaber to Walter Earl of Buccleuch (G. S.). In 1622 he gets from James Cairncross of Colmslie a charter of the lands of Wooplaw, Allanshaws, and West Langlee, redeemable for 18,000 merks, and grants them to his eldest son James. The lands were redeemed by the said Cairncross in 1633 (R. M.).

In 1623 George is nominated by the Privy Council to a Convention on Scottish manufactures, especially wool; also, with his son James, J.P., subscribes the report of the Selkirkshire J.P.'s on the relief of the poor, and on sturdy beggars (P. C.).

In August 1624 George appeared personally before the Lords of Council and accepted the office of Sheriff of Selkirkshire (P. C.). In November he bought from William Veitch the lands of Crosslee (G. S., 1625).

In 1627 he and certain others are appointed by the Kirk Session of Stow to assess for 300 merks for repairing the kirk; and in 1630 the Session consider "where Torwoodlee his aisle should be biggit" (C. B.). Also in 1630 George, along with the bailies of Selkirk, is commissioned to try a man and 4 women for witchcraft (P. C.).

In 1633 John Chisholm and Margaret Pringill his spouse resign the reversion of Brockhouse in Gala Water to James, fear of Torwoodlee (S. E.).

In 1637 John Pringill, surgeon, Edinburgh, as brother and heir of Elizabeth, Margaret, and Anne, daughters of George and the late Elizabeth Richardson, his spouse, gets the lands of little Catpair (which were alienated by James Hoppringill of Tynnes and his spouse Joneta Tod), redeemable by George, as per charter to his daughters, for 6000 merks, and, later, the said lands are granted by the said George and John to the said Elizabeth Richardson (S. E., vol. 17).

George appears to have died in 1637. By his first wife Margaret Pringill, daughter of James of Whytbank, he had issue:—

1. James, his heir.
2. George, apprenticed in 1607 with James Heriot, litster, Edinburgh; also of Craigend; died before 1627.
3. John, in 1615 apprenticed with David Pringill, surgeon (see Edinburgh Burgesses).
4. Alexander.

By his second wife, Elizabeth Richardson of Smeaton, George had issue—

- 5-7. Elizabeth, Margaret, and Anne.

By his third wife, Elizabeth Pringill, he had no issue.

JAMES 1

In 1638 James and his mother-in-law having a dispute with Borthwick of Crookston, the Lords of Council ordain them to keep the peace under a penalty of 2000 merks (P. C.). In 1641 James is appointed Tutor to George and Margaret, children of the late John Pringill, surgeon, Edinburgh. Also, having had the lands of Norton, Edinburgh, disponed to him, he dispones them to Alexander Foulis of Colinton for 12,000 merks (S. E.). Also in 1641 he is appointed an M.P. for Selkirkshire, and again in 1645.

In 1643 James is appointed a collector of Selkirkshire's quota to maintain the Scottish Army in Ireland, England being too unsettled at the time to do this according to her agreement; also, in 1644, to make up the county's deficiency of horse and foot required for the country's defence (A. P.).

In 1646 he is appointed by Parliament Sheriff of Selkirkshire, with power to choose his own Depute. Also he bought from Robert Pringill his lands of Blindlee, with the pendicles of Meiglepots, Over Blackhopehaugh, and Kilnknowe, with the fishings, for 10,000 merks, redeemable; paying to the King £50 feu duty (G. S.).

In the Scottish politics of the time James was an "Anti-Engager" (A. P. 1649). King Charles was executed on 30th January 1649.

In 1649 James is appointed a Curator to Robert Pringill of Stitchill (A. D., Scott); also he gives to his spouse, Jonet Craig, sasine of Caddonlee, and Laidlawstiel (as a proper pendicle thereof), and of Craigend; the liferent thereof being reserved to Elizabeth Pringill, relict of the late George the said James's father (S. E.).

Cromwell crossed the Tweed in July 1650, and after the battle of Dunbar, 3rd September 1650, spread part of his army over the south of Scotland, who by their exactions reduced the inhabitants to great poverty, sometimes to absolute want. A detachment under a Major Robertson was stationed at Selkirk and Torwoodlee (C. B.).

In 1654 James gets sasine of an annual rent furth of Muirhouse, Corscruik, and others, in Stow; also Jonet Craig, James's spouse, is given sasine of Torwoodlee and Crosslee in liferent,

as is also George, James's son, in the same and in Craigend and the Lilliesleaf lands.

Under the Protectorate Mr George, fear, gets sasine of an annual rent furth of Allanshaws, also he is appointed a collector of Selkirkshire's quota of the money levied in Scotand, and in 1656 a J.P. of Edinburgh and Selkirk shires (*Scotland under the Protectorate*).

James appears to have died in 1658. By his first wife, Jean Cockburn, he had issue:—

1. Margaret, marr. in 1649 George Pringill of Buckholm.

By his second, Janet, daughter of Sir Lewis Craig of Riccarton—

2. George, his heir; born 3rd March 1631.
3. James, of Craigend.
4. Alexander, in Caddonlee; alive November 1707.
5. Anne, marr. in 1648 Alexander Pringle of Whytbank.
6. Janet, born 6th July 1632, marr. 1649 Walter Pringle of Greenknowe.
7. Sophia, marr. John Riddell of Haining.

GEORGE 3

In 1659 John Clerk of Penicuik, assignee to a bond for 10,000 merks granted by the Earl of Lothian in 1647, at 800 merks annual rent, for which James Pringle of Whytbank and James Pringle of Torwoodlee were cautioners, now assigns it to Alexander Pringle now of Whytbank and George Pringle now of Torwoodlee (R. D.).

In September 1662, after the Restoration, numerous exceptions were made to an act of Indemnity for persons whose political attitude had placed their lives and fortunes at H. M.'s disposal. In the array of exceptions and among Border lairds appeared Greenknowe fined £3000 Scots, Torwoodlee £1600, Whytbank, younger, £3000, Newhall £600, Clifton £1200 (A. P.).

From the Restoration of the Stuarts in 1660 till their final expulsion in 1688 the people of Scotland were kept in misery by strife waged in the name of religion. Obstinate authority sought to impose Prelacy upon an obstinate people who would

have nought but Presbytery. The re-establishment of Episcopacy stirred the consciences of the clergy, of whom 350 retired from their charges, followed in many instances by their flocks, who deserting their churches held meetings for divine worship—Conventicles they came to be called—and all who took part in them were subjected to severe penalties. In 1666 a meeting of a thousand half-armed peasants was dispersed by dragoons, the prisoners mercilessly treated and over fifty executed. More stringent acts against Conventicles were issued, leading before 1678 to some 17,000 persons suffering in fines or imprisonment (Wodrow).

In the spring of 1679 a large conventicle in the neighbourhood of Galashiels was surprised by Claverhouse. In May Urquhart of Meldrum was appointed a J.P. of Selkirkshire, with orders to proceed against the common people caught at the conventicle. Those of higher rank, including the lady of Torwoodlee and Mrs Jean Hunter or Pringle of Craigend, were cited to appear before the Privy Council.

In 1681 the Duke of York was sent down by his brother the King to Scotland as Royal Commissioner, and presently got it enacted that every person holding an office in church or state should sign his Test Act, the terms of which were contradictory. The Earl of Argyle, son of the Marquis of Argyle who was executed in the beginning of the King's reign, said that he was willing to sign the Act, though he did not understand it. The Earl was arraigned and imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle, on a charge of high treason and found guilty. Sentence of death was passed, and although the execution was delayed during the King's pleasure, his friends at once set about a plan of escape. On the evening of 20th December about 9 o'clock he succeeded in passing his guards in the guise of a page (with whom he had exchanged clothes) holding up the train of his visitor, Lady Sophia Lindsay, his step-daughter. At Bristo Port he found the horses and the servant who was to accompany him. During the winter night they rode on to Lauder, 24 miles; thence, with fresh horses and a guide they rode over to and down the Gala to the change-house near Torwoodlee. The guide being dismissed, the servant went to Mr Pringle's house. George had gone to bed. At the knock he rose and dressed, and after a cautious parley, for he was in danger himself, he

admitted the servant, who gave him the password, and told him of Argyle's escape and arrival. The Laird clapt his hands with joy. He at once ordered his servant to make ready three horses and conduct the strangers—Argyle had travelled as "Mr Hope"—to the house of his friend, Mr Veitch, in Northumberland, who would conduct them to London. Mr Pringle then went to the change-house where he found Argyle. After embracing him, and giving instructions as to his journey, he bestowed upon him all the gold in his possession and dispatched him on his way. From London the Earl escaped to Holland (*Life and Times of Archibald 9th Earl of Argyle*, by Jn. Willcock, B.D., 1907).

From 1662 George, though not conforming to Prelacy, had taken no part in the struggle for religious liberty. His part in the escape of Argyle becoming immediately known, he concealed himself in various places among his friends, and could not be found. In 1682 some Scottish gentlemen gave up the idea of emigrating to Carolina and fraternised with an English party which they found formed for defending the country from Popery and excluding the Duke of York, a Papist, from the throne. Unfortunately some of the subordinates of this party in 1683, unknown to the principals, formed a plot (the Rye House plot) to assassinate the King, the odium of which played no small part in the trials for high treason that followed. The Rev. William Carstairs, who carried on the correspondence with Argyle, after prolonged torture was forced to divulge the names of the Scottish members of the party (Wodrow).

In 1684 George was fined by Meldrum and Haining 5000 merks for church irregularities, and later £2000 sterling. Members of the Scottish party were now apprehended, including Walter Scott, Earl of Tarras, John Murray of Philiphaugh, and Hugh Scott of Galashiels. Others, after hiding as best they could, escaped to Holland, including Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth, and George Pringle, the latter having been generously warned by Meldrum that he was coming to apprehend him at night. Eight days afterwards a second search party at Torwoodlee found George's son James, a boy aged 16 years, and carried him to Edinburgh, where he was imprisoned for more than three months, then admitted on 6th November to bail of

£5000 sterling, then in two months more brought before the Secret Council, threatened with torture and even with immediate execution if he did not tell them who informed his father of the party's coming. On second thoughts he was imprisoned in the Castle for a few weeks, and then admitted again to the bail of £5000.

Charles II. died on 6th February 1685, and was succeeded by his Papist brother the Duke of York, as James VII. In April George Pringle was one of twelve who met at Amsterdam, and constituted themselves a "Council for the recovery of the religion, rights, and liberties of the Kingdom of Scotland, and in this quality resolved to make war against James Duke of York and such as shall adhere to him." George was one of the committee of five appointed to meet at the Earl of Argyle's chamber next morning at 8, to expedite the instructions of certain of their number dispatched to Scotland. In May, 22 persons found guilty of treason were summoned to the bar of Parliament, of whom only 6 appeared. Sentence of forfeiture was pronounced against Sir Patrick Hume and George Pringle, with the usual formalities, as the tearing of their coats of arms. The evidence against them was chiefly that of their fellow conspirators, the Earl of Tarras, Philiphaugh and Galashiels, who to save themselves made confession. Others forfeited were the Earl of Melville, the two Campbells of Cessnock, David Montgomerie of Langshaw, etc. (A. P.).

The accession of James VII. led to a general desire among the numerous exiles in Holland to attempt a simultaneous rising in England and Scotland. Both were badly managed and ended disastrously. The leaders, the Duke of Monmouth and the Earl of Argyle, were captured and executed, Argyle on 30th June, and Monmouth on 15th July 1685. Among their followers who managed to escape back to Holland were Polwarth and Torwoodlee.

In June 1685 the lands of forfeited persons, including Torwoodlee, were confiscated and added to the Crown. Chamberlains were appointed to them, including John Trotter, merchant, Edinburgh, to Torwoodlee (Lauder). In May 1686 the lands of Torwoodlee, were granted by the King and Parliament to Lieut.-General Drummond, Commander of H.M.'s forces in Scotland (A. P.).

In 1688 the party in England, who looked to the Prince of Orange, the King's son-in-law, to free them from an intolerable Government, became so numerous and influential that on 5th November he landed at Torbay with an army of 15,000 Dutchmen. Thence he marched on London without opposition, and in the end of December James VII. that was, deserted by all, fled to France. In March 1689 George Pringle of Torwoodlee and Sir William Scott, younger, of Harden, were appointed M.P.'s for Selkirkshire to the Convention of Estates, which conferred the Crown of Scotland on William and Mary jointly and separately (A. P.).

On 10th April 1689 Parliament ordered the two foot regiments and the cavalry corps of Roxburgh and Selkirk shire, to assemble on Lanton Edge; and among the officers of the western regiment was James Pringle, younger, of Torwoodlee, as a Major. On the 27th George, elder, and James, younger, of Torwoodlee were appointed Commissioners for Selkirkshire for raising the levy of £288,000 Scots.

George died in June 1689, aged 58. The author of *The History of Selkirkshire* calls him Selkirkshire's greatest son. Had he lived a little longer he would no doubt have shared in the rewards conferred on his compatriots like Sir Patrick Hume, who was created Earl of Marchmont.

George and his heroic wife Janet Brodie of Lethen, Nairnshire, had issue:—

1. James, his heir, born April 1665.
2. Janet, born 6th April 1655.
3. Anna, born May 1656, marr. Alexander Don of Rutherford. He died in 1712.
4. Sophia, born . . ., marr. 1677 her cousin german James Pringle of Greenknowe.
5. Jean, born February 1660.

JAMES 2

On 22nd July 1690 Parliament, considering that the reasons adduced for the forfeiture of the deceased George Pringle of Torwoodlee on 22nd May 1685 do now in the event appear not

only weak and frivolous but good and justifiable, and that the accusers had themselves been accused in the same manner a little before and had saved themselves by becoming King's evidence, rescinded and declared void the said forfeiture, with the Act annexing the estate to the Crown and the escheat given to William Viscount Strathallan, restoring to the children and posterity of the said George their blood right and benefit of succession; further, that it shall be lawful for James Pringle now of Torwoodlee to recover from the donator all sums of money paid by him in composition for the forfeiture, with interest since Michaelmas 1688 (A. D.). In October 1690 James contracts to marry Isabel, eldest daughter of Sir John Hall of Dunglass, and infest her in Caddonlee, Laidlawsteel, and Crosslee (paying 3500 merks), also in Torwoodlee and Newmills (paying 2500 merks); witnesses, George Baillie of Jerviswood, James Pringle of Greenknowe, Walter Pringle, advocate, etc. (P. B., Don).

In 1693 the Lords order the son and heir of the late William Viscount Strathallan to repay to James the 45,000 merks paid by his father on composition for the forfeiture, with usual interest thereon (A. P., Durie). Also in 1693 James, and Sir Francis Scott of Thirlstane were appointed M.P.'s for Selkirkshire.

In 1695 James put £1300 in shares of "the Company of Scotland trading to Africa and the Indies" (C. B.).

In 1714 King George succeeded Queen Anne; and on 7th September 1715 the Earl of Mar raised the standard of James the Pretender at Braemar. On 22nd September eight Deputy Lieutenants, including James and Sir John Pringle of Stitchill, met at Jedburgh to organise defence; it was determined to raise two troops of cavalry numbering 76, and 444 foot, and James was appointed Captain of a company of cavalry. In November the town council of Selkirk ordered all the fencible men in the burgh who were willing to fight for King George to come to the green on a certain day and give in their names, and appointed James to be their captain and model and discipline them (C. B.).

In 1733 James's eldest son George got sasine of Trinlyknowe (S. E.).

James died in May 1735. He and his spouse Isabel Hall had issue:—

1. George, his heir, advocate.
2. John, born 1702; lost at sea.
3. James, of Bowland, born July 1709; a Principal Clerk of Session.
4. Katherine, marr. in 1723 Sir Robert Pringle of Stitchill.
5. Janet, born November 1694.
6. Sophia, born 1697; marr. Adam Fairholm of Greenhill.
7. Marion, born January 1704; marr. 1746 John S. Ker of Littledean, claimant to Dukedom of Roxburgh.
- 8-10. Isabel, born 1705; Margaret, born 1707, died 1793 at Torsonce; Ann, died 1780.

GEORGE 4

In 1744 George Pringle of Torwoodlee was served heir to his father James, and heir special in Catpair. In 1769 he fell heir to his cousin Janet Pringle in Greenknowe. George hardly appears in the records. He seems to have lived quietly at Torwoodlee with his unmarried sisters. He died unmarried at Torwoodlee on 23rd January 1780; and was succeeded by his nephew James Pringle of Bowland, an estate adjoining Torwoodlee.

BOWLAND. James, brother of George Pringle of Torwoodlee was apprenticed to James Home, W.S., in 1735. In December 1748 he was appointed a Principal Clerk of Session, an office that he retained till his death (Soc. of Writers to the Signet).

In 1749 he married Elisabeth, daughter of James Nimmo, Receiver General of Excise duties for Scotland. In 1752 he acquired the lands of Bowland, Crumside, and Bowshank, which had formerly belonged to Robert Rutherford and his son James. In 1769 James also acquired Chapel on Leader, which however he held only a short time. In 1771 he got a grant under the Privy Seal of the teinds of Bowland and

Crumside for 19 years (P. C.). He died on 10th April 1776. He had issue:—

1. James, his heir.
2. Mary, marr. Andrew Plummer of Middlestead and Sunderlandhall.
3. Elisabeth Crompton, marr. Adam Fairholm of Chapel.
4. Anne, marr. Major George Macmurde, died 1839.
- 5-6. Janet, died 1826; Sophia, died 1827.

JAMES 3

In 1780 James Pringle of Bowland, only son of his father James thereof, was served heir to his uncle George in the lands and barony of Torwoodlee, and in West Gordon. He was then aged 21, and had been educated at Cambridge and Leyden with a view to the law, which he then gave up. In 1782 he married Elisabeth one of the two daughters and coheirresses of the deceased Charles Tod of Drygrange, late Lieut.-Colonel, E.I.C.S. (S. M.).

In 1788 James sold Bowland to an Edinburgh merchant, and acquired the lands of Buckholm and Williamlaw, which had belonged to another branch of the Pringles from 1540 to 1713.

Between May 1803 and October 1805 Britain was threatened with invasion by Napoleon who had an army of 100,000 men lying on the French coast waiting for an opportunity to cross the Channel in two thousand flat-bottomed boats. To meet this the whole British nation was in arms, and not only were the local forces being constantly drilled, but beacons were erected throughout the length and breadth of the Isles to give warning of the invaders landing. In Selkirkshire the men of Ettrick Forest looked anxiously towards the beacons on the Wisp and Black Andrew for the intimation of the approach of the dreaded Napoleon.

The famous "False Alarm" of the Scottish Border took place in January 1804. On the last night of that month the beacon watcher on Hume Castle saw, as he thought, a distant beacon blazing, and set fire to his own beacon, and a few hours after-

wards the whole of the Border beacons were alight, and night beheld the mustering of the local Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps. The Selkirkshire Corps of Yeomanry Cavalry, 40 to 50 strong, like its three neighbour Corps of Border Yeomanry, originated in the year 1797, and was raised by James Pringle, Esq., of Torwoodlee. This Troop despite their being dispersed through a mountainous and thinly inhabited county, assembled quickly at Selkirk, where they were joined by the Lord Lieutenant of the County. The gallant Corps paraded at daybreak under Captain Pringle, and set off for Dalkeith, their meeting place, which they reached at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, although the distance was 30 miles, and the roads in a shocking condition. Those troopers of the Selkirkshire Yeomanry who resided near Ettrick head, joined their Corps in the evening, having ridden nearly 70 miles. Notwithstanding the length of the march, both the Selkirkshire Yeomanry and the Infantry had a most soldier-like appearance on entering Dalkeith. The former were followed by the baggage carts with fourteen days' provisions for the men and a day's corn for the horses. The drummers of the Infantry appropriately beat the ancient county airs, "The Flowers of the Forest," and the "Sutors of Selkirk." On 4th February the Corps were dismissed from duty, and returned to their own county the same day, the alarm having been found due to a mistake. On 15th March following, on a field day held at Torwoodlee, when they were inspected by Colonel Macmurde, inspecting field officer of the district, the Corps were presented, in a short appropriate speech, by Miss Pringle of Torwoodlee, daughter of their Captain, with a standard beautifully worked by herself, bearing the motto, *pro Aris et Focis*. James of Torwoodlee continued Captain Commandant of the Corps till August 1809. For his services in this capacity he received in 1823 the Freedom of the burgh of Selkirk (C. B.).

On 21st March 1808, James laid the foundation-stone of the new church at Melrose.

In December 1813 his youngest son Alexander was lost in the wreck of the *William Pitt* off Algoa Bay on the voyage home from India (S. M., 1814).

In 1815 Mr Pringle of Torwoodlee, Captain Pringle, R.N., and Mr Pringle, younger, of Whytbank were present at a great

football match at Carterhaugh—celebrated by Sir Walter Scott in a song, containing the stanza

“We forget each contention of civil dissension
And hail, like our brethren, Home, Douglas, and Kar;
And Elliot and Pringle in pastime shall mingle,
As welcome in peace as their fathers in war” (C. B.).

In October 1818, in his *Life of Sir Walter Scott*, Lockhart describes his first visit to Abbotsford. “Mr Wilson (‘Christopher North’) and I happened to mention that we were engaged to dine and sleep at the seat of my friend and relation, Mr Pringle of Torwoodlee, on our way to Edinburgh. Scott immediately said in the morning that he and Captain Ferguson (another guest) meant to accompany us—such being the unceremonious style in which country neighbours in Scotland visit each other. Next day accordingly we all rode over together to Mr Pringle’s beautiful seat—the ‘distant Torwoodlee of *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*,’—but distant not above five or six miles from Abbotsford—coursing hares as we proceeded, but inspecting the antiquities of the Catrail to the interruption of our sport. We had another joyous evening at Torwoodlee. Scott and Ferguson returned home at night, and the morning after, as Wilson and I mounted for Edinburgh, our kind old host, his sides sore with laughter, remarked that the Sheriff and the Captain together were too much for any company.”

On 10th March 1820 died at Torwoodlee Mrs Pringle of Torwoodlee.

On 15th March 1827 Scott writes in his *Diary*: “Off we came (from Abbotsford) and, in spite of rheumatism, I got through the journey tolerably. Coming through Galashiels, we met the Laird of Torwoodlee, who, on hearing how long I had been confined, asked how I bore it, observing that he had once in his life (Torwoodlee must be between sixty and seventy) been confined for five days to his house, and was like to hang himself. I regret God’s free air as much as any man, but I could amuse myself were it in the Bastille.” On 5th March 1831 Sir Walter writes in the *Diary*: “I have a letter from our M.P. adjuring me to assist the gentlemen of the county with an address against the Reform Bill, which menaces them with being blended with Peeblesshire, and losing one half of their functions. Sandy Pringle (Whytbank) conjures me not to be very nice in

choosing my epithets. Torwoodlee comes over and speaks to the same purpose, adding it will be the greatest service I can do the county. . . . The young Duke of Buccleuch comes to visit me also, so I promised to shake my duds, and give them a cast of my calling—fall back, fall edge.”

No more quotations are needed to show the life-long friendship existing between the Lairds of Torwoodlee and Abbotsford.

James was Convener of Selkirkshire for more than fifty years, and Vice-Lieutenant from 1827 to 1830. He died on 2nd August 1840. He had issue:—

1. James, Vice-Admiral, his heir; born in 1783.
2. Charles, died young.
3. George, who marr. Ann Stewart, and had issue; Mary, who died young; and two sons, James and Alexander.
4. Alexander, who was lost in the wreck of the *William Pitt* in 1813 (S. M., 1814).
5. Frances, only daughter, died at Rutland Street, Edinburgh, 16th October 1859.

VICE-ADMIRAL JAMES (10TH LAIRD)

“This officer entered the Navy, in May 1797, when only 14, as a First-Class Volunteer on board the *Phæton*, 38, Captain Hon. Robert Stopford; in which ship, while cruising in the Bay of Biscay, he came into action, 22nd March 1798, with a French frigate. He continued employed with Captain Stopford, as Midshipman, in the *Excellent* and *Spencer*, 74's, on the West India and Channel stations, until November 1803; and after a further service in the *Centaur*, 74, bearing the broad pennant of Sir Samuel Hood at Barbadoes, was there made Lieutenant, 6th March 1804, into the *Amsterdam*. On 22nd December following, he obtained acting command of the *Park* sloop, also in the West Indies, where, the appointment being confirmed 9th October 1805, he continued until obliged in January 1807, to invalid. Joining next, in November of the latter year, the *Sparrowhawk*, 18, Captain Pringle contrived in that vessel to capture, 12th June 1809, *L'Esperance* of 14 guns and 54 men, off Cherbourg; 19th June 1810, *L'Intrepide* of 6 guns and 47 men, off Marseilles; and, 6th November 1811, *L'Invincible* of 2 guns and 33 men, off Malaga—all of them

privateers. On the occasion of a disastrous yet most valorous attack made, 13th December 1810 by the boats of a squadron under Captain Fane, upon the enemy's shipping in the Mole of Palamos, we find him eliciting the especial praise of the senior officer for his good conduct both at the landing and withdrawal of the men. He was afterwards very actively employed on the coast of Valencia and Tarragona under the orders of the present Sir Edward Codrington (v. *Gaz.*, 1811, p. 1588). On 19th January 1812 he was taken prisoner by a party of the enemy's dragoons in the neighbourhood of the latter place, but he was soon liberated by the Baron D'Eroles, then commanding a division of the Catalan Army. During his captivity he witnessed the defeat of 800 French Infantry, occupying an advantageous position behind the walls of Villa Succa. Attaining post-rank, 1st June 1812, Captain Pringle in the following September left the *Sparrowhawk*. He accepted his present rank Rear-Admiral, 1st October 1846" (*O'Byrne's Naval and Biographical Dictionary*, 1849).

In 1820 Captain Pringle, R.N., was appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant of Roxburghshire.

In 1840 he was served heir of line to his father James, and heir special in the east half of Buckholm, Gala Water; also to his brother Alexander, H.E.I.C.S., heir special in Trinlyknowe, Selkirkshire.

Vice-Admiral James died at Torwoodlee 31st October 1859 (G. M.). He had issue:—

1. James-Thomas, Commander, R.N., his heir.
2. Charles, Captain, R.N., born 1834, marr. Katherine, daughter of Henry Inglis of Torsonce. Died at Quetta on board H.M.'s *Sirius*, 11th September 1876, leaving issue.
3. George, born 1839, died unmarried in 1871.
4. Elizabeth-Mason, marr. in 1853 John Borthwick of Crookston; died 11th February 1907.
5. Frances, marr. in 1857 Henry Clerk Withington, Captain of the 67th Regt., and has issue.
6. Mary, marr. in 1860 Charles Pringle of the 71st Regt., and has issue.
7. Jane, marr. in 1865 George S. Lawson, youngest son of Charles Lawson of Borthwick Hall, and has issue (G. M.).

COMMANDER JAMES-THOMAS, R.N.

In 1846 James-Thomas entered the Royal Navy, and served for several years, retiring with the rank of Commander. He wore the war medals for Burma and the Baltic. He took considerable interest in county matters, and was a Deputy-Lieutenant of Selkirkshire. He founded the Torwoodlee Golf Club, providing on his estate a beautiful 9-hole course. In 1862 he married Annie-Parminster only daughter of Colonel Black of the 53rd Regt., who was wounded at Waterloo.

James-Thomas who was born in 1832, died on 21st May 1902. He had issue:—

1. John-Lewis, born 1862, died young.
2. James-Lewis, his heir, born October 1869.
3. George-Macgregor, born 1871, died young.
4. Lionel-Graham, born April 1880, entered the Army in 1899, appointed Captain H.L.I. in April 1908. Wounded in Flanders on 21st December, died 18th February 1915.
5. Elizabeth-Ann.
6. Lilian-Erskine.
7. Adelaide-Jane.
8. Melina-Florence, marr. November 1902 Henry Borthwick of Borthwick Castle.
9. Mary-Simcoe, marr. June 1907 Alfred E. Borthwick, Merchiston Crescent, Edinburgh.

JAMES-LEWIS (12TH LAIRD)

of Torwoodlee, J.P. of Roxburgh and Selkirk shires, Lieutenant Lothian and Border Horse. Born 1869. Married in September 1904 Ada-Mary, youngest daughter of John Paton of Lethengie, Kinross, and has issue:—

1. James-Harold, born August 1905.
2. George-Arthur Wyndham, born 1st May 1907.

WHYTBANK AND YAIR

DAVID

IN 1470 the stead or farm of Redhead, one of the eighteen constituting the Ward of Tweed in Ettrick Forest, was allotted to James Hoppringill of Smailholm, the Cursor or Factor of the Ward, in place of his yearly salary (E. R.). In 1485 it was occupied by his son David, and on 28th August 1505 it was feued to David (now of Smailholm) and his spouse Margaret Lundie, and their heirs male, at a yearly duty of £26 and a merk Scots, and the same sum for new infeftments (G. S.). In 1513 his eldest son, David, was killed at Flodden. In 1526 his sons John and James appear in the list of 148 Borderers pardoned for taking part in the raid of the Homes on Stirling (S. B.). In August 1534 David and his spouse and their son James got a charter of the lands of Lour and part of easter Dawick, in Peeblesshire, and in December following David "for love and favour" granted them (Woodhouse) to the said James (G. S.).

JAMES 1

In 1541 Redhead, on Caddon Water, is possessed by Margaret Lundie widow of David Hoppringill of Smailholm and her son James; also James of Woodhouse gets a charter of lands in Forfarshire alienated to him by John Erskine of Dun (T. A.). In 1550 James, now called of Whytbank, or Redhead, sits at Jedburgh on the return of John Gordon in the lands of Stitchill (S. W.).

In 1552 William Hoppringill, James's brother, gets an obligation from Michael Balfour to repay to him the £200 borrowed by James, Commendator of Kelso and Melrose Abbey (R. D.), also one from William Cairncross of Colmslie to repay on 21 days' notice the £500 borrowed by him (A. D.).

In 1554 James resigns the lands of Adinston, Langhope, and Soonhope alienated to him under reversion by Simon Preston of Craigmillar and now redeemed by him (P. B., Nicolson).

James died in November 1563. He is assumed by genealogists to have been James Hoppringill the Solway Moss prisoner. This is a mistake—the said prisoner having been James first of Buckholm.

James by his wife Margaret Ker of Linton had issue:—

1. Mr Robert, who predeceased him.
2. James, his heir.
3. George, latterly tenant of Netherton of Princado (see Gala Water).
4. 5. Alexander; William, burgess of Edinburgh.
6. 7. John; David.
8. Marion, marr. in 1568 William, brother of James Home of Cowdenknowes.

James's widow Margaret Ker marr. as her second husband Sir David Hume, 5th of Wedderburn, and died in 1589 leaving no children by him.

JAMES 2

In 1565 James points out with regard to the rights of the tenants of Langshaw that the lands with the mill and the astricted multures has been leased by the Abbey of Melrose to his father at Whitsunday 1556 for 19 years, and that since his father's death in 1563 they had been leased to his mother, now spouse of Sir David Hume, and to himself and his curators (A. D.).

In December 1566 James contracts to marry Marion, daughter of Andrew Murray of Blackbarony (Darnhall) (R. D.), and in February following with her and her father's consent they get the lands of Dechmont, Westlothian, in conjunct fee (G. S.).

In December 1569 the Lords remit the matter *re* Langshaw mill to the Bailie of Melrose, and bid him cast down Robert Cairncross's mill on the same water as James and his mother's, and set in again the water on their old water gang (A. D.).

In 1571 James is one of the 60 Border lairds who subscribed at Jedburgh the bond to rise against the King's enemies, especially the laird of Fernihirst (partisan of Queen Mary), and thieves of Liddesdale and Annandale (P. C.). In 1573 he is mentioned as possessor of a tenement of land at the Netherbow, Edinburgh (G. S.). In 1574 he is appointed a Commissioner for Selkirkshire for organising and reporting to the Regent (Lennox) on the Wappenshaws, which were to be held throughout the kingdom twice a year (A. P.). In 1575 he is one of the 12 Hoppringills summoned before the Regent Morton and Council anent the feud with the Elliots, and as one of those not compearing has to find security in £100 to attend at a later date (P. C.).

In March 1578 James, with consent of his wife Marion, excambed his lands of Over Dechmont for those of Nicholas Cornwel, fear of Bonhard, in Gala Water, viz., Westerton, Middleton, and Easterton, of Princado (R. D.).

In 1580 James's mother pays the widow of George Hume of Wedderburn for stopping her action against her before the Lords *re* certain jewellery (Milne Home); also in 1581 as liferenter of Langshaw mill she charges certain persons with abstention of their corn (A. D.).

In 1581 James, and Alexander Hoppringill in Yair, act as Curators of Andrew Ker of Yair (A. D.).

In February 1583 William Ker Warden of the Middle March, and some 36 Border lairds, including the Hoppringills of Whytbank and Smailholm, are summoned to appear before the Council on the 10th March next to give their good counsel anent the quieting of the present disorders in Teviotdale and Liddesdale (P. C.). Also in 1583 at Whytbank James contracts with Bartholomew Hume of Simprin to lend him £1000 Scots on the security of his lands until redemption; witnesses, George and William, James's brothers (A. D., 1584). In 1584 he grants letters of reversion of Meikle Catpair to William Cairncross and his spouse Marion Hoppringill (R. M.).

In May 1585 at Whytbank died James's wife Marion Murray, Her Testament, registered in 1592, showed farm stock £1244, owing to her brother-in-law William £260, etc.; free gear £844 Scots—made by James as father of their bairns John, Robert, Alexander, David, and Margaret, Jane, and Katrene (T. E., 1592).

On 6th July 1591 at Kelso the Hoppringills of that Ilk, Whytbank, and Buckholm and eleven other Border lairds appear before King James and Council, and give their oaths faithfully to serve the Wardens of the East and Middle Marches and the Keeper of Liddesdale, especially in pursuit of Francis sometime Earl of Bothwell, and lay aside all mutual feuds; and the said three Hoppringills become cautioners for one another in £2000 Scots that they shall keep the King's peace (P. C.). In 1592 George, James's brother, as assignee of his uncle William, summons Michael, grandson and heir of Michael Balfour of Burleigh, to pay the loan referred to above in 1552 (A. D.).

In 1592 James, younger, of Whytbank marries Christian daughter of William Lundie of that Ilk in Fife.

On 15th September 1595 Bailie MacMorran of Edinburgh was shot dead when forcing the door of the High School, which the boys had barricaded through being refused a holiday. Among the eight boys arrested was Robert, son of the Goodman of Whytbank. After much law debate the boys were set free after two and a half months' imprisonment in the tolbooth (P. C.).

In 1596 James and his son James subscribe the Mutúal Bond of Manrent between the Hoppringills (see Smailholm). In 1600 he sold to William Barns and the two sons of John Burnet in Woodhouse his lands on Manor Water (G. S., 1601); and in 1601 he resigned the Eastraik of Westhousebyre to John Home of Cowdenknowes (G. S.).

In December 1601 James is on the jury that found Andrew Turnbull guilty of shooting on a market day in Jedburgh the Provost Thomas Ker of Cavers, kinsman of Sir Andrew Ker of Fernihirst. Turnbull was sentenced to be beheaded at the market cross of Edinburgh (P. C. T.).

On 19th July 1602 died the wife of James, younger. The inscription on her tombstone on the floor of the Whytbank aisle in Melrose Abbey reads, "Here lies ane honorable woman Christine Lundie spouse to James Hoppringill of Whytbank. She deceased 19th July 1602. Syn and still thou murn, for to the grave thou turn."

In 1603 the King confirms the charter, granted with the consent of James, by Nicholas Cornwel to Walter Scott of the

lands of Princado (G. S.). See under 1578 above. In 1606 the King also confirms the charter in which James sold to Sir Gideon Murray of Elibank the lands of Langshaw, the mill and its lands, and the commons, in the lordship of Melrose (G. S.). Also in 1606 James, having been put to the horn for not paying to James Fairlie, merchant burghess of Edinburgh, £1000 principal and 700 merks expenses, and having had his goods escheated and the liferent of all his heritages gifted to John Johnston, burghess of Edinburgh, is now ordered by the Lords to deliver the same to him (A. D., Gibson). In September 1606 the Pringills of Torwoodlee and Buckholm became surety for James, younger, and for George, Robert, John, David, and Alexander, brothers of James, senior, not to harm Sir Robert Stewart of Shillinglaw (P. C.).

In December 1607 the King confirmed the charter in which James, senior, and James, junior, granted to Isabella Moffat, widow of James Stirling, Advocate, engaged spouse of the said James, junior, the lands of Redhead, alias Whytbank, with the mill, etc.; also another charter in which they sold the said lands to Gilbert Johnston, burghess of Edinburgh (G. S.). In December 1607 James, junior, was granted by the Archbishop a tack for life and three succeeding lives, of the teinds of Whytbank, Hoppringill, and others (S. W.).

In 1608 Isabel Moffat summons a merchant burghess of Edinburgh, at the horn for not paying her a debt, and he is ordered to be arrested by the Guard and his goods inventoried (P. C.). In 1609 a debtor to James, younger, and his spouse Isabella for 1600 merks, and expenses, is similarly ordered to be apprehended (P. C.).

In 1610 a brother of James of Whytbank, and others, bound to Orkney and Shetland on business, find caution that they will not take any victual, letters, armour, or passengers, except for their own use only, under the penalty of 500 merks (P. C.).

In March 1616 James Pringill son of the late James, younger, is retoured his heir, and in April he gets a royal charter of Redhead or Whytbank, Balshaw mill, manorplace, and fishings on Tweed, which his grandfather James resigned; paying £27, 6s. 8d. (G. S.).

In December 1618 Juliane Home, sister of George Home of

Wedderburn, James's spouse, having by her marriage contract in 1576 with her first husband Sir John Ker of Hirsell been infefted in an annual rent of 15 chalders of victual, first furth of Duddingston, and afterwards furth of Spylaw and others in Berwickshire, summons Sir John Edmonston occupier thereof, cautioner, to pay the same for the crop 1617 (A. D.).

In 1619 James, with consent of his brother George in Princado, having been repaid the 800 merks lent by him in 1583 to William Borthwick in Soutra, renounces to him the lands of Shiels (S. E.).

In July 1620 the Tutors of Thomas Pringill, only son of Isabella Moffat by her first husband the late James Pringill, younger, of Whytbank, having charged her to fulfil the contract made between them and her and her mother (the widow of John Moffat, burges of Edinburgh) in 1615, and bestow 3000 merks for behoof of the said Thomas within ten days, and Isabella and James Douglas of Glaspen, Lanarkshire, now her husband, having produced a contract by James Pringill now younger of Whytbank infefting his brother the said Thomas in an annual rent of 300 merks furth of his lands of Whytbank, his mother to intromit with it till Thomas was 18 complete, always sustaining him in meat, drink, board and learning, according to his estate; the Lords found, notwithstanding the clause as to redemption, that Isabella should have power to uplift the 300 merks till Thomas was 18 (A. D., Gibson).

In February 1622 James heir apparent and Sophia Schoneir his future spouse gets a royal confirmation of the lands of Whytbank (G. S.). On the same day the King confirmed a charter of the late Martin Schoneir, doctor to the Queen (Anne of Denmark).

In June 1624 at the instance of Juliane Home and her spouse James of Whytbank, Sir John Edmonstone was put to the horn for not paying for 1623 the victual referred to above under 1618 (A. D., Scott).

James died apparently in 1625. In 1571 we saw that he subscribed the bond to rise against Ker of Fernihirst, the partisan of Queen Mary. He was compelled no doubt to sell Woodhouse, Princado, Langshaw, and other properties, to meet the requirements of his widowed mother, seven brothers, etc.

James and his spouse Marion Murray (1566-1585) had issue :—

1. James, who predeceased his father.
2. George.
3. John.
4. Robert.
5. Alexander.
6. David.
7. Margaret, marr. John Hoppringill of that Ilk.
- 8, 9. Jane and Katrene.

By his second spouse Juliane Home he had no issue.

JAMES (FEAR)

by his first spouse Christian Lundie (1592-1602) had issue :—

1. James, the heir.
2. George, of Balmungo.
3. John.
4. Katrene, marr. William Penman, minister of Crichton.

By his second spouse Isabella Moffat, James, fear, had issue :—

5. Thomas. He also had a natural son Robert.

JAMES 3 (SHERIFF OF SELKIRKSHIRE)

was aged about 30 when he succeeded his grandfather. On the mother's side he was a nephew of Margaret Lundie, wife of Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

In 1626 he subscribed the report of the Selkirkshire J.P.'s to the Privy Council on the prices of wool, cattle, and sheep in the county (P. C.).

In 1632 John Chisholm of Brockhouse grants James sasine of his lands.

In June 1633 James Pringill of Whytbank and James Murray, younger, of Philiphaugh are appointed M.P.'s for Selkirkshire (A. P.); and in July following James accepted the office of Sheriff Principal of the county and gave his oath before the Lords of Council for the faithful discharge thereof (P. C.).

In 1634 "Whytbank and Halltree are commissioned by the Kirk Session of Stow to buy a good and sufficient bell, which was ordained to be hung upon one of the trees in the churchyard which was fittest for that end" (C. B.).

In 1635 James got Sasine of the middle stead of Windidoors or Blackhaugh, which Alexander Mitchelson resigned (G. S.).

In 1642 the Lord Chancellor produced before the Lords of Council Lord Ettrick's patent to the Earldom of Forth, which was received by Whytbank (P. C.) (see below).

In 1643 James was appointed a Commissioner of Defence for Selkirkshire, also a collector for the county for the loan for the relief of the Scottish army (10,000 men) in Ireland (A. P.).

In 1644 James acquired from Andrew Fisher the lands of Wester Langlee and Cellarershaugh (A. D., Balfour). In 1647 he got sasine of Buckholm and Williamlaw under reversion, by contract with James Pringill made at Billie and Torwoodlee (S. E.). Also in 1647 Patrick Earl of Forth granted to "his friend James Pringill of Whytbank" under reversion the lands of Yair and its pendicle the Craig, with pasturage in the common of Selkirk; the lands of Friarscroft with the pasturage of 16 animals in the Shorthope in the parish of Melrose, with manorplace, mill, ferry, and cobbles (G. S.). Also in 1647 James apprised Sir James Hay's lands of Smeithfeild for payment of 2600 merks.

In 1648 James was appointed a Commissioner of War for Selkirkshire (A. P.)

In March 1649 in completion of the marriage contract of November 1646 between his only lawful son Alexander and Anna, daughter of James Pringill of Torwoodlee, James granted them sasine of Whytbank and the Knowes, Brockhouse, Blackhaugh, the Yair and its pendicle the Craig, and Shorthope (S. E.).

In January 1659 Clara, widow of the Earl of Forth, summons James to produce the contracts of the purchase of Yair, as they would show that her liferent was reserved (A. D., Scott). On 10th August 1661 she resigned the lands, the price, 18,000 merks, having been paid in full.

In 1659 John Clerk of Penicuik assigned to James, and James Pringle of Torwoodlee, equally between them, the bond for 10,000 merks and 800 merks annual rent granted him in 1647 by the Earl of Lothian, for which they were cautioners (R. D.).

In May 1660 Charles II. returned as King; and in 1661 James was appointed a Commissioner of Supply, an annuity of £40,000 sterling having been voted to H.M. On 9th September 1662 the Act of Indemnity to "those whose

guiltiness had rendered them obnoxious to the law was accompanied with fines; Greenknowe being fined £3000, Whytbank yr., £3000, and Newhall £600 (A. P.).

James died on 14th May 1667, aged 73. By his wife Sophia Schoneir of the court of Queen Anne, consort of James VI., who died in November 1626 at the early age of 22, he had an only lawful son Alexander.

There was also a natural son William who appears in the Register of Deeds under the date 17th October 1663, ancestor of Thomas Pringle, poet and reformer. (See the *Encyclopædias*, especially the *Dictionary of National Biography*; also the article by A. Pringle in the *Border Magazine* of 21st December 1921.)

ALEXANDER 1

In 1655 Alexander Pringle of Whytbank was appointed a Commissioner for raising the Cromwellian assessment of £10,000 a month on Scotland, and in the following year a J.P. for Edinburgh and Selkirk shires (A. P.).

In 1672 Alexander and George Pringle of Torwoodlee paid off the lien of 15,000 merks that John Clerk of Penicuik had on the lands of Whytbank and Torwoodlee, and he renounced his annual rent of 900 merks furth of the same (S. E.). In 1682 Alexander, whose first wife Anna Pringle died in September 1680, married as his second Anna Murray, sister of James of Philiphaugh (S. Rox.), who after his decease married Robert Rutherford, younger, of Edgerston. As by neither Alexander, who died on 25th April 1689, aged 66, had issue, the succession fell to John Pringle, a minor, grandson of his uncle George Pringle of Balmungo.

GEORGE OF BALMUNGO, FIFE

George, brother of the late James of Whytbank, appears first in 1625 as witness to a charter *re* an annual rent furth of the lands of Lundie, Fife (G. S.). In August 1626 he gets from the Archbishop of St Andrews a charter with precept of sasine of the lands of Balmungo in the Regality of St Andrews (S. E.). In 1632 he gets a royal grant of the lands of Plaine with tower, mill, fishings, and tenants, appraised from James

Somerville for 3675 merks (G. S.). In 1633 George is charged by two daughters of the Principal of St Leonard's College, St Andrews, to pay them 12 bolls oats, or £10 per boll, for the feu duty of Balmungo for 1630 (A. D., Scott). In December 1635 George, his uncle Alexander, and Sir James Lundie resign the lands of Plaine in Stirlingshire (S. E.).

George married Elizabeth Ruthven, daughter of Patrick Ruthven, who was recalled from the service of Gustavus Adolphus in 1636, got the lands of Yair in Ettrick Forest, was appointed Field-Marshal of the royalist army, won the battle of Edgehill, and was by Charles I. created Earl of Forth. The Earl accompanied Charles II. to Scotland in 1650, and died at Dundee in 1651. Elizabeth Ruthven had been previously married to William Lundie of that Ilk, who died in 1600; and by him she had issue, John of that Ilk, Sir James Lundie, etc.

George died in 1655, apparently from heart failure. His death is recorded in Lamont's *Diary* (1649-71), under the date 24th August 1655, "George Pringell of Balmungo, neare St Andrews, the night before, going from St Andrews to his own house, was found dead the next morning laying by the high way syde. He was interred at St Andrews the 25th August."

The Records afford no ground for the allegation that George ever served under Gustavus Adolphus, or even under his father-in-law. Though often mentioned, it is never as Lieutenant, Captain, or Major.

George by his wife Elizabeth Ruthven had issue:—

1. George, who is mentioned along with his father in 1654.
2. John, who graduated M.A. at St Andrews in 1645, and on the Restoration, having conformed to Episcopacy, was appointed minister of Fogo, Berwickshire. He died there in February 1682, aged 54. He left estate worth £7348 Scots, his widow to have 400 merks yearly (T. Lauder). By his wife Jean, daughter of John Shaw, minister of Selkirk, whom he married in 1662, he had issue:—
 - 1, 2. James, Alexander.
 3. John, his heir, called eldest son in 1687.
 4. George, apprenticed for 5 years to James Dunlop, surgeon apothecary, Edinburgh.
 - 5, 6. Elizabeth and Ann, both unmarried.

JOHN

succeeded his father's cousin Alexander Pringle in Whytbank in April 1689. In June 1690 his Tutors are appointed by Parliament Commissioners of Supply for Selkirkshire, and in July 1698 John himself (A. P.).

John, who was born in Edinburgh in 1678, died at the Yair in 1702, aged 24. By Margaret daughter of Sir Patrick Scott of Ancrum, whom he married in 1699, and who died in 1770, aged 89, he had issue:—

1. Alexander, his heir, born in February 1701.
2. Margaret, died young.
3. Joanna, unmarried, died in 1779.

ALEXANDER 2,

married in 1739 Susanna eldest daughter of Sir John Rutherford of that Ilk and Edgerston and his wife Elizabeth Cairncross of Langlee (S. M.). In 1744 he got a royal grant of the teind sheaves and other teinds great and small of the lands of Whytbank, Hoppringill, Burnhouse, Middleton, Torquhan, Fernihirst, Nethershiels, Plenploth and Nettliflat, in the parish of Stow, now pertaining to the King by the abolition of Episcopacy in Scotland; the tack to commence at Lammas and endure for 19 years; paying therefor £44 yearly, and the minister's stipend and uphold of the choir *pro rata* (P. C.).

In 1567 Michael commendator of Melrose Abbey granted one half of Ladhopemoor, which became known as Calhill or Hislop, to Charles Cairncross and Marion Hoppringill his spouse. It was held by the Cairncrosses for many generations, ending with Elizabeth and Jane, sisters of the deceased Hugh Cairncross. They left movable property worth £12,260 Scots, the former her half to John Rutherford of Edgerston, and the latter to Alexander Pringle of Whytbank and his children (R. M.).

Alexander died in Edinburgh in February 1773, aged 71 (S. M.). His wife Susanna Rutherford, whom he married in

1739, died there at Whitehouse in April 1791, aged 72 years (S. M.). They had issue :—

1. John, his heir.
2. Alexander, afterwards of Whytbank.
3. Patrick, surgeon, E.I.C.S., Madras; died at Arcot, November 1788 (S. M.).
4. William, in the Navy; died on his passage home from India June 1781 (S. M.).
5. Elizabeth, died young; 6. Eleanor, died 1807; 7. Susanna, died 1807; 8. Cairncross-Mary, died 1782; all dieing in Edinburgh.
9. Christian, marr. in 1766, Robert Pasley of Craig and Mountannan, Dumfriesshire (S. M.).
10. Joanna, marr. Alexander Hay of Mordington, Berwickshire; died 1821.
11. Charlotte, marr. Thomas Mayne, a merchant in Lisbon; died there 1821.

JOHN (LIEUTENANT 84TH REGIMENT)

succeeded his father Alexander in Whytbank in 1773. In 1776 he appears as one of the six Ensigns of the Royal Highland Regiment, Clinton's, which was raised from the Highland emigrants then arriving in Canada. In 1778 this Regiment was numbered the 84th.

On 17th January 1783 John wrote to General Haldimand, Commander-in-chief in Canada, the following letter, addressed to Captain Matthews, Secretary to his Excellency: "Sir . . . I am one of those unlucky Ensigns who after a service of almost seven years, and never a month absent from the regiment to which I belong, have no other satisfaction than that of being at present the senior of my rank in the army in which I serve, a want of the means to purchase having already subjected me to the necessity of suffering junior officers to go over my head in the regiment. I beg permission to request your minute attention to this letter, and also to solicit for your friendly exertions for my interests. . . . The date of my commission is 16th July 1776, the date of which will I presume entitle me to his Excellency's attention to it, and plead an excuse for the liberty I now take in addressing you. I have the honour to be, Sir, your very humble servant, John Pringle,

Ensign, 84th Regiment, Carleton Island" (British Museum MSS.). This letter had effect, for on 5th September following John was promoted to be Lieutenant in his Regiment.

Thus John received his commission in the army twelve days after the Declaration of Independence by the U.S.A. and served through the war till it was terminated by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783. General Haldimand was Governor of Canada from 1776 till 1784, not, as the genealogists allege, the Hon. James Murray, who was recalled from Canada in 1766 became Lieut.-General in 1772, and Governor of Minorca in 1774. How long John survived the end of the war is not apparent. He was succeeded by his next brother Alexander.

ALEXANDER 3

was born at the Yair in November 1747. In 1766 he entered the service of the E.I.Co. as a Writer, in 1771 became a factor, in 1774 a junior merchant and assistant at Masulipatam, in 1778 senior merchant, and in 1790 was out of the service, having apparently returned home on learning of the death of his brother John, whom he succeeded in Whytbank. He bought back the estate of Yair which had been sold to the Duke of Buccleuch, and there built a new mansion house.

In 1797 during the war, corps of Yeomanry Cavalry and of Volunteer Infantry were formed in the different counties, and in July 1799 Alexander was gazetted Captain commandant of the latter corps for Selkirkshire. In 1802, on the institution of the office, he was appointed Vice-Lieutenant of the county.

In June 1806 it is told that he and his family met the magistrates of Selkirk when "riding the marches" on the top of Three-Brethren hill—where from the cairn he had erected on its summit floated the British Union Flag—and entertained them and their retinue with much good cheer and drinking of toasts (C. B.).

In 1808 appeared Scott's poem Marmion, in the Introduction to Canto 2 of which the poet sings of Yair and Tweed—

Her long-descended lord is gone,
And left us by the stream alone.
And much I miss those sportive boys,
Companions of my mountain joys,
Just at the age twixt boy and youth,
When thought is speech, and speech is truth.

—and Lockhart quotes the laird's letter to Sir Walter in which he feelingly acknowledges the compliment.

In 1812 Alexander obtained the patent office of Chamberlain of Ettrick Forest.

On 15th July 1815 Sir Walter Scott wrote in his *Diary*, "I have determined to take a trip to Paris. My companions are young Alexander Pringle of Whytbank, and Robert Bruce, advocate. I understand we shall want passports. . . ." "If descriptions are necessary, Bruce is tall, say 5 ft. 11 in. . . . Pringle about 5 ft. 6 in., light hair and eyes, round face, and slightly made." Accompanied by John Scott of Gala the party left Edinburgh on 28th July by stage coach via Cambridge for Harwich, and landed at Helvoetsluys on 4th August. After visiting the field of Waterloo they arrived at Paris on the 15th. Lockhart relates their experiences among the crowned heads and notables then assembled there after Napoleon's overthrow. From Paris Mr Pringle and Mr Bruce went on to Switzerland, leaving the poet and Gala to return home together via Dieppe, Brighton, and London.

We find Alexander inspecting, as Vice-Lieut. of the county, the Yeomanry at their annual trainings, in 1821 at Carterhaugh, in 1823 at Selkirk, when his son Alexander was their Captain, and in 1826 at Rinkhaugh, Fairnilee, while in 1824 the troop dined with their Captain at Yair. Sir Walter notes in his *Journal* occasions on which he had young Whytbank to dinner at Abbotsford.

Alexander died at Yair in February 1827. By his wife Mary, daughter of Sir Alexander Dick of Prestonfield, Edinburgh, whom he married in 1789 at Salisbury Green there, and who died in 1849, he had issue, 5 sons and 5 daughters:—

1. Alexander, his heir.
2. John-Alexander, in July 1807 appointed a writer in Bengal Civil Service, July 1827 to November 1829 at home on absentee allowance, marr. his cousin Christian-Ann, daughter of Lieut.-General Dirom and Magdalen, daughter and heiress of Robert Pasley of Mountannan, in 1836 retired, and in January 1839 died at his property of Castledykes near Dumfries, without issue. His *Select Remains* (poetical effusions), with drawings

of Yair House in 1823 and old Whytbank Tower in 1828, were published by his sister Mary in 1841.

3. William-Alexander, in 1810 appointed a writer in Bengal Civil Service; died in 1855. Married Ann-Elizabeth, daughter of John Dawnay of Aylesbury, Buckingham, by whom he had 5 sons and 5 daughters: 1. Alexander, Ensign Madras Native Infantry, born 1828, died at Portobello 1854. 2. George Stewart, Ensign Bengal Native Infantry, born 1834, killed at Allahabad during the Sepoy Mutiny 4th June 1857. 3. David, Captain Bengal Native Infantry, born 1835, died at Portobello 1874. 4. William-John, born 1837, died at Craighlockhart, Edinburgh, January 1883. 5. Robert, M.D., Bengal Army, born 1832, died at Blackheath 1899 (see the Army). Daughters—Mary-Ann, marr. Archibald Speirs, Bengal Native Infantry. 2. Anna-Charlotte, marr. Edward Samuells, Bengal Civil Service. 3. Susanna; 4. Elizabeth; 5. Jane.
4. Robert-Keith (see the E.I.C.S.).
5. David, educated, like his brothers, first at school in Selkirk, afterwards at the Grammar School of Durham, and then at Haileyburgh College, where he won the Gold Medal, in 1824 appointed a writer in the Bengal Civil Service. The *Kent*, on which he sailed for India, went on fire in the Bay of Biscay on 1st March 1825. Of 700 persons on board nearly 100 perished in the wreck. The survivors were rescued by the *Cambrian* and landed at Falmouth. David marr. Frances, daughter of Alexander Tod of Alderston. Issue:—Alexander-David, Amy, and Frances.
David died at his property of Wilton Lodge, Hawick, in December 1889, aged 83.
- 6 to 11. Mary-Agnes, unmarried. Susanna, marr. R. S. Moncrieff, younger, of Fossaway. Jane, unmarried. Elizabeth, marr. C. M. Christie of Durie. Charlotte, Margaret-Janet, marr. W. Emsley, Chancery barrister.

ALEXANDER 4

succeeded his father at the age of 36. His previous career is given above. Also in 1820 he was with the Midlothian Yeomanry Cavalry sent to Glasgow to quell the feared political uprisings, and was lodged with the Lord Provost.

In 1830 he was elected M.P. for Selkirkshire. In March 1831 Sir Walter Scott writes that he was asked by Whytbank, Torwoodlee, and the Duke of Buccleuch to assist the party in an address against the Reform Bill, which menaced them with blending Selkirk and Peebles shires, and that he had promised "to give them a cast of his calling, fall-back, fall-edge." In the election of 1832 Alexander lost his seat to the Whig candidate Robert Pringle of Haining, but regained it in 1835; and in 1841, Sir Robert Peel the Premier appointed him Scottish Lord of the Treasury. In 1845 he resigned this office, feeling unable to support the Government measure for the better endowment of the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth; and in December of that year he was appointed Keeper of the Register of Sasines in Scotland (G. M.).

Alexander, who was born in January 1794, died at Yair in September 1857. By his wife Agnes-Joanna, his cousin, daughter and heir-portioner of Sir William Dick of Prestonfield, Edinburgh (whom he married in 1830, and who died in 1878), he had issue, an only son—

ALEXANDER 5,

born in March 1837, marr. in 1870 his cousin Mary-Arbuthnot, daughter of Robert Keith Pringle, E.I.C.S., and died in September 1898 without issue, leaving his estate to his widow, who died in July 1908, and was succeeded by her brother

WILLIAM,

5th and youngest son of Robert Keith Pringle, born October 1868, marr. October 1910 Gladys, daughter of T. F. Baylis.

The estate of Yair, so long associated with Whytbank, recently, like many others of the time, changed proprietor, and was bought by Sir Kenneth Anderson, shipowner, Aberdeen.

TRINLYKNOWE

CADDONFOOT, SELKIRKSHIRE

ALEXANDER 1

ALEXANDER HOPPRINGILL, first of Trinlyknowe, was a son of James of Smailholm, Ranger (*Cursor*) of the Ward of Tweed. In 1480, 1485, and 1487, he renders to the Exchequer the accounts for his father James (E. R.). In 1443 he is a witness to the Sheriff of Edinburgh serving a summons for treason on Liddell of Halkerston, a fellow conspirator of the Duke of Albany (A. P.).

In September 1484 the West stead of Windydoors or Trinlyknowe was let to him. In 1486 he sat on the inquest of 15 that retoured John 4th Lord Maxwell as heir of the lands of Maxwell, Roxburghshire.

ROGER

Roger, who was associated with his father Alexander in the lease in 1485, succeeded him. In 1502 at the Justice Ayre, Selkirk, he, David Hoppringill in Ernecleugh, and another, produced a remission for art and part in a slaughter. In April 1510, like many other tenants of Ettrick Forest, he had the lands leased by him granted to him in feu, paying £24 yearly (E. R.). In December, being convicted along with 4 Hoppringills, Sheriff Murray, and 3 others, of cutting the wood of the Forest, Roger satisfies the fine of £3 and gets remission; also, along with the said Hoppringills, remission for resetting their cousins the sons of George Hoppringill of St Johns Chapel, the King's rebels.

Roger, immediate vassal of the King, fell in the battle of Flodden, 1513.

ALEXANDER 2

In 1541 Trinlyknowe, fued to Alexander Hoppringill, paying £24, now pays £16. In 1551 Alexander is one of the jury in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh that retoured David Hume of Wedderburn as heir of his brother George who fell in the battle of Pinkie. In 1552 William, Alexander's son, gets a tack of Ormiston (R. D.). In 1554 David, Alexander's son, while tending his father's cattle in the haugh of the Caddon, was attacked and maltreated by Alexander Hoppringill of Craigleith and his son George (P. C. T.). Peace between the two parties seems to have been secured afterwards by an intermarriage. In 1561 Alexander, and Adam Bell pursue John Gladstone of Cocklaw for the slaughter of the late Thomas Peebles and William Bell during the struggle for Cademoor Common, and Gladstone finds surety to compear before the Justice in Edinburgh on the 15th December, and Queen Mary writes to the advocates, "We charge you that ye assist and concur to the pursuit of the said John, and see that justice be done, as ye will answer to us. Subscribed with our hand at Holyroodhouse 12th day of December and of our reign the 19th year" (P. C. T.). In 1563 Alexander and his son John are cautioners that Alexander Hoppringill of Craigleith (Newhall) and his son George will underlie the law at the next Justice Ayre at Selkirk. In March 1576 Alexander appears in a list of Stow parishioners summoned *re* payment of teinds. Alexander had issue:—

1. John, who predeceased him.
2. Thomas, his heir.
3. William.
4. David.
5. Jonet, marr. James Gifford, younger, of Sheriffhall, Midlothian.

THOMAS

In March 1587 Thomas Hoppringill received royal confirmation of his feu of Trinlyknowe in Ettrick Forest, of which "his predecessors had been auld and kindly tenants beyond the memory of man" (G. S.).

In March 1586 Thomas's sister Jean sued her husband

James Gifford of Sheriffhall for payment of the expenses of her and her daughter since he put them away, and the Lords order him to pay her £40 within 12 days. In August Jean having pleaded that Gifford, whom she married in 1575, had in February 1585 brutally struck her and her daughter and thrust them out of his house in the night, since when they had lived in poverty, the Lords order him to pay her 100 merks yearly. In 1594 Jean, as relict of Gifford, resists attempts to point the goods of Todhills belonging to her in liferent (A. D., Hay).

In 1594 George Hoppringill of Newhall is cautioner for Thomas in £1000, and in 1596 the two together find caution, like other Border lairds, "To keep the King's peace" (P. C.).

Thomas died before June 1600. He and his spouse Elizabeth Scott of Todrig had issue:—

1. Alexander, his heir.
2. George.
3. Thomas.
4. Marion, marr. Alexander Mitchelson of Blackhaugh.

ALEXANDER 3

Before Whitsunday 1607 Alexander Pringill of Trinlyknowe gives notice to the tenants of Chapelhill.

In 1618 Alexander wadsets Trinlyknowe to the Mitchelsons. and on its resumption again wadsets it, with consent of his mother Elizabeth Scott and Walter Scott of Todrig, to William Pringill of Cortleferry for 9000 merks, who in 1621 assigned it to the said Walter Scott, who sold it, with the fortalice and fishings to Andrew Riddell of that Ilk (G. S., A. D., Scott).

ROBERT OF CHAPELHILL

In 1629 Robert Pringill was retoured heir of his father Alexander of Trinlyknowe in the lands of Chapelhill near Peebles (Retours, Peebles). In 1635 the Earl of Roxburgh and the Treasurer both claiming from Robert the feu duty of Chapelhill, the former as proprietor of the lands and lordship of Kelso, the latter as Kirklands which now belonged to the

King, the Lords decern that the Earl has the better right (A. D., Scott). In February 1649 Robert is appointed a Commissioner of War for Peeblesshire. In 1693 Alexander Menteith, merchant in Edinburgh, and Margaret Pringle his spouse, get sasine of the 12-merk land of Chapelhill, with tower fortalice, fishings, and pertinents, formerly disponded by the late Pringle, and sold by the present proprietor to the said Alexander Menteith (S. E.).

PEEBLES

ROBERT (SHERIFF-DEPUTE)

ROBERT HOPPRINGILL in 1542 as Sheriff-depute of Peeblesshire gives to John Lowis sasine of the half barony of Manor (MS., Reg.). In 1551 the townsmen, including Robert and his son John, protest against the alienation of lands which were pertinents of their commonty of Glentress (B. R.). In 1554 a property in the town is feued to Thomas Hoppringill for payment of 10s. yearly to the chaplain of St Martin's altar for the time. In 1555 Robert and Thomas are amongst 25 persons chosen by the Council to transact all their business, the riding at Easter, the wapinschaws, etc. (B. R.). On 30th September 1555 Robert Hoppringill and John Wightman are elected bailies, and Lord Hay of Yester provost (Burgh Records). In October 1556 two new baillies are appointed. In 1556 Thomas Hoppringill, as heir of his mother Christina Balcaskie, gets sasine of certain property in the town. In April 1557 six burgesses value the stock assigned in steelbow (returnable at end of lease) to his son Thomas (Renwick). Robert and his spouse Christina Balcaskie left issue:—

1. John, his heir, burgess of Peebles.
2. Thomas of Milkiston.
3. James, burgess of Peebles.
4. Margaret, marr. William Bell.

JOHN

On 15th June 1568, Andrew Hoppringill of Smailholm in his charter anent the lands of Galashiels and Mossilee nominates John, son of Robert Hoppringill, burgess of Peebles, as the 4th possible heir (see Smailholm). In 1579 Dion Elphinston, having granted a lease of the half lands of Whitehaugh to

John and his son Charles for five years, though his mother was liferenter, both are ordered to remove in her favour (A. D.). In 1579 the bailies are Alexander Govan and John. In 1582 and 1584 John has trouble about his lands in Langsyde, Kingsmeadows, and Whitehaugh. In 1584 James Hoppringill, when defending his brother John and firing a pistol at a party, unfortunately shot his own wife Mariota Dalmahoy, who had stepped between (P. C.). In 1585 William Hay, Master of Yester, accompanied by some 40 persons, including James and John Hoppringill in Peebles, John Inglis of Manorhead, and Alexander Veitch and son, were accused of appearing at Belstane before sunrise, armed with jacks, steel bonnets, pistols, etc., and pursuing John Livingston there for his life, and, when he got into his house, firing through the windows (P. C.). In 1595 a difference having arisen between Gavin Thomson, servant to Lord Newbattle, and John and his son Charles, each of the parties find cautioners that they will not harm one another; for the former Sir John Murray of Eddleston and Alexander Lauder, fear of that ilk; for Thomson, James Lord Borthwick (A. D., Gibson).

John died before August 1598. He had issue:—

Charles, his heir.

CHARLES

In July 1598 the Presbytery intervened in the dispute between Charles and Gavin Thomson, and after several visitations by the rector, Charles, in August 1600, signified that he was willing to be reconciled to Gavin if Sir James Pringill of Smailholm gave his consent. Sir James said he would if Gavin made as good an offer as he had made to Charles's late father. In December Charles, after being threatened with a public admonition by his pastor, appeared before the Presbytery and said he had communicated at the table as ordered by them, not being reconciled, but he had put away all grudge against Gavin; whereon the Presbytery, after admonishing him, let the matter drop (Dr. Gunn, "The Cross Kirk, Peebles," 1912).

In 1601 Charles appears as an occupier of certain lands in Mailingsland. In 1604 he and certain others find caution in £50 to buy from Sir Michael Balfour a complete stand of Arms.

The feud between Charles and Gavin Thomson broke out afresh. In December 1608 the King's Advocate complained that in September 1607 Charles with nine or ten others, including Andrew Pringill of Milkiston, David and William his brothers, Andrew's son John, and Alexander Dalmahoy in Peebles, all armed with swords and whingers, pursued Gavin in the High Street of Peebles, wounded him in the left hand, and drove him back to the house of Isabella Anderson, where they would have slain him if he had not been relieved by the parson of Peebles. From that date to now, December 1608, the said Charles and the other defenders have not ceased to carry arms for Gavin's pursuit, so that he dare not for fear of his life go to church or market place. On the 2nd inst. they pursued him in the High Street, and after wounding some who intervened chased him into the house of William Elliot, where they would have slain him but for the said interveners. The said Charles and Andrew Pringill and Dalmahoy being present, the Lords found the assaults in 1607 and 1608 clearly proven, and order them into ward in the tolbooth of Edinburgh, but absolve them from the charge of bearing arms (A. D.). Within a week they would be set free, Alexander Lauder of Halton having become surety for Charles Pringill in 1000 merks, and William Pringill of Cortleferry in 500 for Andrew Pringill and 300 for Dalmahoy, that they would not harm Gavin Thomson (P. C.).

In 1618 the Provost and Bailies of Peebles complained that John Govan having for an assault been ordered into ward by Charles Pringill, bailie, not only refused but struck him, and having been arrested by neighbours and put in ward, by his persuasion his friends at night broke open the tolbooth door and set him free (P. C.); and are by the Lords denounced rebels.

In 1623 Charles and his son John are summoned by the parson of Peebles before the Presbytery "for night-walking, carding, and diceing in his own house." After they had satisfied the discipline of the kirk, Charles and his accomplices John Burnet and Patrick Paterson bound themselves under a penalty of £100 to observe the authority of the kirk session (Dr Gunn).

In 1624 at the Wapenshaw held by the Provost appeared

Charles and his son John properly armed with sword, hackbut, two pistols, steel bonnet, and jack (Renwick).

Charles died before February 1642. By his spouse Bessie Threipland he left as heir—

JOHN 2,

his son, most of the notices of whom have been given along with his father's.

In 1636 he complained that he was kept arrested in the ward house of Peebles by his creditors, 24 in number, to whom he had granted bonds, all of which he was ready to pay *pro rata*, dispoing to them all his goods movable and immovable, except certain sums provided to his spouse Bessie Tweedie by marriage contract, and therefore he ought to be set at liberty conform to the law in such cases. His procurator having produced an Assignation to that effect, the Lords ordered the Provost and bailies to set him free (A. D., Scott).

In January 1654 John Hay and John Pringill are reported to the Presbytery as using scandalous language in their cups a year previously about playing cards in Hell, saying it would be hot work, etc. In September John Pringill's minister reported that he had prayed for him publicly. In October he compeared, fell on his knees, and declared his innocence, and he and Hay are ordered to appear before the Synod. After much dealing in May 1656 Hay, now Sir John, confessed, and in July is ordained to come to the public place of repentance in linens and be admonished by his minister, but was a scandal by his coming there. After his long imprisonment Sir John came to the Presbytery in December and promised to obey their injunctions. Such was the power of the Kirk in those times (Dr Gunn).

In 1674 Bessie and Agnes, daughters of John Pringle and his spouse Bessie Tweedie, as heirs portioners of their uncle Thomas Tweedie, whose wife, leaving no children, had assigned to a party her tocher of 1000 merks, are ordered to enter heirs to their said uncle and pay the money to the said party (A. D., Dalrymple).

John appears to have left as his heirs only these two daughters.

THOMAS OF MILKISTON AND HIS SONS

Milkiston and Windilaws lie on the east side of Eddleston Water within four miles of Peebles. Thomas Hoppringill first appears in 1558. He was a son of Robert, Sheriff-depute of Peeblesshire. In 1561 he appears as a Curator of John Lows of Manor. In the same year the Gladstones of Cocklaw offer to the town of Peebles and the son, brother, and relict (Margaret Hoppringill) of the late William Bell, £200, and to the relict of the late Thomas Peebles £100, in satisfaction for their slaughter in the struggle between the citizens and them for Cademuir. The town rejected the offer (Renwick). In 1564 Thomas protested against a certain sale as prejudicing his right to the chaplaincy of St Martin in the parish church of Peebles (Renwick). In 1565 died Margaret Dalgleish, Thomas's spouse, and her testament was given up by him as administrator for their bairns Andrew, John, Marion, and Margaret (T. E., 1575). In 1568 a dispute having arisen about the escheat of the goods of a person who absented himself from the levy ordained to assemble at Lamington in 1565 with 20 days provisions, which had been granted to William Hoppringill, Thomas acted as arbiter for him (A. D., Scott). In 1570 the Council give orders to pursue all petty thieves according to the Acts made in the time of the late Robert Hoppringill, bailie.

In March 1572 it is ordained "that the whole town (Peebles) walk nightly," James Hoppringill (Thomas's brother) and three others to be quarter-masters, every man without exception when a fray occurs to be ready upon the Highgate with his arms, on warning given by the watch, under a penalty of £10 for the first offence, and £20 for the second. This was during the struggle for Edinburgh, which was held by Kirkcaldy and the partisans of Queen Mary. Coal was not allowed into the city; and when James got a licence to carry two tons of wine from Leith to Peebles he had to find caution not to take it into Edinburgh. In May a wapenshaw was held, and James appears in the list as "armit" (Renwick).

In 1573 David Hoppringill, student, was appointed to the chaplaincy of St Martin's in the parish church, for seven years by Thomas Hoppringill of Milkiston, undoubted patron thereof, and the Lords ordain the feuars and occupiers to pay him the

duties for 1573 and in time to come (A. D.). In 1573 Thomas Hoppringill of Milkiston and John of Chapelhill were amongst the twelve Hoppringills summoned to appear before Regent Morton and the Council anent the feud between them and the Elliots, under a penalty of £100. In 1586 a contract of marriage was made between Andrew, Thomas's son, and Elspeth daughter of Thomas Ker of Kippilaw, and in return for infefting them in all his lands, burgh and landward, Ker was to pay Thomas £800 and an annual rent of 30 merks, and for security infeft him and his son David in his lands of Kippilaw and Smailholm: thereafter Thomas assigned the contract to his said son Andrew (A. D.). In 1591 George Hoppringill in Hattonknowe is cautioner in 1000 merks that Thomas, as a Border laird, would keep the King's peace.

In 1597 David, Thomas's son, appears as the husband of Marie, daughter of William Veitch of Dawick, who by her first husband James Geddes was infefted in the lands of Glencotho (A. D., Hay).

In 1601 Andrew, Thomas's son, having been guilty of oppression done to a fellow portioner of Windilaws, was committed to the tolbooth of Edinburgh till he found 500 merks for his indemnity; whereon John Spottiswood of that ilk became security for him (P. C.).

Thomas was alive in 1607. He had issue:—

1. Andrew, his heir.
2. David, successor to Andrew.
3. William, marr. Agnes Lowrie.
4. John, chaplain.
5. Marion. 6. Margaret.

ANDREW

The part that Andrew Pringill, his son John, and his brother David took in the dispute between Charles Hoppringill and Gavin Thomson in Peebles is given above. In 1610 he obtained an order for the removal of the tenants from his lands in Smailholm, which he had appraised from Ker of Kippilaw for refusing to fulfil the marriage contract quoted above. Andrew does not appear to have left a son; and was succeeded by his brother,

DAVID

who, according to the marriage contract referred to, undertook to pay Andrew's female heirs, if any, 800 merks. David married Marie, daughter of William Veitch of Dawick, who by her first husband James Geddes was infefted in the lands of Glencotho. In 1621 he sued Sir Gideon Murray of Darnhall to fulfil a contract made in 1581 with Sir John Murray, but the contract was declared faulty (A. D., Scott).

BLINDLEE, GALASHIELS

THE connection of the Hoppringills with the Forest stead of Blindlee dates, according to the Exchequer Rolls, from 1478, when the fog lambs and escheats thereof were granted for that year to David Hoppringill, younger. In 1485 the stead was let for certain terms to David's father James of Smailholm, *cursor* or Factor of the Ward of Tweed. In 1509 one half of it was let to his widow Marion Murray and their son David, now of Smailholm, and the other half to their son John and his son Robert (E. R.).

JOHN

In 1510 John, with many other tenants, including five Hoppringills, were fined at Selkirk Justice Ayre for cutting the wood of the Forest; also with the said Hoppringills for receiving and assisting George, John, and Alexander, sons of Adam Hoppringill of St John's Chapel, their cousins, rebels, and at the horn.

John fell at Flodden in 1513, along with his brothers William of Torwoodlee, and Alexander of Trinlyknowe, and his nephew David Hoppringill, younger, of Smailholm, immediate vassals of the King. He had issue:—

1. Robert, his heir.
2. Andrew, of Blainslie.
3. John.
4. James, burgess of Edinburgh.
5. David, Dean of Melrose Abbey.

ROBERT 1

In 1526 the King, James V., granted a special pardon to the Scotts, Kers, Hoppringills (including Robert in the Blindlee and James his brother), Turnbulls, and others, coming with

George Lord Home and David Hume of Wedderburn to Edinburgh and thence to Stirling, against the Earl of Arran, Lieutenant to the King; and for all other treasons and offences to the date hereof (S. B.).

Alexander Hume of Polwarth by his second wife, Margaret daughter of Sir Robert Lauder of the Bass, had three daughters: 1. Isabella, marr. Adam Hepburn of East Craig. 2. Catherine, marr. Robert Hoppringill of Blindlee. 3. Margaret Hume, Prioress of North Berwick Abbey. And by his first wife, two sons: 1. Patrick, his heir. 2. Alexander, to whom his sisters the said Isabella and Margaret granted the lands of Heuch, North Berwick (S. P.).

In 1535 Robert and his spouse Margaret Hume bought the 5-merk lands of Westruther, redeemable for £140 gold and silver Scots with a 19-years' back-tack. In 1540 the Archbishop granted Robert a 5-years' tack of half Cortleferry. In 1541 he is tacksman of Blindlee and Byrehope at the reduced rates granted to the heirs of those who fell at Flodden. In 1542 he was one of several sureties that John Hume of Blackadder should remain within the town of Dumbarton and one mile around until the King liberated him, under a penalty of £20,000 Scots (P. C. T.).

In 1543 Robert and his heirs were granted a lease of Blindlee and Caddonhead for £50, and Byreshope for £8, for their lives (P. S.).

In 1546 a charter was granted by James, Commendator of Kelso and Melrose, for certain sums paid for the rebuilding of his monastery, burnt a little before in an invasion of the English, to Andrew Hoppringill, Robert's brother, and to George, second son of the said Robert, of the 5-merk lands of Nether Blainslie with houses and gardens called the Roan, paying to the Monastery yearly 5 merks, 10 chickens, 3¼ carriages of lime for repairing the church of Melrose, and fish or salt from Saltpreston or North Berwick, and grinding their corn at Colmslie alias Langshawmill for the usual multure. Confirmed by the King in 1587 (G. S.).

In 1548 Robert's goods movable and immovable were escheated and gifted to James Hoppringill of Tynnes and Buckholm (see Buckholm). In 1555 Margaret, Robert's daughter and her husband Adam French, were confirmed by

the Queen in the lands of Thornydykes, and tenandry of Petcox (G. S.). In 1557 George, Robert's son, got a charter from the vicar of the glebe and church lands of Stitchill. In 1558 Robert's daughter Isabella was granted by her husband William Hepburn the liferent of his lands of East Craig, Haddingtonshire (P. S.).

Robert died in 1560. By his wife Catherine Hume he had issue:—

1. George, his heir.
2. Robert, Tutor of George 2, marr. Marie Borthwick of Smailholm.
3. Margaret, marr. Adam French of Thornydykes; died 1582.
4. Isabella, marr. William Hepburn of East Craig, Haddingtonshire.
5. Christina, marr. James Sandilands of Gilliswell in 1562 (R. D.).
6. Agnes, marr. George Cranston of Corsbie (R. D., 1576).
7. Bessie, died in 1608.

GEORGE 1

In June 1561 George contracted to marry Marion, daughter of James Hoppringill of Whytbank (R. D.). In March 1562 Margaret Hume, Prioress of North Berwick, being sick, subscribed an instrument that she had let to William Hepburn and Isabel Opppringill his spouse the teinds of the half lands of East Craig for five years, paying yearly ten merks (Pr. Chartulary). In 1562 George pursues six persons for wrongously upholding from him the 17-acre kirklands of Stitchill (A. D.). In 1563 Patrick Hume, younger, of Polwarth having forcibly ejected the natural son of Alexander Hume from the lands of Heuch left him by his late father, William Hepburn is ordained to manage the lands until the rightful owner is determined (P. C.).

In 1571 George is one of 59 Border lairds who subscribe at Jedburgh the band to rise against the King's enemies, especially Ker of Fernihirst (P. C.). In 1574 Andrew Hoppringill, George's uncle, summons the Turnbulls of Bewlie and Standhill

to pay 400 merks estimated for the hurt done by them to him in his goods and houses in May 1559 (A. D.).

George died in February 1575. According to the inventory of his goods, made by his widow Marion, he had on Blindlee and Caddonhead 56 score of sheep, 6 cows, 12 drawing oxen, oats and beir, etc. He left everything to his widow as she and her son should agree, to his son on his marriage Caddonhead and his lands of Westruther and Stitchill, and to his brother Robert, failing male heirs, his heritable lands (T. E.).

George and his spouse Marion of Whytbank had issue:—

1. George, his heir.
2. Andrew, of Blainslie.
3. 4. Marion, Isabella.

GEORGE 2

In June 1575 George is one of the 12 Hoppringills summoned to appear before the Regent and Council anent the feud between them and the Elliots, under a penalty of £100, within 24 hours after being charged (see Torwoodlee).

In 1578 a Tack for five years was granted to George, his mother Marion, and his heirs male, whom failing, his heirs female without division, of H.M.'s lands of Blindlee, paying yearly £50 Scots (P. S.).

In 1580 George's aunt, Margaret Hoppringill, or French, of Thornydykes having been summoned by William Hume, brother of Sir John of Cowdenknows, before Cuthbert Cranston, Commissioner of Lauder, for payment to him of the vicarage teinds of Stow, "a great quantity of stirks, lambs, wool, sheep, hay, and hemp," protested that Cranston was not a competent judge, first, because of her father and her brother Robert having accompanied Alexander Hume of Manderston, who in executing the Regent's commands burned Cranston's place of Thirlestane Mains, killing two of his servants, second, the feud was renewed in 1576 when her brother Robert and Cranston's nephew, John Cranston of Bassendean, fought and severely wounded one another: The Lords remitted the action to the Commissioner, and ordained him to do justice as he would answer to the King (A. D., Scott).

In 1582 Robert, George's uncle, occupied Torwoodlee Mains, Caddonlee, and Hillend (A. D., Scott).

In 1584 George resigned the Westruther lands sold to his grandfather in 1535, having been repaid the redemption money by the Setons (A. D.). In the same year died George's aunt Margaret: her free gear, £1460 to be divided among her children by her brother Robert and John Dickson of Belchester (T. E.).

In May 1586 Robert, by Letter under the Privy Seal, was granted for life all and hail the monk's portion or pension of Melrose Abbey, with the fruits, profits, debts, chamber, yards, and crofts belonging thereto, brookit by Dean David Hoppringill his uncle, now belonging to the King (P. S.).

In 1586 Robert Hoppringill, George's uncle and Tutor, husband of Marie Borthwick, lady and liferenter of Galashiels, objected for certain reasons to pay the £60 for which he was stented for rebuilding the kirk of Lindean, and having remained away from a meeting of the parishioners thereanent lest he should meet principals of the parish with whom he was at deadly feud, especially Andrew Ker of Linton, through his friend James Ker of Whitmuirhall being wounded in November last; and William Ker minister of the parish had him put to the horn. The Lords suspended the horning, letting it remain in force until Robert, who had handed in a certain amount, had paid the rest of the £60. A week or two afterwards we read, "On . . . day of September 1586 was slaine and deceisit ane honorable man Robert Pringill, tutor of Blindlee." He was slain apparently by the above-mentioned Andrew Ker of Linton; though his own step-son James Hoppringill of Smailholm appears to have been present (see below, 1614).

The inventory of Robert's effects was made up by his widow and heir Marie Borthwick, whom he married shortly after the death of her first husband Andrew Pringill of Smailholm in February 1585. On Galashiels he had 11 drawing oxen, 8 cows, 4 queys, and 15 score ewes, on Mossilee 12 score sheep, on Megilpots 20 score, on Blackhaugh 7 score, on Caddonhead 19 score lambs, on Blindlee 20 cows with their calves, a bull and 15 oxen, oats, beir, etc., valued at £2764; owing to him £651 and by him £266; free gear £3179 (T. E.).

In February 1587 George got a feu charter of Blindlee, Caddonhead and Byrehope, paying as duty the old rent of £108 (G. S.).

In November 1591 the Curators of George, Andrew Wood of Largo and James Hoppringill of Whytbank, contract a marriage between him and Isabella Hoppringill, sister of James of Smailholm (R. D.).

On 26th July 1597 George subscribed at Galashiels the Mutual Bond of Manrent between the Hoppringills (S. W.).

In May 1598 Philip Darling of Appletreeleaves summons Thomas Hardie in Blindlee for shooting at him while peaceably going at the plough, and appearing by James Hoppringill of Galashiels his procurator, and Hardie not, the latter is declared rebel (P. C.). In November following Hardie and Quhippo, servants of Blindlee made a violent night attack on the steading of Mitchellston (see Edinburgh Burgesses, William, Litster). Also George of Blindlee and James of Galashiels summoned, and compearing before the Council, for bearing pistols, and for shooting at one another beside the house of Blindlee in September last, having given their reasons, they were ordered to enter in ward within 24 hours, George in Blackness Castle, and James in Edinburgh Castle; whence they were presently set free, their friends becoming cautioners for them (P. C.). Later, George, as cautioner for the compearance of Hardie and Quhippo in £100 each, in found liable to pay (P. C.). In January 1599 Quhippo, indweller in Edinburgh, being indicted for theft before William Hart, judge-depute, objected to him as related to James Hoppringill of Galashiels who helped the bailies to apprehend him at Blindlee, and paid the officers to summon the jury — to several of whom he also objected. Quhippo was indicted for ten crimes, one of which was that in 1595 having been entrusted with £98 by the son of William Hoppringill, litster, Edinburgh, to convey to George of Blindlee as payment for wool, he stole it, arriving at Blindlee without his horse and with his clothes all torn, pretending that he had been waylaid and robbed at Wooplawbush, the pretended robber being in fact his accomplice James Hardie, a notorious thief. Of the crimes imputed to him Quhippo was convicted of two thefts of farm stock, and he was sentenced to be taken to the gibbet beside the market cross of Edinburgh and thereupon to

be hanged till he be dead (P. C. T.). The differences of the two brothers-in-law as to Hardie and Quhippo may have arisen from James having special reasons for believing in their guilt.

In 1608 among the feuars, tenants, and occupiers grinding their corn at Langshaw mill, and paying a peck of multure per thrave, were George Pringill of Blindlee, and two Pringills in Blainslie (R. M.).

In 1611 on the information of George, Walter Cairncross of Lugate was summoned for almost daily carrying pistols and using them against all with whom he had a quarrel, and was denounced rebel (P. C.).

In 1614 a Precognition against Ker of Linton and Pringill of Blindlee was ordered by the Privy Council, *i.e.*, an examination of the witnesses who were present at the riot between them, and was considered by the Council, resulting in Letters of Slains being subscribed by the widow or executors of the slain that they had received satisfaction from the slayer. Similar Letters of Slains between Galashiels and Blindlee were ordained by the Council to be subscribed (P. C.). The slaughter referred to was no doubt that of Robert Hoppringill, George's uncle and tutor.

George died before 1624. He and his spouse Isabella of Smailholm had issue:—

1. Robert, his heir.
2. John.
3. Andrew.

ROBERT 2,

in March 1624 was retoured heir of his father George in Blindlee, Caddonhead, and Byrehope, united in one tenandry, paying £108 feu duty; and in 1625 of his grandfather George, in the Glebe and kirklands of Stitchill, paying £2.

In April 1624 Jean daughter of Gilbert Elliot of Stobs gets from Robert as his future spouse sasine of an annual rent of 1000 merks furth of Blindlee with the tower-mansion in Ettrick Forest. In 1626 Robert gets from the Archbishop sasine of the half lands of Mitchellston in Stow. In 1627 he is ordered to pay the feu duty for his Stitchill lands for 1621 to Whitsunday 1626 to the King instead of to the vicar, kirklands being now

annexed to the Crown (A. D.). In 1629 he applied for room to place a seat in the kirk of Stow as it was already filled up (C. B.).

In January 1635 Anna Montgomery spouse (second) of Robert is given sasine of Blainslie and Caddonhead.

In 1636 a grant under the Great Seal was made to Robert and to Hugh Scott of Galashiels, John Haliburton, younger, of Muirhouselaw, and William Inglis, writer, Edinburgh, according to their proportions of the 27,000 merks for which they were cautioners for the late Sir James Pringill of Galashiels, of the lands of Smailholm resigned by him (see Smailholm).

In August 1642 Robert gets sasine of Westhouses and others on the Tweed; William Ormiston and his wife Jean Pringill renouncing to him the lands, houses, mill, fishings, cobbles, etc., for 1600 merks; their son William, younger, to give up all the writs of the place made to him or his predecessors, for 1400 merks, and Andrew Ormiston in East Langlee to grant discharge of all his claims thereon for £120 Scots (R. M.).

In August 1643 the Estates considering the number of Papists and Prelates now in arms in England and Ireland, resolve to put the country in a state of defence, and amongst other things appoint Commissioners of shires, including Robert for Selkirkshire (P. C.).

The persons mentioned above under 1636 as getting sasine of the lands of Smailholm now resign them in favour of Sir William Scott of Harden (G. S.).

On 16th May 1645 Robert Pringle of Blindlee, John Haliburton, younger, of Muirhouselaw, and their three tenants were violently ejected from the lands of Overshiels and Ferniehurst by a concourse of Pringles and some fifty other persons, mostly on horseback, and all armed (P. C.). The ejectors were summoned before the Lords of Council, but, apparently owing to the distracted state of affairs of the times, no decision was given till the case was revived before the Cromwellian Commissioners in 1657, who ordered the ejectors, George, son of the late John Pringle of Smailholm, George, son of James Pringle of Buckholm, the Pringles of Dewar, Heriot-mill, and Newhall, and certain other persons, to restore the lands to the owners and pay them 1600 merks for their loss of profits. The raid appears to have been made by Covenanters

on Royalists. Montrose marched down Gala Water, and was encamped at Philiphaugh when, on 13th September 1645, he was defeated by General Leslie, whose ten regiments were granted a month's extra pay levied by fines of four or six years' rent on those present in Montrose's army or executing orders for it. The fine imposed on Robert was 10,000 merks, but in February 1647 the Estates accepted the 7000 merks paid and discharged him of the rest (A. P.). In October 1646 Robert, evidently to meet this fine, had sold his lands of Blindlee to James Pringle of Torwoodlee, redeemable for 10,000 merks (G. S.).

In February 1649 a charter of apprising of Robert's lands of Blindlee and of Gattonsyde with fishings and ferry boat was granted to Walter Cant, advocate, for 1000 merks principal and annual rents and expenses, amounting to 1745 merks, redeemable (G. S.). In 1650 Robert granted sasine of his half lands of Mitchellston to William Pringle in Watherston (S. E.). In 1658 he granted to his spouse Annie and his second son Henry sasine of Westhouses and Gattonsyde and the teind sheaves thereof, with the fishings in the river Tweed between Newstead mill and the mouth of the Gala, the ferry boats, and whole pertinents, lying in the Regality of Melrose (S. E.).

In 1662 Robert summoned before the court of the Regality George Pringle in Westhouses, Robert Merton there, and George Pringle in Cobblehouses, for carrying off from his lands in Westhouses and Blindlee much sheep and cattle, and breaking into his house in Westhouses and stealing money, the whole goods despoiled, exclusive of bonds and writs, amounting to £566. George Pringle in Westhouses, alone of the defenders compearing confessed the charge, saying he was necessitated thereto for his own livelihood. Defenders were ordained to restore the goods, money, etc., to the owner, and pay his expenses (R. M.).

In 1667 it was decreed by the bailie court that depredators found cutting trees on Robert's lands of Westhouses shall be fined £20 Scots for each tree cut, conform to Act of Parliament, and £5 for each time they are found cutting and removing broom (R. M.).

In 1668 Robert's eldest son George is ordained by the Lords to pay James, brother and heir of the late Walter Cant,

the bond for 2600 merks granted to him when he apprised the lands of Blindlee. In February 1671 a grant under the Privy Seal was made to the said George and his heirs male by Violet Scott his spouse, of all and whole the lands of Blindlee, Meiglepots, Blackhophaugh, and Kilnknowe, with tower fortalice.

In January 1675 the bailie court of Melrose fined Margeret Merton in Westhouses £10 for striking Robert with stones, and James son of George (natural son of George Pringle of Buckholm) in Westhouses, £50 for wounding Margaret, and her brother Merton in Cobblehouses, with a sword. In March following the Court declared the said James Pringle fugitive, and ordained all his movables to be escheated, and prohibited all persons in the Regality to reset or supply him, because being summoned by the said Mertons for setting fire to their house in Westhouses he failed to compear, and the complaint was proved by witnesses (R. M.).

Robert's name appears many times in *The Regality Records of Melrose* as a pursuer or defender in business matters.

Robert died in 1675 or 1676. His first wife, Jean daughter of Gilbert Elliot of Stobs, whom he married in 1624, died within ten years. He married secondly Anne Montgomerie of Langshaw, and had issue:—

1. George, his heir.
2. Henry, born October 1643.
3. James, apprenticed in 1666 with Robert Thorbrand, tailor, Edinburgh.
4. Jean, marr. before 1663 David Farmer, writer, Edinburgh.
5. Elizabeth, born June 1646.

GEORGE 3 (BAILIE OF MELROSE REGALITY, 1682-84)

In November 1676 upon a royal charter George got sasine of Blindlee, Meiglepots, Blackhophaugh, and Kilnknowe, with the tower fortalice, and whole pertinents; and in January following, upon a charter granted by the Earl of Haddington, the superior, sasine of Westhouses mill and lands, the astricted multures of Westhouses and Gattonsyde, various lands thereabout, the fishing on Tweed between Newstead and the mouth of the Gala, with the cobbles and ferry boats (S. Rox.).

In 1679 George and some of his neighbours, including the Bailie of Melrose, on their way home from the battle of Bothwell Brig, fought on 22nd June, having met and had an altercation with Durie of Grange and his party, and wounded him, were fined by the Lords 100 merks each, and Fisher of Housebyre 300 merks (A. D.).

In 1680 George, who was already a Commissioner of Supply for Selkirkshire, was now appointed one for Excise and Militia.

In July 1681 Adam Urquhart of Meldrum, John Riddle of Haining, William Elliot of Dinlaybyre, George Pringle of Blindlee, and Harry Ker of Graden, who were commissioned to act as Justices in the shires of Selkirk, Roxburgh, and Peebles against conventicles and such disorders, complain to the Council that their efforts had been materially frustrated by the two Murrays of Philiphaugh: Sentence on Sheriff Murray was deferred, and William Murray was committed to the tolbooth till his trial (P. C., C. B.).

On 4th March 1682 George Pringle of Blindlee, at Melrose, gave to John Lithgow, notary public, to read before the Court a Commission under the Great Seal of Bailyary within the Regality to Robert Earl of Roxburgh, dated 19th January 1682; also a commission by the Earl to the said George to be Bailie-depute during his pleasure, dated 13th February, and, conform thereto, he chose the said John Lithgow to be his clerk, and other officers. On 11th March George sitting in judgement caused call the whole heritors, feuars, vassals, and others liable to give suit and presence at the head courts of the Regality. Their names follow. There were 58 heritors, including George Pringle of Buckholm, George Pringle of Blindlee, and John Pringle of Craigend for Colmslie; 297 feuars, including 10 in Redpath, 32 in Lessudden, 20 in Newtown, 20 in Eildon, 33 in Newstead, 42 in Melrose, 9 in Dingleton, 47 in Darnick, 8 in Brigend, 4 in Appletreeleaves, 9 in Threipwood and Newhouses, 23 in Blainslie, 46 in Gattonside, and 3 in Westhouses, total 355 (R. M.).

On 4th May 1682 Robert, 3rd Earl of Roxburgh, who was returning from London to Edinburgh along with the Duke of York in the *Gloucester* frigate, was drowned, along with about 150 other persons, through the wreck of the vessel on the Yarmouth Sands.

On 22nd May the Lords of Council, owing to the death of the Earl and the necessity to fill the vacancy until H. M. should declare his pleasure, appointed George Pringle of Blindlee to the office of Bailie of the Regality of Melrose until the 6th day of June next; and on that day George was continued in the office (P. C.).

In October 1682 George granted his spouse Violet Scott sasine of 200 merks Scots for life furth of his lands of Blindlee.

On 13th April 1683 was proclaimed the famous Test Act of James VII. which everyone who held office in Church or State was required to sign, repeating the words upon their knees in the presence of any of the two persons aftermentioned and a clerk, who shall return the Test so subscribed to the Privy Council before 1st September next. The persons entrusted are all Justices, captains and superior officers, sheriffs, bailies or their deputes, as also the particular persons undermentioned, of whom there were 62, including George.

During his term of office George held four head courts, all absentees from which were fined, conform to Act of Parliament, £50 Scots. Of ordinary courts he held about one a fortnight; at which, between 4th March 1682 and 3rd May 1684, 139 persons were fined for frequenting house and field conventicles, and for disorderly baptisms and marriages, or for withdrawing from their own parish churches, while some hundreds were fined for contumacy or refusal to appear at the courts. The Bluecairn of Blainslie, Thriepwood Moss, Carolside, and several places thereabout were the scenes of the weekly conventicles, and William Spottiswood the principal speaker at them. Charles II. died in February 1685, and his brother James VII., Roman Catholic and persecutor, was driven from the kingdom in 1688.

George died in 1684. By his wife Violet Scott he had issue:—

1. Robert, his heir.
2. George.

ROBERT 3

in 1688 was retoured heir of his father George in Blindlee, Meiglepots, Blackhophough, and Kilnknowe, in Ettrick Forest. In 1684 he had been charged to enter heir to his grandfather

Robert and pay the two annual rents of 210 and 300 merks granted by him furth of Blindlee and Westhouses, to his daughter Jean; and in 1690 he is decerned by the Lords pay the same to her husband David Farmer, writer (A. D.).

In 1695 Margaret Arnot, heir of her maternal uncle Walter Cant, Advocate, was retoured in Blindlee, Meiglepots, and Kilnknowe; and in 1721 Captain David Douglas got sasine of an annual rent corresponding to 2600 merks Scots furth of these lands and Blackhophaugh—evidently the bond for that amount granted to Walter Cant when he apprised the said lands in 1649.

Blindlee Tower

Mr Craig Brown in his *History of Selkirkshire*, 1886, says: “Up to the middle of the present century the walls of old Blindlee Tower were visible above ground on the northern slope of Meigle Hill. They were about 5 ft. thick, and still 4 or 5 ft. in height, when an avaricious tenant of Kilnknowe had the material carted away to cheapen some buildings in Channel Street. Parts of the dungeon were still covered by an arch of stone, and floored by huge slabs of very thick whinstone. Regardless vandalism has done its worst; but the lines of the stronghold are still traceable by low mounds of verdant turf; and it may be hoped that steps will be taken by the Laird of Gala to prevent the total obliteration of an ancient landmark closely identified with the history of his own ancient and honourable line. For the only known lairds of Blindlee were Pringles sprung from the stock of Galashiels, to whom, after centuries of alienation, the lands again reverted.”

Westhouses

The Rev. A. Milne in his *Description of Melrose*, 1782, says: “To the west from Gattonside about half a mile there is a good ferry boat on Tweed called the Westhouses boathouse. This boat having a good pool, and being the ordinary passage from the south to Edinburgh, is very much frequented. Above the boat is Westhouses, the old possession of the Ormistons. They had a very good house here with many vaults, and gun-holes on every side. I see their name on the principal gate anno 1581. They have had the custom of the bridge while it was standing, and a considerable interest about the place.

They have also here a good fishing for salmon. This place was in the possession of the Pringles of Blindlee for some time" (1642 to about 1684).

Westhouses had been in possession of the Pringles before. In 1565 Alexander Hoppringill, servitor to Sir Walter Ker of Cessford was commissioned by Alexander Lord Home to infest his granddaughter Margaret Ker in certain lands, and, in 1566 by the Prior of St Mary's Isle, Sir Walter himself. On 1st December 1567 a letter of Tack was made to Alexander Hoppringill by Regent Murray of all goods movable and immovable, tacks, gold and silver, that pertained to William Ormiston at Bridgend of Melrose, through his being fugitive of the law for art and part in the murder of our Sovereign Lord's father, committed at the Kirk of Field in February last. In August 1568 William Ormiston of Westhouses, who had been put to the horn for communicating with James Ormiston of that Ilk, rebel, summons Alexander Hoppringill, who having got the escheat of his goods, and, later, possession of his barnkin of Westhouses, whence he had ejected his wife and children, and still retained it, notwithstanding he had obtained the King's pardon. Both parties appearing personally before the Regent, he remitted the matter to the Lords of Council or to the Bailie of Melrose, to do justice therein. It appears that Ormiston recovered the place.

LAUDERDALE

Channelkirk

UNDER the Hoppringills of that Ilk we saw how Mariotte, who inherited lands that stretched across country from the Gala to the Leader, first lost Glengelt at one end to Lord Borthwick in 1458, and then Hoppringill at the other, with the title of that Ilk, to Adam Hoppringill in 1480, retaining only Kirktonhill; and how she granted Kirktonhill to her son William Moubray in 1476, who with her consent sold it to Andrew Moubray, burgess of Edinburgh in 1486, when apparently she married as her third husband Robert Lauder of that Ilk.

In 1494 at the Justice Ayre in Selkirk Ralph Ainslie in Dolphinston is granted remission for the theft of 100 sheep and 10 cattle from John Smyth out of Glengelt; as is also William Chirden, Jedworth, for thefts from the tenant of Kelshope. In 1502 certain Olivers having raided Kelshope, killed Adam Bairnsfather and Robert Brig there, and stolen thence 33 oxen and cows, 200 sheep, 4 horses, and divers things worth £40, Robert and Matthew Oliver are ordered to be put in prison for 40 days, and at the end thereof, if they have not found sureties for satisfaction "to be hangit till they be deid."

In 1555 Alexander Oppringle in Channelkirk, brother german to Robert in Muircleugh, grants him of his own free will to be indebted to Isabel Bannatyne in Colmslie the sum of 160 merks, which he binds himself to pay to her (P. B., Harlaw).

In 1555 Simon Preston of that Ilk, son and heir of the late Isabella Hoppringill, relict of the late George of that Ilk, is granted by Michael Borthwick of Glengelt sasine of the 10-merk lands thereof (P. B., H.).

In 1575 in a precept addressed to him, David Hoppringle apparent of Channelkirk is instructed to give a sasine to a party in Melrose (MSS., R.).

In 1587 David Hoppringle in Over Hartside, tenant of Margaret Brown, relict of Robert Lawson of Humbie, and Alexander Hog in Nether Brotherstone, find David Hoppringle, apothecary, Edinburgh, cautioner for them in £100 (P. C.).

In 1589 Robert Hoppringill in Kelshope died intestate. His testament made by James Hoppringill in Mitchellston his father gave the inventory as 700 sheep, 6 cattle, etc., and the name of a servant James Freir — whence probably "Friarsknowes." Robert left an only son James, to whom his grandfather in Mitchellston who died in 1598 acted as curator (T. E., 1590).

In April 1617 Channelkirk as a parish is ordered to have ready at Berwick 13 horses for the conveyance of the King's luggage thence to Dunbar, on his way to Edinburgh, and Robert Pringill is appointed Constable for the occasion (P. C.). In 1626 James, son of Robert Pringill in Hartside, is apprenticed to James Heriot, litster, Edinburgh. Charged by decret of the Commissioner of Lauder to pay a certain £100, Robert lodges the money in court to be given to who has the best right (A. D.). In 1630 Robert is one of the sub-commissioners that sat in Lauder tolbooth to adjust the teinds of the district.

In 1630 Andrew Edmonston of that Ilk is infeted in the lands of Glengelt, manorplace, mill and multures; as is also in 1687 John Sleigh only son of John, merchant, the late provost of Haddington (S. E.).

In 1688 Agnes Pringle, spouse to John Borthwick, gets sasine of 600 merks yearly furth of Hartside and its pendicle Longcleuch, by earth, stone, and a piece of money; witnesses, William brother of the late George Pringle of that Ilk. Thomas and Samuel sons of John Inglis of Manorhead, and John Borthwick of Borthwickhall; the precept being directed to George Pringle, younger, of Halltree (S. E.).

Pilmuir

A charter of the lands of Pilmuir was granted by Archibald 4th Earl of Douglas, Lord of Lauderdale, to Robert Hoppringill his squire on 20th March 1408. With its pendicles of Blackchester, etc., it continued to be the property of the Pringles of Smailholm till 1632.

Lauder

In 1501 the King conceded to Jasper Lauder, son of the late Gilbert, in Whitslaid the 12s.-land of Robert Hoppringill, the 10s.-land of William Hoppringill, and the 6s.-land of Robert Hoppringill, lying in the burgh territory of Lauder (G. S.).

In 1528 a tack of Castlehills for 9 years is granted by the King to James Hoppringill and his sub-tenants one or more. In 1531 William Hoppringill in Woodheads is on an inquest anent the lands of Bemersyde (G. S.).

On 8th April 1548 Lord Grey of Wilton, commanding the English forces in Scotland after the battle of Pinkie, writes to the Duke of Somerset: "Sir Robert Bowes is this inst. arrived from Lauder, leaving it in his opinion and of the four captains there, and as Mr Pettit's letter and plan will show your Grace, of such strength that all Scotland with aid of any foreign Prince is not able to recover it. The Borthwicks and Pringles are to furnish beefs and muttuns weekly, and three months aforehand if they list. There is no wheat there, and they doubt bringing it from Berwick with their weak cattle; but if they can they will serve them in bread from the Lothians" (S. P. S.).

In 1561 the Queen grants in feu to Mr Andrew Hume, rector pensioner of Lauder, certain lands in the burgh, bounded by those of William Hoppringill and others.

In 1563 is registered the testament of George Hoppringill, burgess of Lauder, the sole executors being his spouse Elizabeth Inglis and his son Robert (T. Lauder).

In 1571 Alexander Hoppringill servitor to Alexander Hume of Manderston, has a gift under the Privy Seal of the escheat of John Romanes in Woodhead, and John Romanes in Blainslie and his son John, convicted in assize of absenting themselves from the army, and of assisting Thomas Ker of Fernihirst, with power to take up their goods and dispone, or let to tenants (P. C.).

In 1580 Robert Hoppringill and ten others are sued by Margaret, natural daughter of the late Andrew Hume, parson-feuar of Lauder, for violently succeeding to the use of certain lands of hers (A. D.).

In 1580, at an inquest in the tolbooth of Lauder, James Heriot is retoured heir of his father James in his Lauderdale

lands including six merklands of the fourteen of Lauder, between the burns, then occupied by Alexander Hoppringill and 4 others (MS., R.).

In 1580 Robert Hoppringill, who was infested in a tenement of land in the Highgate in 1578, is ordered to pay the annual rents since of 10 merks (A. D.). In 1586 Robert, being cautioner for a defaulting Cairncross, complaining that he had been warded by the bailies in the tolbooth "this long time being ane puire Christian man," the Lords order them to set him free (A. D.).

WILLIAM HOPPRINGILL was Treasurer of the burgh from 1587 to 1600, also its M.P. in the Parliaments of 1587, 1593, 1600, and 1613. In 1590 he is sued for outputting a tenant during her tack from an acre or thereby of the Kirk lands pertaining to William Hoppringill, elder (A. D.). William's own lands were leased from James Hoppringill of Smailholm. In 1601 William Lauder in Whitslaid is cautioner for William and George Pringill, William Pringill sometime officer, and 8 others, in 300 merks each, that they will not harm Charles Cairncross in Birksneip; similarly Nicol Cairncross in Calhill is cautioner in 300 merks that the said Charles will not harm Agnes, relict of William Lauder in Cauldshiels, or George Pringill now her spouse (P. C.). In 1606 Captain Edgar of Wederlie summons George Hume of Bassendean and other Humes, William Pringill in the West Port and others in Lauder, for coming, to the number of 40 persons, all armed, to his lands of Drydenlaws, assaulting his servants, and carting away to Bassendean a great quantity of corn; the Lords find the charge not proven, but ordain defenders to find caution not to harm pursuer: pursuer averred defenders had made a similar attack on his lands of Dirington in the previous month (P. C.). In 1609 Charles Lauder, bailie-depute of Lauderdale, complains that Ralph Erskine of Dryburgh, whose malice he had incurred by serving on him in his house of Nether Shielfield letters of caption for not paying a debt, came on Sunday 30th July, accompanied by Francis Wilkieson, commissary clerk, William Pringill at the West Port, and others, to the kirk of Lauder, who, when conform to his office he laid hands on Erskine as he was walking braggingly about, assaulted him with drawn swords: the Lords find the charge against Wilkieson proven,

and ordain him to be warded in the tolbooth of Edinburgh, but absolve the others for want of proof (P. C.).

In 1606 a remission was granted to Alexander Earl of Hume, Sir John Hume of Huttonhall, knight, and six other Humes, two brothers of the late Robert French of Thornydykes, and a son of John Cranston of Morriston, wherein the King pardons them all for the treasonable burning of the tolbooth in 1598, and killing William Lauder called William of the West Port. The Hoppringills were not involved in this affair; they and the Lauders being closely connected at the time by intermarriage (D. A.).

In 1603 Alexander Pringill appears as tenant of the kirk lands called the Halcroft, on the west side of the burgh, paying £40 to William Cairncross of Colmslie (A. D.). In 1611 Margaret Kyle, spouse of James Pringill, burgess, while attempting to separate certain burgesses who were fighting at the cross with swords and whingers, is wounded in the hand (P. C.).

In October 1627 Francis Wilkieson writes to the Privy Council that "having as bailie received at the cross, per their messenger, orders to apprehend John Cranston, William Ballantyne, John Robison, John Gotterson, and Charles Pringill, persons delated for going to the wars for supplying the King of Denmark, and deliver them to Lord Spynie or his captain Sir Patrick Cockburn within ten days, he had arrested Cranston in the evening, but having gone with his own people and Andrew Pringill—the only assistance he could get—very quietly in the morning to the houses of the others he found they had fled, having been forewarned, except Robison, who getting intelligence, escaped, outran them all, and got over a slap in the wall round the laird's tower: and he declares that his term of office having expired, and two bailies been appointed in his place, he is not now responsible for the arrest of the said persons" (P. C. papers). It was to meet the demand for Scottish mercenary soldiers by the King of Denmark, Count Mansfeldt, and Lord Reay, that James VI. and his Council resorted to the arbitrary measures indicated. In the years 1626, 1627 some 12,000 Scotsmen were sent abroad—about a twentieth of the population.

In 1629 Andrew Pringill is present at the sasine of certain acres including that piece of land on the east side of Halcroft

formerly occupied by the late Alexander Pringill (S. E.). In 1632 John Pringill, eldest son of the late James, merchant burghess of Edinburgh, refusing to enter heir to him, the Lords decern James's burghership of 2 acres, house biggings, kilns, yards, 8 soumes of grass, 1 horse's grass, and others, and part of the commonty of Lauder, to pertain to Ralph Ker, now in Redpath, in satisfaction of 880 merks owing to him by the said late James, who disposed the said heritages to him in 1615 (A. D.).

Muircleugh

In 1494 at the Justice Ayre, Selkirk, Peter Turnbull is granted remission for art and part in the importation of divers English to the depredation of Muircleugh and the theft of 4 horses and divers goods from Robert Lauder thereof, and the capture and retention of the said Robert in England in Bewcastle till he redeemed himself. In 1505 Robert Lauder of that Ilk and Mariotte Hoppringill his spouse have their charter of Muircleugh confirmed by the King (G. S.).

1. In 1547 Robert Hoppringill occupies Muircleugh when the Queen grants the lands to James the second son of Robert Lauder of that Ilk. On 8th October 1548 Robert was among the Assured Scots who took part with the English in ravaging the lands of Scott of Buccleuch, and for this he received pardon in 1550 (P. S.). He afterwards was on inquests that retoured John Gordon in Stitchill and David Hume of Wedderburn in Blackhaugh. He died apparently in 1568.

2. George Hoppringill succeeded his father Robert as tenant. In 1573, however, being sued by James Lauder, the proprietor, his cousin, for withholding the lands from Whitsunday 1568 without tack or tolerance, the Lords decern him to pay to James all the profits of the crops since to the avail or price thereof (A. D.). George apparently died shortly afterwards, and in 1575 the Hoppringills granted an acquittance to James Lauder of his obligation to his widow Catherine Gray and their children Alexander, Thomas, etc., now in Cortleferry (see Cortleferry).

3. Alexander Hoppringill succeeded his father George, and in 1584 he and his spouse Janet Hoppringill were granted by the Archbishop of St Andrews the half lands of Cortleferry in feu, paying $7\frac{1}{4}$ merks and 3 suits at his courts yearly (G. S.).

In 1608 like other Pringills he found surety not to harm the relict of James Hoppringill of that Ilk.

4. James Pringill succeeded to Cortleferry. His first wife having died in 1616 without children, 1000 merks tocher money fell to be returned to her brothers. His testament, made by his widow Jean Johnston on behalf of their children, Alexander, James, William, Jonet, and Jean, showed farm stock worth £981, and free gear £884 Scots. He died in 1632.

5. In 1636 Alexander Pringill of Cortleferry and his spouse Margaret, only child now in life of the late John Pringill of Kittyflat (who died in 1632), summon Francis Wilkieson, burghess of Lauder, and James Pringill of Mitchelston, executors to the said John, and Tutors testamentary to the said Margaret, to pay to her and her spouse the two-thirds of the goods and gear confirmed in his testament amounting to £6047 Scots, and of the goods and gear unconfirmed, with annual rents thereon at 10 per cent. since his decease: The Lords appoint Sir George Haliburton to be sole arbitrator. In 1636 Alexander gets from the Archbishop a precept of sasine in the half lands of Cortleferry as heir of his father James. In 1647 his brother William is apprenticed to William Johnston, skinner, Edinburgh.

Saint John's Chapel

1. Adam Hoppringill, the first of Chapel-on-Leader, was a son of David, and a brother of James, Keepers of the Ward of Tweed, and the three appear together as witnesses in 1476. Adam successfully resisted David Dewar, canon of Dryburgh, who claimed the tack in 1481 (L. A.). In 1503 he is on an inquest, along with Thomas of Wrangholm, David of Smailholm, and David of Tynnes (A. D.); and in 1505 appears as a witness. He was succeeded by—

2. George Pringill, who in 1483, along with William Lord Crichton and 39 others, was by Act of Parliament declared forfeited, for abetting Alexander Duke of Albany in sending James Liddell, late of Halkerston, on a treasonable mission to England, and fortifying and holding Crichton Castle against the King (James III.) (A. P.). In 1510 the Hoppringills of Tynnes, Galashiels, Torwoodlee, Blindlee, and Trinlyknowe, pay compositions at the Justice Ayre, Selkirk, for receiving, assisting, and communicating with George, John, and Alexander

Hoppringill (their cousins), rebels of the King, and at the horn. In 1512 George is on an Assize at Edinburgh. He probably died at Flodden. Between 1483 and 1519 his brother John apparently occurs once or twice as a witness, and latterly as resident in Linlithgow.

3. George, who succeeded to Chapel, was one of the 9 Hoppringills included among the Borderers coming under the Humes against the Earl of Arran in 1520, and pardoned by King James V. in 1526 (S. B.). In 1540 George Oppryngill pays to Dryburgh Abbey as the mail of St John's Chapel and Kedslie £32, and 5 dozen poultry and capons. In 1535 he is on an Assize, and also in 1541. In 1543 the Lords summon George and his daughter Margaret to take their oath that they have no other evidents pertaining to Gilbert son and heir to the late Gilbert Lauder of Balbardies than they have already produced (A. D.). In 1543 an inquest is held in Lauder courthouse under George as Sheriff-depute of Berwick (the jury including Richard Maitland of Lethington, Robert Lauder of that Ilk, etc.) at which Richard Spens was retoured heir of his father the late Richard in the lands of Hardens, Duns, and of lawful age by virtue of a decree of the late King James V., of 19th October 1542 in favour of the heirs of those who were slain or wounded in defence of the Kingdom against the English that they should have their ward and other crown casualties free, their minority being also dispensed with (MSS., Campbell). In 1544 George, whose daughter Agnes had married Patrick Hepburn of Fairnington (nephew of Adam 2nd Earl of Bothwell) and been left with an only child Margaret Hepburn, obtained a gift under the Privy Seal of the marriage of his granddaughter and the ward of her lands (P. S.). In October 1544 the Lord High Treasurer "pays 5s. to ane boy sent furth of Edinburgh with closed writings to my Lord Hume, the Humes of Ayton and Cowdenknows, and George Hoppringill of St John's Chapel. In 1547, on George's death, his widow Elizabeth Ker became tutrix to Marion, who was heir to certain lands of her father's in Bolton, but Patrick Hepburn of Bolton having claimed the tutory the Lords order Elizabeth to hand Marion to him (A. D.). In 1551 Marion married James Hamilton of Sprouston, brother of John Archbishop of St Andrews (S. P.). George left no sons, and through

the marriages of his daughters, Agnes, Elizabeth, and Margaret, Ninian Spottiswood of that Ilk, Gilbert Lauder, and the late Alexander son of James Hamilton, as nearest of kin, were retoured his heirs in a third each of his lands of Kedslie and Hagg; but the retour was challenged in 1570.

Earlston

In 1582 on Andrew Ker of Lindean complaining that Andrew Haitlie of Sneip, drawing to him Adam Hoppringill of Fans and his son John and some 20 others, had come and broken open the yett and door of Lindean Tower, and still kept it with men, munition, and victual, the Lords order Haitlie to restore it within 48 hours (P. C.).

In 1619 Sir George Home of Manderston complaining that at the instigation of Sir John Home of Cowdenknowes some 20 persons, all of Earlston, came armed to his barnyards at Greenlaw, pulled his stacks about, and broke open his barn doors and carried off his whole victual, the Lords find George Pringill of Earlston and two others guilty of breach of the peace, commit them to ward in the tolbooth of Edinburgh, absolve five, and denounce rebels those not compearing (P. C.).

In 1633 Charles I. came north to Edinburgh for his coronation as King of Scotland, and in April the Sheriff of Berwick ordered the parish of Earlston to provide 50 horses for the conveyance of his luggage from Berwick to Dunglass, and nominated George Pringill to be Constable, who undertook to have them ready at Berwick early on the morning of the 12th June (P. C.).

During this century the records show that one generation after another of Pringles succeeded in Earlston as portioners. In the 18th century or between 1694 and 1816, the surname is credited in the parish register with 160 births, of which 43 were in Fans.

Blainslie

In 1547 there were in the Overtoun village 12 tenants, and in the Nethertoun 10—including Robert and Andrew Hoppringill. The lands were held by a number of kindly tenants off Melrose Abbey. These tacksmen afterwards became feuars of the Earl of Haddington. About 1620 there were

25 feuars and possessors in Blainslie, including John, Charles, and George Pringle (of Blindlee). Their descendants succeeded generation after generation until they were gradually bought out, and the holdings united into one or more large farms. In 1682 there were 23 feuars in Blainslie liable to give suit at the bailie court of Melrose. . . . Old and New Roan lie east of Blainslie. They were in possession of the Pringles of Blindlee prior to 1659 when Robert sold the lands (R. M.).

EAST BERWICKSHIRE

Slegden

DAVID

1. DAVID HOPPRINGILL, son of William, first of Torwoodlee, who was killed at Flodden, appears first in the Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer in 1537, thus, "Given to David Hoppringill to pay for their lodging and meat so long as they remained in Edinburgh, and the said David's expenses to ride with them—two daughters of Lady Glamis, to whom the King had given double-soled shoes, two purses, and hose—to Haddington and North Berwick, 20s." The historical trial of their mother was taking place in Edinburgh and the young ladies were being consigned to the care of Margaret Hume, Prioress of North Berwick, or their aunt Alison Lady Wedderburn, and Elizabeth Hoppringill dowager Lady.

In October 1542 the King, James V., granted in feu to David the $5\frac{1}{2}$ husbandlands of Slegden, occupied by him, in the sheriffdom of Berwick; to be held by him and his heirs male, whom failing by his brother John, whom failing by the senior of his heirs female without division; paying £7, 10s. feu duty; also to build a mansion with policies (G. S.).

On 14th March 1544, O. S. (1545) "Letters are sent furth of Edinburgh to Yair to David Hoppringill and —— French, charging them to come to Edinburgh to my Lord Governor (Earl of Arran) and Lords of Council, to answer for an Englishman taken by them at the field of Ancrum Moor on 27th February ult. (T. A.). At this battle the Scots made good for the fiasco of Solway Moss in 1542, slaying or taking some thirteen hundred English. On 13th March it was agreed that all gentlemen taken were to remain prisoners for the present. Henry VIII., obsessed with the idea of getting the Scottish Princess Mary married to his son Edward, and so dominating Scotland, had set about it by burning and wrecking the beautiful Border Abbeys, the towns, villages, and homesteads between the

Cheviots and Lammermoors, plundering the households, and driving off to England everything that walked on four legs. One of his chief devastators had been Sir John Horsely his Sheriff of Northumberland and Captain of Bamborough Castle, who in 1542 took part in plundering and burning 20 homesteads on Bowmont Water that maintained 140 ploughs, and in 1543 Attonburn, Primside, Morebattle, etc. (H. L.); and he it was whom David had captured and the Governor wanted to talk about. In April 1546 David Hoppringill of Slegden grants in presence of the Lords that he had received John Horsely, Captain of Bamborough from Mr Andrew Hume, parson of Lauder (David's cousin), and John Edmonston of that ilk, who had him in keeping, and had discharged them of their sureties of 1000 angel nobles for his delivery to him and Thomas Ker of Yair before Lammas; and he had delivered him to certain Englishmen, sureties of Sir Robert Bowes, English Warden of the Middle March (A. D.).

In May 1547 David complained that he had sold to George Towers of Inverleith (his nephew), for 44 angel nobles, Thomas Neale, an Englishman (a spy?) whom in September last he had taken prisoner near Fala, and that he would not pay him: in April the Lords referring to Towers' allegation that four or five days after the sale David said if Neale escaped he would be content with half the price, and that in fact after 20 days or thereby he did escape though he had two servants continually keeping him, and so he was liable for only half the price, the Lords appoint a day for him to produce witnesses (A. D.).

In May 1548 the Lord High Treasurer pays to David Hoppringill, Robert Ormiston and their Companies £88 for the ransom of an English trumpeter, who was exchanged for a herald and trumpeter furth of Haddington, which after the battle of Pinkie in 1547 was garrisoned by the English (T. A.).

In 1555 David granted to Alexander Hume of Manderston a charter of sale of Slegden, the notary subscribing for him (G. S., 1556).

David seems to have died about 1572. By his spouse Maisie Ker, apparently of Yair, he had a son Alexander who succeeded him.

2. In 1571 Alexander Hoppringill, servitor to Alexander Hume of Manderston, is granted the escheat of three Romaneses

in Lauderdale, denounced rebels for absenting themselves from the levies (P. S.). In 1572 Alexander Hume infefts his third son John in Slegden. In 1578 Sir George Hume of Wedderburn, claiming to be tacksman of the teind sheaves of Greenlaw, charges Alexander with appropriating those of Slegden for 1576, and Alexander protests that the Commissioner of Lauder is not a competent judge of the matter, through the deadly feud existing between him and his master's people, who had burned his brother Cuthbert Cranston's place of Thirlestane Mains, and slain 2 of his servants; the Lords however remit the case to the Commissioner, and order him to do justice as answerable to the King (A. D.). In 1583 died Isabella Hume, daughter of Patrick, 3rd of Polwarth, wife of Alexander Hoppringill of Slegden; the inventory, revised by her brother Alexander Hume of North Berwick Mains, showed free gear £1275 (T. E.). She had another brother Adam, parson of Polwarth, a sister Margaret, Prioress of North Berwick, another Katherine, married to Robert Hoppringill of Blindlee, and another Isabella 2, married to Adam Hepburn of East Craig. In 1589 John Hume, the King's Master Hunter, alleged proprietor of Slegden, summons Alexander to pay him the mails of Slegden for 16 years bypast. Four Hoppringills and 5 Humes were summoned to give evidence. In 1590 the Lords found Alexander quit of all payment beyond £40 yearly as paid by him to Alexander the said John's father (A. D.). In 1591 Alexander and the said John Hume make an agreement according to which Alexander vacates Slegden at once, retaining the crops he had sown; witnesses, John Cockburn of Ormiston, George Hume of Spott, James Lawson of Humbie, David Hoppringill, apothecary burghess of Edinburgh; signed "Alexander Hoppringill with my hand at the pen led by the notary, witness John Pringill of Buckholm (R. D.)."

Wedderburn

In August 1490 a charter is granted by George Hume to his beloved son and heir apparent David Hume and his spouse Elizabeth Pringill in conjunct fee, and their heirs male, of the whole lands of Morrison, in the bailiary of Lauderdale. This Elizabeth was the sister of David 2 of Smailholm, and not the daughter; for as he was married in 1473 he could not have had

a daughter who like her could have had eleven children before 1513, with seven of the sons old enough in that year to take part in the battle of Flodden. In 1506, at Holyrood Palace, David Hume of Wedderburn received from the King, James IV., a charter of his lands of Polwarth, in favour of himself and his wife Isabella Hoppringill in conjunct fee, and their lawful heirs (G. S.). In 1513 David was slain at Flodden.

In 1531 the King, James V., granted David's widow the lands of Broomdykes and the Main quarter of East Nisbet, appraised by her, and redeemable within seven years (G. S.). In 1542 she summoned George Hume of Wedderburn, her grandson, who objected to her and others cutting wood on Polwarth Mains which she had herself planted, and the Lords of Council direct Crown officers to enquire into the matter (A. D.). According to Hume of Godscroft, the historian (her great grandson), Elizabeth (Isabella) died in December 1545, "having been for 32 years a widow, esteemed and honoured by all." By her husband Elizabeth had eleven children, of whom seven sons were known as "The Seven Spears of Wedderburn."

"Vails not to tell what steeds did spurn,
Where the Seven Spears of Wedderburne
Their men in battle-order set."

1. George, who was slain at Flodden along with his father.
2. David, 4th of Wedderburn, who marr. Alison Douglas, sister of the Earl of Angus. He had a short but stirring life. He slew De la Bastie, Governor Albany's Deputy and Warden of the Marches; also the new Prior of Coldingham. He was forfeited in February 1517; but before the end of the year he was pardoned, and got a grant of the half lands of Manderston. In 1524 he was killed in an encounter with the English.
3. Alexander, of Manderston, died before 1565; issue:
 1. Alexander his heir; 2. Patrick of Renton; 3. John, the King's Master Hunter; 4. George, the King's Stabler; 5. Agnes, marr. Patrick Hume of Polwarth.
 Alexander, 2nd of Manderston, died before December 1593. His third son George rose to be Earl of Dunbar 1605, and died in 1611.
4. John, and 5. Robert, marr. the heiresses of Andrew Blackadder of that ilk in 1518.

6. Patrick, progenitor of the Humes of Broomhouse.

7. Andrew, parson of Lauder.

8. Bartholomew, of Simprin.

Daughters: Margaret, marr. John Swinton of that Ilk; Isabella, marr. William Cockburn; Mariota, marr. James Towers of Innerleith (Godscroft, *The Humes of Wedderburn*, 1839).

Succeeding Lairds of Wedderburn were: 5th, George, who was killed at the battle of Pinkie in 1547. 6th, David, brother, taken prisoner at Pinkie, marr. as his second wife Margaret Ker, widow of James Hoppringill of Whytbank, died in 1547. 7th, Sir George, Comptroller of the Household of James VI., who died in 1616. 8th, Sir David, who with his eldest son fell at the battle of Dunbar in 1650. 9th, Sir George, 2nd Bart., out in the "15," and taken prisoner at the battle of Preston in 1715; he died in 1720, the last male heir of the line.

The Hoppringills continued connected with the Humes of Wedderburn. Alexander and John appear once each as witnesses to Sir George, while between 1586 and 1592 James Pringill, "my servitor," appears five times. In 1577 John is at Fast Castle, servitor to the historical Robert Logan of Restalrig, and again John, son of the late William, is a tenant of Sir George's in Eyemouth 1597, and "Pringle's lands" there were quoted as a boundary as late as 1714.

Billie

In January 1547 Lord Grey, commanding the English invaders in Scotland, wrote to Somerset, "I have ordered one Thomas Carlyle with 50 horse to lie in Billie Tower, 9 miles from Berwick, on the edge of Lammermoor, between Angus's barony of Buncle and Coldingham. The owner is fled; and the house is of so good strength that Carlyle will hold it against all Scotland without a cannon; and if any gentleman betwixt that and Edinburgh, as the laird of Blackadder, or Hume of Wedderburn, refuses to do service, he shall whip him to your Grace's contentment" (S. P. S.).

In 1580 John Renton of Billie married as his third wife Alison Heriot, widow of William Hoppringill of Torwoodlee, infesting her in Easter Pencaitland, and investing 6400 merks at 10 per

cent. for her children, if any, and promising to educate and bring up William, James, David, Bessie, and Janet Hoppringill, her children by her previous marriage. In 1589 Alison and David Renton, son and heir of the late John, make a contract (R. D.). Alison died in 1591, leaving by her second husband two children, Agnes and James Renton; and in 1614 Agnes married James Pringle, fear of Buckholm.

In 1621 Agnes and her husband James Pringill (who was constituted assignee of her brother James Renton) sue John Renton, grandson and heir of the said John Renton, to fulfil her mother Alison's marriage contract; with the result that his lands of Lamberton were appraised by them for 4860 merks (redeemable within 7 years) and disposed by them to the said James Renton, who in 1623 got a royal charter of Billie (G. S.). In 1630 James Pringill took sasine of the Lamberton lands; when William, son to the late William Pringill of Colligarrie, was present (see Ireland). In 1634 Lamberton is restored to John Renton, who gives up all rights to Billie. James Renton of Billie died in 1637; and in 1638 George Pringill, son of James of Buckholm, is granted the ward and nonentry of Billie (held immediately of the King), and the marriage of James Renton, the eldest son and heir, his cousin (P. S.).

According to the records George Pringle was represented in 1676 by William Pringle in Little Billie and David in Lintlaw, followed by James Pringle, wright in Preston 1704; Robert, wright in Lintlaw, who died in 1820; and Robert, wright there and in Thirlington where he died in 1845 and of whose family of five sons all, except the eldest Alexander, emigrated, like many of their relations, to Ontario (T. L.) (Jonet Pringill, 1676).

LOTHIANS

IN 1494 and 1502 John Pringyll appears as a burghess of Linlithgow (E. R. and G. S.).

Between 1522 and 1559 James Hoppringill in Newbattle witnesses several charters for the Abbey, to one of which is appended his Seal, "S. Jacobi Hoppringill," showing three escallops on a bend (1549, L. S.).

In 1557 William Hoppringill resigns Sandirresdail to George Brown of Coalston and his wife Jonet Hoppringill.

In 1562 Robert in Costerton is quoted.

In 1568 Robert, prebendar of Arniston, dies, leaving two sons Robert and James. Robert was a son of Alexander of that ilk.

In 1574 Adam, tenant in Southhouse, dies and Archibald Hoppringill is appointed his executor dative (T. E.).

In 1589 Robert is tenant of West Cowden.

In 1611 Thomas, tenant in Sandillshope, the Hopes, dies (T. E.).

In 1634 John in Drem gets a charter of Mungoswalls for seven years (R. M.).

Haddington

In 1628 George Pringill, brother of James of Buckholm, married Marie Lauder, promising to invest for her 4000 merks in land for an annual rent; and in 1635 they bought a tenement of land in Haddington (S. E.). In 1636 George, designed in Harperdean, appears as Sheriff-depute of the county, and along with the Sheriff-principal, Sir John Auchmoutie, holds courts of justice. At one of these a sheep stealer is sentenced "to be scourged throw the town and brunt on the cheke" (P. C.). In 1644 they pursue the widow of Sir Arthur Douglas, who with 20 men had broken into Whittinghame House and imprisoned there young Archibald Douglas the heir; the Lords order them to quit the place, the Sheriff to keep the keys till the right of tutory was determined by law (P. C.). George died in October 1655. He left issue, George, born 1629; Robert, born 1634; Thomas, born 1635; and two daughters, Marion and Sibilla.

In 1658 George, his heir, was appointed a Lieutenant of Militia. By his spouse Agnes Jackson he had issue, George born 1664. In 1667 Robert, designed of Fentry, and his late spouse, Margaret Stoddart, are quoted (T. E.).

In 1765 died Thomas Pringle, tanner (T. E.). In 1768 his eldest son Thomas, tanner in the Nungate, is served heir to him. In 1774, as deacon of the tanners, he bitterly opposes the return of Colonel Maitland as M.P. for the Border burghs, of which Haddington was the chief. In 1793 James Pringle, tanner, is one of 8 representatives of 70 burgesses anent trials for coal at Gladsmuir. In 1815-16 Thomas Pringle, tanner, is Provost, and in 1819-20 Thomas Pringle, tobacconist.

Dunbar

In 1683 Robert Pringle merchant in Dunbar, Robert Pringle of Stitchill, and George Pringle merchant in Kelso have sasine of certain annual rents furth of Nenthorn (S. Rox.). Robert, late Bailie of Dunbar, died in 1686. His inventory included one-eighth of the barque called *The Providence of Dunbar* (T. E.). By his spouse Jean Shorteous, he had issue two daughters: 1. Isabella, who married James Lauder, Sheriff Clerk of Haddington, whose son Charles Lauder, writer in Edinburgh, married Janet, daughter of Robert Pringle, merchant in Hume; 2. Jean, who married in 1680 George Rutherford, Bailie of Dunbar, reputed heir to the title of his kinsman Robert Lord Rutherford, and had a son George Rutherford who predeceased his father; she died a widow in Edinburgh in 1713 (L. D.).

Carriber, West Lothian

Major David Pringle was born in East Lothian in 1790. In 1806 he obtained a commission in the Bengal Light Infantry, and retired from the service with the rank of Major in 1835. He succeeded to Carriber in 1836, and, dying in 1876, left the lands of Wester Carriber and Farrenridge to his brother Robert, who for a long time occupied Bairnkin, Southdean, Roxburghshire, and was for some time factor of the Earl of Home's Lanarkshire estates; on whose death again within two years the said lands passed to his son John Pringle. David and Robert had five sisters, of whom Mary married Lieutenant David Sheriff of the Bengal N. I., and was mother of General Sheriff (Tancred).

EDINBURGH BURGESSES

IN 1482 Stephen Pryngyll, *alias* Loksmyth, and in 1486 William Hoppringill, *alias* Loksmyth, are mentioned. In 1486 George Pringille burgess witnesses the charter granted by William Mowbray, with consent of his mother Mariotte Pringill of that ilk, to Andrew Mowbray burgess of the lands of Kirktonhill, Lauderdale (G. S.).

In 1546 George Hoppringill, Bailie, is appointed to deliver the wine lately come in from Bordeaux to those who are both burgess and guild; none other to be suffered to sell or vend it (Charters, Ed.).

JAMES (SON OF JOHN OF BLINDLEE)

In 1549 James is deputed by the Provost of the Church of the Holy Trinity to give, as his bailie, sasine of a tenement in Leith. In 1554 being financed by his marriage with Elizabeth Harvie (Mrs Ker) and now a burgess of Edinburgh, and having some time before borrowed 400 merks from Mr Andrew Home, rector of Lauder, and now having his booth broken into and robbed, James assigns to the said Andrew his goods now pasturing on the lands of Caddonhead, the said Mr Andrew to return the goods on being repaid a large part of the sum in money (P. B., Harlaw). In 1559 he is a surety for William Ker, parson of Old Roxburgh. In 1561 as Tutor to his nephew George of Blindlee he is a party to the contract of marriage between him and Marion of Whytbank (R. D.): also his wife Elizabeth is quoted as possessor of the teinds of Duddingston (A. D.). In 1565 at Kelso he witnesses the charter of the Commendator to Mark Ker of the lands of Clarilaw (G. S.). James died about this time, and his relict Elizabeth made the inventory of his effects, viz., on his half lands of Caddonhead 7 score ewes and lambs, 7 score hoggs, and owing by tenants thereon and Blackhaugh £404, etc. His

executors were his widow and Robert Ker, vicar of Lindean (T. E., 1567).

DAVID (SURGEON APOTHECARY TO THE COURT,
BROTHER OF JOHN OF BUCKHOLM)

In 1565 David is one of 20 surgeons who examine William Borthwick and finding him qualified admit to their calling of Free Surgeon, when he pays £100 into the box (L. Ch.). In 1566 David having been put in ward at the instance of the kirk to which he was adjoined for marrying Catharine Crichton, daughter of Thomas Crichton, "our macer," according to the Papist fashion, was set at liberty on a peremptory letter from Queen Mary to the magistrates, "discharging you and others troubling, molesting or excommunicating the said David or his spouse, arresting, poinding, warding or intromitting with them, their lands, goods, and gear in any way, as ye shall answer to us thereupon," signed "Marie, R., Henrie, R." (Charters, Edin.).

In 1573 David Hoppringill, apothecary, is granted the escheat of all goods that pertained to the late Thomas Crichton, who was at the horn for not finding surety, non-compearance, and the rebellious deeds done by him in 1571-72 (P. S.). In 1580 along with George and Archibald Hoppringill he witnesses a contract between Margaret Ker, Lady Wedderburn, and the widow of George Hume of Wedderburn anent certain jewels, gold, silver, and others (Milne Home).

In 1585 a grant is made to Thomas, David's son, for all the days of his life of the portion and pension of the Priory of Coldingham that pertained to the late Dean George Pilmuir, one of the monks thereof, with all lands, rents, and profits belonging thereto, house and yard. And further, the King for the true and thankful service done and to be done to him by the said David, apothecary, and his son, in 1591 commanded all teinds and duties unpaid since the first gift to be paid now and termly to the said Thomas during his lifetime, and directed the Lords of Session to grant letters at his instance that he might be assured of his yearly pension (P. S.). Further, in the following year a letter under the Privy Seal was made to David "exempting him for all the days of his life from all

raids, armies, and musters within or without the realm, and freeing him from all impositions made by the magistrates of Edinburgh, and from arrest of himself or his goods," dated, Falkland, 13th July 1586 (P. S.). Evidently David was a favourite of King James VI.

Also in 1586 David and his spouse Marion Maxwell got sasine of a bond for 3000 merks conceded by George Hoppringill of Buckholm with the lands in warrandice (S. E.). For the boarding of young James Hoppringill for his education with David, see under Smailholm, 1588.

David died in December 1593. He had issue, Thomas, who left Scotland by January 1594, David, and two daughters Jean and Isabel, his executors. His testament enumerates debts owing to him, £100 by Home of Manderston, £400 by the late Lord Maxwell's heirs, £173 by Turnbull of Barnhills, etc., total £827 (T. E.). In 1595 and 1598 actions by David, Jean, and Isabel against certain of them and their cautioners for payment were successful (A. D.).

WILLIAM (MASTER TAILOR TO THE COURT)

Domestic details relative to Queen Mary's household immediately after the Darnley marriage are recorded in *The Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer*, "The infatuation which she felt for that foolish youth is to some extent shown by the numerous expenses which were lavished on him. . . . His tailor, William Hoppringill, made clothes for him, of which the material consisted of black velvet, black satin, black taffety, and black silk, together with £73 worth of silver trimming. To attend him he had three pages of honour and two lackeys, all costumed in yellow stemming and crimson velvet, the royal colours." "Between 21st August 1565 and the end of April, by the Queen's Grace's commands orders were given to William Hoppringill, master tailor to the King's Grace, for clothing, amounting to some £1200, while in May extensive orders were given without the amounts being mentioned." In the following month was born James VI., by which time dissensions had broken out at Court which led shortly afterwards to the murder of Riccio and the dethronement of the Queen.

In 1569 William, tailor burghess, sues Robert commendator of Holyrood, who owed him "a great sum," also in 1575 twelve tenants in Ettrick Forest for the mails of 1570 of which £230 had been assigned to him and Alexander Hoppringill by the late Earl of Mar, Regent; and the Lords order them to pay within ten days or be escheated (P. C.).

On 2nd October 1582 the Crafts of Edinburgh, of which there were 14, being dissatisfied with the composition of the magistracy, 200 of them surrounded the Council chamber and 50 or 60 of them burst in; and on these being put out their deacons rose and left the chamber. On the two Bailies proceeding to fence the court in the nether Tolbooth the craftsmen broke in, using contumelious words, especially William Hoppringill, deacon of the tailors, who entered through the multitude and coming to the board head, with his hand at his side and on his whinger as it appeared, would have seized the Council books, writs, and registers there, crying with evil countenance and many injurious words to the clerks to give them to him, were nocht he was stayed." The matter was settled by arbitration, and henceforth the Council was to consist of the provost, bailies, dean of guild, treasurer, 10 merchants, and 8 craftsmen. In May 1583 the crafts met and chose deacons to represent them, William being chosen by the tailors (Charters, Edin.).

In the *Calendar of Deeds* are recorded numerous contracts and obligations between William and others, including the Master of Trinity College, the Master of Seton, Robert Logan of Restalrig, Sir James Scrymgeour, Constable of Dundee, John Macmorran, merchant burghess of Edinburgh, etc.; also in the "Acts and Decrees" various actions in connection with the same.

In June 1598 King James, who for jewels, clothing, ready money, and other necessaries, owed £145,000 Scots to 65 creditors, including £2000 to William, granted them £30,000 a year to satisfy their claims (A. P.).

William died in April 1606. By his spouse Margaret Robinson he had issue a son Abraham who was dead in 1593, and four daughters his heirs (A. D., Gibson, 1608).

His brother Patrick, also a tailor burghess, who died in 1607, had a son William.

DAVID (MERCHANT)

On 30th November 1582 a Scottish ship called *The James of Pittenweem* coming from Bordeaux to Scotland, was taken by Englishmen 4 miles off the back of the Isle of Wight. After some resistance, some being slain and others hurt, they were compelled to surrender themselves as prisoners, and their ship and goods as a prize to the pirates, who spoiled them of all their clothes, breeks and shoes, and so sent them plainly to the land, on condition of delivering within three or four days £200 sterling for their release. The ship that took them was one of 90 tons under Captain Vaughan, with two pinnaces. Besides many other Scotsmen in the ship were Gilbert Dick, the principal merchant, a bailie of Edinburgh, and David Hoppringill, one of the merchants, who was wounded in four places, while the master of the ship was slain. The loss amounted to 505 merks sterling. Queen Elizabeth promised redress as far as possible, restitution of so much as could be recovered, and a commission to see to the whole matter (State Papers, Thorpe, 1582).

In 1584 the Commendator of Coldingham Abbey having been charged to pay to the Treasurer the portions of the 16 monks, and Alexander Hume of Huttonhall those of the nuns of Coldstream Abbey, who had died since 1560, David becomes cautioner for them that they will pay if it was found they should (E. R.).

In 1594 the Earl of Orkney, Forret of Fingask, and David Hoppringill, merchant burgess, were summoned before the Lords of Council by the procurators of seven Danzig merchants, whose ship, the *Noah's Ark*, when on its way to Spain in 1592 was driven ashore on the coast of Shetland, and when the crew had landed for provisions, the Earl's tenants, it was alleged, reft, pillaged, and took away the ship, her cargo, ropes, sails, and artillery: while the two latter had intromitted with the cargo, some of which, it was alleged, had since been shipped by Hoppringill to France. The Lords, after examining the shipping papers, absolved Hoppringill simpliciter from the charges (P. C.).

David also appears several times as a cautioner, and as a party to deeds. He died before June 1608. He was married

first to Janet Aikman, second to Jean Kennedy, third to Jean Robertson who survived him. In 1610 his daughter Joneta Pringill was retoured his heir in two chambers in a tenement in Edinburgh (Retours).

WILLIAM (LITSTER)

In 1573 Thomas Hoppringill, litster or dyer, sometime indweller in Edinburgh, is ordained by the Lords to pay a certain £175 under his obligation of 1568 (A. D.).

In 1580 William Hoppringill, litster, and five others are commissioned by the Town Council to examine a piece of cloth about 20 ells long belonging to a merchant, suspected of being litted with false colours, and report thereon, the cloth being in the meantime arrested (Charters, Edin.). In October 1584 the Council chose 12 persons to be elders and 16, including William, to be deacons of the kirk of the burgh for the year to come, furth of the four parishes thereof (Charters, Edin.). In 1584 Adam Wallace, merchant, and William, litster, are cautioners for John Wallace of Craigie. In 1587 William receives from John Hoppringill of Muirhouse £500 for redemption of the lands of Cardrope and Pirn in the lordship of Stow; done in his house before William Lauder of Balbardies (L. Ch.). In 1590 the Lords ordain Patrick Hume, litster in Haddington, to pay William his debt of £240, or be poinded (A. D.). In May 1597 William Leslie summons eight persons, a French, two Quhippos, a Hardie, two Haitlies, and James Hoppringill, William's son, for lying in wait at the instigation of Leslie of Balquhan and attempting to stay him while on his way to the King at Holyrood. Neill Montgomerie of Broomlands, Kelso, becomes cautioner that James Hoppringill will compear (P. C.).

In November 1598 William complained that upon the 3rd inst. George Hoppringill of Blindlee, accompanied by Robert Quhippo and Thomas Hardie his servants, all armed, came at night to his place at Mitchellston and the houses thereof occupied by his tenants, and there finding the doors closed called for fire, and the doors being suddenly opened, they entered, searched for complainer or some of his servants and had not failed to have slain them, against whom they unjustly pretend a quarrel, were not providentially they were absent for the time.

Complainer appearing personally, but neither Quhippo nor Hardie, the latter were denounced rebels. The Humes of North Berwick and Bassendean become cautioners for George Hoppringill of Blindlee that he will not harm William, litster, and will enter Quhippo and Hardie in December, or re-enter himself in Edinburgh Castle (P. C.). In February following, failing to re-enter the two rebels, George as cautioner has to pay £100 for each. In 1605 William secures payment for a bond of £100 from the Sheriff Clerk of Lauderdale (A. D.).

William and his wife Alison Wallace both died in the same month, November 1611. They had issue, James, Andrew and Catherine. William left free gear £1708 (T. E.).

JAMES (MERCHANT)

In 1602 James Pringill, merchant, charged to pay an obligation for certain merchandice from Flanders, is ordained to pay £6, 10s. per Flemish pound (A. D.). In 1612 he is retoured heir of his father William, litster, in a tenement in Edinburgh. In 1612 at James's instance the Lords order Patrick Somerville of Humbie, merchant, who married Catherine Pringill, James's sister in 1605, to invest according to the marriage contract, her tocher of 3000 merks and the 3000 added by the said Patrick's father, in land in conjunct fee, and to have the contract registered (A. D.). Catherine who died in 1610 left two sons William and James Somerville. In 1617 for not paying as cautioner a debt of Home of Cowdenknowes James has his house seized and his goods inventoried (P. C.). In 1619 the same thing recurred where Home of Carolside was debtor. In 1620 the six tenants of a tenement in the Cowagte yielding 130 merks annual rent, refusing to pay, the Lords order their goods to be distrained (A. D., Scott).

James died before 1625, and was succeeded by his son John.

JAMES (FISH MERCHANT)

gets in 1605 the escheat of two persons put to the horn for not finding caution not to harm John Wallace of Craigie. James died in 1621. His inventory made by his widow and only executor Elizabeth Wallace, showed £800 and debts owing to him £5426, total £6226 (T. E.).

JAMES (WINE MERCHANT)

rarely appears in the records. On one occasion David Pringill, surgeon, was cautioner for him. According to his testamentative his inventory, consisting of wines, two herring boats at Dunbar each worth £200 Scots, cloth worth £445, tarred wood £2153, wainscot (9 pieces lying at Leith and 20 at Montrose) worth 290 merks, 152 sheepskins at 6s. 8d., clothes, silver buttons, etc., amounted to £5419; while there was owing to him for wines £7657; total £13,150, besides £1786 afterwards admitted. James died on 1st July 1640, and was survived by his wife Isabella Hunter (T. E.).

DAVID 1 (SURGEON)

On 17th June 1605 between 9 and 11 o'clock at night a fight took place at the Tron which made a great stir at the time. The principals on the two sides were the young laird of Edzell, and the young laird of Pitarrow, Forfarshire. Sundry were hurt, and a servitor of Pitarrow's, "a pretty young man," slain. Lindsay was warded, but appealed, averring that Wishart's servitor was not slain but smothered in the throng: and the Lords sent for David Pringill that had handled him and examined his wounds, to learn whether they were deadly or not, and also directed a Bailie with two other surgeons to view the body (P. C.).

In 1619 David had a royal grant of certain waste land on the south side of the Canongate (*via regia*) hitherto occupied by no lawful possessor (G. S.). In 1620 he summons Jean Pringill relict of John Gibson, writer, to repay the 1000 merks borrowed by her (A. D., Gibson). In 1621 he and his second son Robert get sasine of an annual rent of 200 merks furth of a house and garden in Newbattle, also of a mansion house and 4½ acres of land in Saltpreston, irredeemable (S. E.). In 1628 he gets sasine of Sir James Pringill of Smailholm's Lauderdale lands for 6000 merks, repaid in the following year (S. E.). Also in 1628 a tailor was seized in the street by the surgeons of the city, including David, and warded in the tolbooth, on the ground that although an unfreeman he was using the barber craft. He was set free on finding caution not to exercise the calling in future (P. C.).

David had as apprentice John, third son of George Pringill of Torwoodlee, entered in 1615, Andrew, second son of Alexander Pringill in Nenthorn, entered in 1621, and George, son of George Pringill of Newhall, entered in 1629 (Apprentices).

David died before September 1631. He married first Geillis Smyth, second in 1606 Alison Merston, and had issue four sons: 1. James, apprenticed in 1627 with John George, merchant. 2. Robert, apprenticed in 1629 with John Niblo, merchant, 3. John. 4. David, and three daughters, Agnes, Jean and Jonet.

JOHN (SURGEON, 3rd SON OF GEORGE OF TORWOODLEE)

John appears in a case in 1628—a servant complaining that her master had cut her head with a sword, out of which wound John Pringill, surgeon, had taken three bones, the master was lodged in the tolbooth and ordained to pay her 100 merks as compensation (P. C.). In 1636 he was deacon of the barbers, an allied craft. In 1637 as brother of the late Elisabeth, Margaret, and Anna Pringill, his sisters, he got sasine of the £5 lands of Catpair, in Stow (S. E.).

John died in 1640. By his wife Elspeth Sydserff, who predeceased him, he left a daughter Margaret, his only executor, a minor, to whom her uncle James of Torwoodlee was Tutor, and who in 1653 married John Haliburton, younger, of Muir-houselaw, Roxburghshire (T. E., 1642).

DAVID 2 (SURGEON, SON OF DAVID 1, SURGEON)

In 1629 David Pringill, younger, surgeon, married Janet Heriot. In 1631 with consent of his mother Alison Merston he got sasine of the house and acres in Saltpreston, and sold them to Mr John Murray, his brother James Pringill being a witness (S. E.). In 1636 a barber in the Canongate summoned certain barbers, including John Pringill, their Deacon, and David Pringill, surgeon, whose servants set upon his servant as he was going down the street, struck him with their whingers, and took from him his dressing materials, which they still keep (P. C.).

On 18th August 1640 David made his Will, "being of intention to go out in the public expedition in the exercise of

my calling," appointing his spouse to be tutrix to his children, and in case of her marriage or decease, David Heriot, advocate, James Watson of Lang Saughton, and John George, merchant. Two days afterwards the Covenanters under General Leslie crossed the Tweed to prevent the Royalists invading Scotland, and twelve days afterwards on 30th August David, who was lying in the castle of Dunglass along with the troops left in charge of the military stores there, was killed by the explosion of the gunpowder magazine, along with about 60 men, including the Earl of Haddington and several of his relations, and John Gaittis, minister of Buncle, while about 30 were seriously wounded (*Balfour's Annals of Scot.*).

Janet Heriot, David's widow, died in 1652. Inventory £200, bonds owing to her by Lord Elphinston for 5000 merks, with 900 merks byrun annual rents, by David Heriot, advocate, for 1500 merks, and by Alison Merston, her mother-in-law, for 375 merks, total £5925; owing by her for rent and service £126. She nominated David Heriot and William Hog, advocates, Mr John Pringill of Woodhead, Mr James Watson, Mr Alexander Dickson, Minister, and David her eldest son, to be overseers to her four children, Margaret, Janet, John, and James (T. E.).

ROBERT (MERCHANT IN ROUEN)

In Rouen, Robert in 1638 draws a bill of exchange upon his brother James, merchant, Edinburgh, payable to a third party. In 1652 Duncan Forbes of Culloden summons Robert and his brother William, merchant in Edinburgh, as heirs of the late James to pay a bond granted by him in 1637 and since assigned to him, and the two brothers refusing to enter heirs, the Commissioners ordain Forbes to have all that would have fallen to them as heirs. William Pringle died in 1662. In 1663-64 the Lords ordain six persons to pay Robert their debts, also the tenants of his two tenements in Aberdeen to pay him their rents.

In 1683 Lord Preston, envoy extraordinary to the Court of France, searching the records anent the exemption of Scottish ships from the French impost of 50 sous per ton, is recommended to consult Robert Pringle, a Scotsman, who might give him useful information (*Hist. MSS. Com., Preston*). In the Biblio.

Cott. collection in the British Museum is a fragment of a letter from Robert to his "loving cusing Alexander Pringill in Scotland," in which he says he is going to Avignon in the company of Cardinal Joyeux, who is going on to Rome, and he will write to him from Avignon. The handwriting of the letter is very fine. It is signed "Robert Pringill."

Robert was alive in 1695. By his spouse Mary, he had a son Thomas, also a son David born in Rouen and in 1689 naturalised as British, along with 40 French Huguenots.

DAVID 3 (SURGEON, SON OF DAVID 2, SURGEON)

In October 1659 David, surgeon burghess of Edinburgh, while in Rouen borrows from Robert Pringle, merchant there, £400 Scots, to help pay his charge there, and his passage home, and binds him and his heirs to repay it by 1st January next (R. D.).

Heriot's Hospital School having been for some time established with 60 boys as inmates, it was customary to hold the 1st of June as a holiday in honour of the founder, one part of the formalities being a procession of the magistrates to the Hospital at 9 in the morning to hear sermon. David Pringle, nearest of kin to the founder (grandson of Janet Heriot his niece), acted as surgeon and barber to the boys, these two crafts being somehow combined by our ancestors. To prepare the boys for appearance before the magistrates this morning it was necessary that they should be polled: accordingly about 7 in the morning Mr Pringle, the other servants being absent about his business, sent a boy to the Hospital, desiring him to take with him any person he could readily get to further the work. The boy unluckily omitted to look for a barber free of the Corporation of Barbers Surgeons, and took with him one Wood who was only free of the suburban district of Portsburgh. The Corporation held a court, and caused Wood to be put in the tolbooth. Mr Pringle appealed to the Town Council for his liberation, and so further incensed the Corporation against himself. Using influence with the Council they obtained a warrant for his apprehension, by which he was necessitated for some time to keep his house, and durst not come abroad, they having officers both at the head and foot of the close to

watch and catch him. Notwithstanding a petition to the Council they got Pringle put in gaol till he would give satisfaction to the calling, and while there the Corporation passed an ordinance depriving him of the benefits of his connection with them till he should acknowledge his offence in writing. After much altercation the affair came before the Privy Council, who employed the Earls of Argyle and Linlithgow to report upon it, and it was not till 1st January 1672 that the case was adjusted by Mr Pringle making an apology, and the Corporation reponing him in his privileges (P. C.).

David died in 1687 and was buried in Greyfriars. By his first wife Janet Cochrane, whom he married in 1665 and who died in 1673, he had a son David, and by his second wife Marion Maxwell of Kirkhouse, Dumfriesshire, whom he married in 1677 he had issue, William, James, Jean and Margaret, who with their mother in 1702 summon Robert Maxwell of Kirkhouse to pay them the annual rent of £106 in which they were infeted in 1681, and in 1710 also their aunt there, with whom they lived when minors, to give them certain rings and jewels of their mother's she had in keeping (Lauder's *Decisions*).

DAVID 4 (SURGEON, SON OF DAVID 3, SURGEON)

In 1687 a petition was received by the Trustees of Heriot's Hospital from David Pringle setting forth that his recently deceased father, grand-nephew of the founder, had held the appointment of surgeon and apothecary to the institution from the year 1660; that the petitioner, who designed to follow the same profession, had not yet attained the age of 21, and was on the eve of proceeding to France to get further insight in the Art of Surgery and Pharmacy; and craving that he might be nominated his father's successor with leave to employ John Baillie till he acquired further knowledge of the art and attained the age of majority. The prayer of Pringle's petition was unanimously granted (Records of the Hospital).

David was not a long liver. He was buried in Greyfriars on 12th November 1694. He left issue, a son William who was served heir to him in 1718, to whom again in 1750-59 a nephew James Parker was served heir (S. H.).

PENCAITLAND

IN 1555 Robert Hoppringill, rector of Morham, brother of George of Torwoodlee and Clifton, married Alison Harwood, widow of John Sinclair, tenant of Ewingston. They had three sons and three daughters:—

1. Robert, who predeceased his father in 1579, leaving by his spouse Margaret Ker a daughter Marion, whose Tutor was William Hoppringill of Westhousebyre (A. D., 1582).
2. William, in Milton, where his father died in 1582.
3. John.

WILLIAM IN MILTON

died in 1635 (T. E., 1637). By his spouse Elizabeth Baptie he had issue, six sons and three daughters:—

1. Robert, of Templehalls and Woodhead, W.S.
2. John, in Milton; laird of Soutra and Blackshiels (see below).
3. John, the younger, of Magray, who died in 1629.
4. William, in West Pencaitland, who died in 1645.
5. George, in Magray, who died in 1630.
6. James, in East Spott Mill.

ROBERT OF WOODHEAD (FOUNTAINHALL), W.S.

Robert Pringill, eldest son of William, appears to have served his apprenticeship in the office of John Gray, public notary, in Haddington, where in 1598 he writes a charter (G. S., 788). In January 1606 we find him a notary in the office of John Easton, W.S., Edinburgh (G. S., 1691). Between that date and March 1614 he wrote fourteen charters for Easton, was twice a donator of escheats and once an assignee of a debt. Easton was married to Margaret Cant of St Giles Grange.

Robert Pringill married Violet Cant of the same family. John Easton dying in 1616, Robert and Mr John Cant of the Grange, apparently his brother-in-law, act as curators of his son and heir John Easton (Charters, Soc. of Antiquaries). Robert succeeded John Easton as a Writer to the Signet, and became the leading W.S. of his time. As to his work, suffice it to say that he and his servitors or clerks, of whom some twenty are named, appear in the Register of the Great Seal alone some 230 times: and it is interesting to note that amongst his clientèle were included all the principal Pringills of his time, as those of that Ilk, Smailholm, Whytbank, Torwoodlee, Clifton, Stitchill, Greenknow, Buckholm, etc. Take this entry as an illustration of the times—"John Logan, angry that a bond for which he was cautioner had been assigned to a Robert Logan, came to Pringill's 'awne wretting chalmer' on the 12th inst. at three in the afternoon, imperiously demanding if he had written the assignation, and, how he durst do the same. Pringill answered with that respect that became one of his calling, telling him that he was in a public charge to serve all His Majesty's subjects. Logan then became abusive, calling the said Robert and his servants false knaves, vowing and swearing that he should eat them all and have their lives. With that he minted to his whinger, and would have attacked Pringill had he not been protected by others present. He was put out of the chamber and down the stair: when coming directly upon Robert Logan, who was standing at the stair foot, he would have assaulted him also with the drawn whinger had he not been stayed"; on the 14th (June 1621) both parties compearing personally, the Lords find John Logan guilty, and commit him to ward in the Tolbooth (P. C., 1621).

In June 1625 Robert is at Milton, and writes the testament of his brother John, younger. In August 1629 Robert Porteous, for a certain sum of money, dispones to him for ever the whole kirklands of Pencaitland, with the old mansion of the same, barns, glebe adjacent, teind-sheaves, houses and pertinents (S. E.). In 1631 Robert has sasine of an annual rent of £1000 Scots furth of the barony of Salton. In 1633 he and his son John have sasine of certain acres in Newhaven, and the bailiary, but resign them shortly afterwards on being paid 5000 merks (S. E., 1633-34). In March 1634 Mr John Pringle and Joneta

Byres his spouse, and John Pringill in Milton, his uncle, have sasine of annual rents granted by Sir Robert Richardson, furth of his lands of Easter Pencaitland (S. E.). On 29th May 1635, at Edinburgh, Sir George Cockburn of Ormiston, by contract, sells to Robert Pringill, W.S., and his son and heir apparent Mr John, without reversion or regress, the lands of East and West Templehall, Huntlaw, and Dryburghland, as occupied by the late Mr Samuel and the late Francis Cockburn; also the lands of "Southwood *alias* Woodhead" and tofthouses, with the lands and acres called Parisflat and Vicarsfold pertaining of old to the Vicarage of Pencaitland, lately disposed by Sir Robert Richardson of Easter Pencaitland to Sir George; with the manor-place of "Woodhead *alias* Southwood"; houses, orchards, dovecot, coals, and coalheuchs, together with the teind-sheaves and other teinds great and small of all the above lands, and power to win limestone in the same quarries as Sir George's tenants, wherever situated (G. S.): sasine was taken in August following, Robert intimating that the lands were to be his son's in satisfaction of the 28,000 merks he had promised to give him on his marriage with Joneta Byres in 1633. In September 1635 Robert Pringill, W.S., has sasine of Nether Lugate and Meikle Hoprig, irredeemably and without reversion. In April 1645 Robert and his second son Robert, upon a precept granted by John Lord Borthwick, have sasine with actual possession of Dewar in the parish of Heriot, upon the resignation of James Pringill thereof. In August 1646 the King confirms to Robert Pringill of Templehalls, W.S., his heirs and assignees, the lands of Whitburgh and Blackhouse, possessed by William, James, and Thomas Borthwick, which William Earl Marischal resigned; also the lands of Bowshielhill, appraised by the said Robert in 1637, which Lady Lawson of Ednam resigned (G. S.). In 1647 Robert and his son Mr John are amongst the Commissioners of War appointed by Parliament for Haddingtonshire. Robert died in August 1652, having had issue by his spouse Violet Cant of the Grange: (1) Mr John, his heir; (2) Robert, of Dewar, admitted a W.S. in 1655.

It should be remarked here that Robert Pringle who bought Stitchill, and who was collector of fines for the Treasurer at the justice courts held at Jedburgh and Dumfries, and resided for upwards of twenty-five years at Baitingbush in the

Debatable Land as bailie to the Scotts of Buccleuch, is always erroneously referred to as a Writer to the Signet, in the belief apparently that he was one and the same person as his contemporary Robert Pringle of Woodhead, W.S.—an error which appears even in the List of the Society of Writers to the Signet, but which, on its being pointed out to them, we are informed, has now been corrected.

MR JOHN OF WOODHEAD

In August 1652 Master John Pringill, now of Woodhead, upon a charter granted by William Lord Cranston, has sasine of the lands of Cranstondean, Loanhead, Paistonburn, New Mains, and others, with the mills, lime quarries, coalheuchs, etc. (S. E.). In 1655 he is retoured heir of his father Robert in the lands of Whitburgh and Blackhouse. He died in 1659, and was buried on 18th January of that year in Greyfriars. He married first, Joneta Byres in 1633; second, Margaret Dickson; third, Jonet Bruce, whose second husband was Edward Wallace of Shewalton. Mr John left, according to his testament, farm-stock and plenishing worth £1573, and bonds granted or assigned worth £29,165 Scots, amongst the debtors, being the Master of Gray, Viscount Kingston, the Earl of Winton, Sir John Ruthven of Dunglass, and William Lord Cranston—a great Royalist, whose lands were saved from confiscation by Cromwell at the intercession of the King of Sweden (T. E.). Mr John by Margaret Dickson had issue: (1) John, his heir; (2) David, born in 1645; and Susanna as youngest of the daughters; and by Jonet Bruce, a daughter Janet, born in May 1658.

Robert Pringle of Dewar, W.S., second son of Robert of Woodhead, W.S., after a somewhat inglorious career, was dead before November 1870, as was also his widow Margaret Ker, leaving no children.

JOHN OF WOODHEAD

John Pringle, now of Woodhead, retoured heir to his father Master John, and his curators, are successful in obtaining decreets for repayment by certain of the granters of the above

bonds. In 1666 he is appointed a Commissioner of Excise for Haddingtonshire (P. C.). "On 25th June 1674," says Wodrow in his *Sufferings of the Church of Scotland*, "I find another decret of the Council against the keepers of conventicles in the garner house of the laird of Stevenson . . . and in a house alleged to be made up on purpose for conventicles by Mr Robert Hodge, bailie of Lamington. The preachers at these places are . . .; Pringle of Woodhead, for being at some of them, is find in a fourth part of his yearly valued rent, and some others; and a good many of the meaner people are ordered to be denounced for non-compearance. I find John Pringle of Woodhead is liberated from prison on 16th July upon paying £277 Scots." In 1678 John is appointed a Commissioner of Supply for Haddingtonshire (A. P.). A Privy Council paper of the date 13th September 1678 says: "Forasmuch as it is found by an assize that . . . (4 women), prisoners, are found guilty of the crime of witchcraft, and are decerned by us the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary to be taken to Paiston muir upon Friday next, the 20th day of this inst., between 2 and 4 in the afternoon, and there to be strangled at a stake till they are dead, and thereafter their bodies to be burned to ashes, these therefore require and command Sir Robert Hepburn of Keith and John Pringle of Woodhead to see the said sentence and doom put to execution as they shall be answerable." In June 1685 Parliament ratifies in favour of John Lauder of Fountainhall, merchant burgess of Edinburgh, and Sir John Lauder his eldest son, the charter granted to them by Charles II. on 13th August 1681, of all and hail the lands above mentioned, possessed successively by Robert, Mr John, and John Pringle of Woodhead, and resigned by the said John: also parts of the barony of Cranstondean, viz. Paistonburn, New Mains, etc., resigned by the late Lord Cranston.

John Pringle of Woodhead and his spouse Liliias Murray of Blackbarony had issue: (1) Alexander, born 1666; (2) Robert; (3) John; (4) . . .; and three daughters, Margaret, Mary, and Violet. After the sale of Woodhead, John Pringle may have removed to his estates of Whitburgh and Blackhouse.

As to the name Fountainhall. The reason why Sir John Lauder changed the name is evident. It would never have

done for an advocate to be designed of Woodhead, or a Lord of Session to be called Lord Woodhead; the titles were too suggestive! It is believed that a strong spring near the house suggested the new name.

Soutra

A word as to Soutra and John Pringill, second son of William in Milton, and brother of Robert of Woodhead, W.S. In September 1635 he had sasine of the lands of Soutra, Soutra-hill, Soutrabarns, and Redhall, on a charter granted to him and his heirs by the Provost, Bailies, and Deacons of Edinburgh; also, in March 1644, along with his second son Robert, of the town and lands of Blackshiels, on a charter granted by Earl Marischal, Lord Keith, irredeemably. John died in December 1650. By his spouse Agnes Henderson he had issue: (1) William, of Soutra; (2) Robert, of Blackshiels; (3) John, in Milton; (4) George; born respectively in 1623, 1627, 1629 and 1632 (T. Hadd., Commissariat).

In October 1652 William, as heir of his father, and of age, is granted sasine of the lands of Soutra, by deliverance of earth and stone thereof, on a precept from the Provost and Bailies of Edinburgh, "reserving to us the orchard of Soutra for holding our Courts," paying a yearly duty of £35. William was succeeded within a few years by his brother Robert of Blackshiels.

Nor was Robert a long liver. He died before Whitsuntide 1669, leaving the lands of Soutra and Blackshiels to his three daughters, as heirs portioners: (1) Agnes, who married her second cousin, David Pringle, brother of John of Woodhead; (2) Margaret, who married Lieutenant Joseph Douglas of H.M.'s Lifeguards (Foot)—she died before March 1675, as also their son James Douglas, to whom his father became heir; (3) Catherine (T. E., 1670).

David Pringle and his spouse Agnes Pringle both died in 1686. They left an only child, Margaret, to whom, in the same year, James Pringle, as nearest of kin on the father's side, was retoured Tutor (T. Hadd., Commissariat).

David and his relict Agnes were buried on their own lands in Soutra Aisle, that fragment of the famous monastery that once overlooked the Lothians; and on the lintel of the door in

the north end can still be seen their initials and the date cut in bold characters, thus:—

16 D. P. A. P. 86.

Visitors, as is usual at such shrines, have been busy scratching their initials in the soft sandstone, and one of them by an added stroke has altered the second P on the lintel into an R.

In the opposite end of the Aisle is a slab, inserted in 1827, commemorating a “John Pringle of Beatman’s Acre who died in 1777,” who is credited in Carrick’s *Newbattle Abbey* and Hunter’s *Fala and Soutra* as a descendant, not of the Pringles of Soutra—as one would expect—but of a John Pringle, a shepherd, who had the good fortune to entertain and regale with roast chicken for supper, the benighted king, James V., who next morning, by way of thanks, granted him the piece of land called Beadman’s Acre—a myth given currency to in a late ballad beginning:—

“Hae ye no heard o’ the guid auld times,
When Pringle was sae luckie
To get a lump o’ Soutra hill
Just for a roasted chuckie?”

Indeed the two above-mentioned historians of the district seem to have known nothing of the Pringles, lairds of Soutra and Fala for half a century.

That Soutra Aisle should have escaped the hands of the despoiler during all these years, is no doubt due to its conversion into a burial place.

Soutra Aisle, recently repaired, has since been taken in charge by the National Monuments Commission of Scotland.

In the Parish Register of Pencaitland, between 1600 and 1800, there are recorded the baptisms of upwards of a hundred descendants of William Pringle in Milton, accompanied often by the names of one or two relatives who acted as witnesses. They were tenants of Milton and Templehall for several generations, and for various periods of Carberry Mains, Lam-puckwells, Hudds Mains, Abbey Mains, and Ballincrieff Mains; also lairds of Blegbie and of Borgue.

Milton

1. John, 3rd son of John Pringle of Soutra, in 1650 succeeded his father in his tenancy of Milton and his lien on Lord Cranston's lands. In 1668 he moved for the recovery of the movable goods and gear sold and assigned to him in 1667 by the late John Pringle of Woodhead, against Wallace of Shewalton, who had married his widow and was in possession of them; and the Lords ordained Wallace to surrender the goods or pay their value as given in the inventory, viz., £1306, 16s. 8d. (A. D.). John died before 1690. By his spouse Catherine Baptie he had several daughters, including Liliias, born 1667, who married David Pringle in Templehall, and a son David, born 1676, who succeeded him.

2. David died in 1754. By his spouse Catherine Ramsay he had several sons, including David and Andrew, twins, born 1713, the former tenant of Carberry Mains, the latter of Ballincrieff Mains, William who died in 1678, also two daughters, Catherine who marr. James Baillie, tenant of Blegbie, and Janet who marr. James Pringle, tenant of Lampuckwells (T. E., 1762).

3. John Pringle the younger, 4th son of William of Milton and brother of Robert of Woodhead, W.S., servitor to John Sinclair of Herdmeston, died in 1625. He had a wadset of Magray for 4200 merks, and left 2000 merks to be invested in land for his natural son John (T. E., 1626).

John Pringle by his spouse Isabella Pringle had several sons and daughters, born between 1652 and 1670, including Liliias born 1669.

E. and W. Templehall

Robert Pringle, between 1653 and 1666 had issue several sons and daughters.

David Pringle by his spouse Liliias Pringle, between 1696 and 1715 had issue five sons and three daughters.

David, indweller, by his spouse Janet Sibbit, between 1720 and 1739, had issue five sons and two daughters.

David Pringle by his spouse Catherine Yule, between 1727 and 1744, had issue, six sons, including Andrew, tenant in Templehall, George, M.D., Norfolk, born 1733, dead in 1798 (T. E., Mar. 1798), and James, tenant in Lampuckwells, born 1739, died 1789 who, by his spouse Janet, daughter of David

Pringle in Milton, left an only son David who died in Edinburgh in 1821, and two daughters Janet and Alison (T. E., 1789).

Andrew Pringle, tenant in Templehall and esquire of Blegbie, born 1730, died 1814, by his spouse Marion Carfrae had issue: Janet, born 1771; David, born 1772; and John, born 1775. David was served heir special in Blegbie in 1814.

Robert Pringle, also tenant in Templehall, by his spouse Marion Walker had issue: David, born 1760, tenant of Abbey Mains; also by Jean Williamson, John, born 1775.

Ballincrieff Mains and Borgue

Andrew Pringle, son of David in Milton, became tenant of Ballincrieff Mains in 1745. He died in December 1791. By his spouse Helen Hunter he had issue: Andrew, his heir; John, W.S., and Deputy Clerk of Session; and Margaret, born 1752, who married Archibald Hepburn, tenant of Hailes.

Andrew in Ballincrieff Mains bought Borgue in Kirkcudbrightshire about 1830. He wrote for the Board of Agriculture *A General View of the Agriculture of Westmoreland*, 1794. In 1840 he was served heir to his brother John, W.S., in Craigdow, parish of Glasserton. He was succeeded by his son Andrew.

Andrew of Borgue and Lann Hall, parish of Tynron, in Dumfriesshire, M.D., married Janet, daughter of Robert Hunter of Glenochar in Lanarkshire. He died at Notting Hill, London, in 1858, aged 35. He had issue:—

1. Andrew, born 1851, F.R.M.S., of Banstead, Surrey, well known in photographic and micrographic circles. His treatise *Practical Micro-Photography*, 1893, has gone through several editions.
2. Robert-Hunter was an Asst. Commissioner of the Royal Commission of Agriculture. In 1895 the *Quarterly Review* in an article on their Reports says, "Mr Pringle has gone more carefully into financial details than any other Asst. Commissioner, and his Reports have been extensively quoted," mentioning particularly those on the Isle of Axholme and Essex.
3. John-James, Dermatologist at Middlesex Hospital, London, and editor of important works relating to his subject. He died in New Zealand in 1922.

FIFE AND ELGIN

Fife

THE Pringles, so numerous in the Archbishop's Regality of Gala Water, make, as might be expected, an early appearance in Fife. In 1544 Robert is employed on the New College. In 1547 Robert in Scotlandwell, Kinross, dies in 1593, and his son Robert gives in his testament in 1598, while in 1642 John grants his son Robert, on his marriage, certain land there (S. E.). In 1559 William is one of 150 citizens of St Andrews who subscribe the band of the Lords of Congregation on 13th July (Kirk Session). In 1606 appear Patrick and Henry, tenants of the Laird of Lundy (P. C.); in 1614 Patrick and Thomas, sons of Thomas in Craigie, Leuchars; James in Dairsie and his sons David, James, and Alexander; and Thomas, seaman, in Buckhaven (1638).

In 1673 James Pringle, surgeon-apothecary, appears in Cupar. In 1677 he and George Manson, Bailies thereof, are fined by the Privy Council £50 sterling each for allowing to escape from the tolbooth certain prisoners apprehended for harbouring conventiclors (P. C.). In 1678 a bond is signed by James and two other Bailies that they and the inhabitants of Cupar shall abstain from all conventicles (P. C.). James died in 1689 leaving two sons Robert and Patrick.

In 1693 Robert, eldest son of the said late James, summons Robert Balfour to pay a bond granted to him by Dr Alexander Balfour, and another assigned to him, the two now amounting to £777 Scots, and Balfour refusing to enter heir, the Lords adjudicate the lands of Lawlathie and Callathie to belong to Robert in satisfaction (A. D.). Robert matriculated as a student at the College of St Leonards on 30th April 1697. He gave a silver medal to the winner of the University's silver arrow, engraved with his arms, azure, 3 escallops on a shield, and, below, the legend "Robertus Pringle, cuprensis," and on the

reverse, with the figure of an archer shooting and the legend "Vincenti dabitur," and the date 1698. Robert died in 1746, bequeathing all his effects to his nephew James Lumsden of Rennyhill, his sister Jean's son (T., St Andrews).

In 1706 the inhabitants of Dunfermline addressed the High Commissioner protesting against the proposed articles of the Treaty of Union between Scotland and England, and amongst the signatories is James Pringle merchant there (Defoe).

In 1567 mention is made of the land of the late John Hoppringill in Argyle Street, Dundee. In 1628 the heirs of David Hoppringle inherit his four merklands and two tenements in Dundee. In 1716 is registered the testament of David Pringle, shipmaster in Dundee (Brechin Commissariat).

Elgin

In 1588 Alexander Hoppringle is appointed by the Bishop of Moray to give sasine to a party of a house in the college of Elgin Abbey (G. S., 1606). In 1591 he is one of 27 burgesses who find caution not to harm William Hay of Mayne (P. C.). In 1602 as a bailie of the town he contracts for building a new tolbooth; also he and certain other burgesses are cautioners in £1000 Scots not to harm James Earl of Moray or his curators. In 1605 he vacated his lands at Bishopmill. In 1636 his son James, of Redhall, is declared free of liability as cautioner in a case (A. D.).

In 1603 George Pringill of Vuroun is cautioner in £500 Scots for a party (P. C.); and at the Kirk of Tarves, Aberdeenshire, George Pringill witnesses a bond of caution by William Gordon of Gicht.

THE LAW

IN 1538 Laurence Oppringill appears as a notary public; followed by James Hoppringill, who appears five times between 1568 and 1580 (MS., R.). George Hoppringill appears thrice as a messenger-at-arms between 1595 and 1610.

ROBERT OF TEMPLEHALLS AND WOODHEAD, W.S. (See PENCAITLAND)

In 1654 George Pringle, writer, appears as agent of James of Torwoodlee. In 1695 an action is raised *re* a tenement in the Cowgate against Christian, daughter of the deceased James Pringle, writer, who was son of George, servitor to the Earl of Haddington (A. P.).

WALTER OF CRAIGCROOK, EDINBURGH (ADVOCATE)

Walter Pringle was the second son of John, fear, and son of Robert first of the House of Stitchill. He appears first in the office of James Allan, W.S. In 1661 he graduated at Leyden University. In 1665 he appears as advocate for Mr John Pringle, minister of Eglingham, Northumberland (A. D., Dalrymple), and at various times for other Pringles, as Walter of Greenknowe, Marion wife of John Hunter of Cousland, Jean wife of Walter Scott of Satchells, Mark in Nenthorn, Jean wife of John Buchanan of that Ilk, Robert Merchant in Rouen, and Robert of Symington. In 1674 the leaders of the bar were suspended from practising for asserting the right of appeal from the decisions of the Court of Session. Walter was re-admitted in 1677. In 1681 he subscribed the Test. He was one of the advocates for the Earl of Argyle who subscribed an opinion that the Earl's explanation of the Test contained nothing treasonable, for which they were threatened with deprivation, but having interviewed the Duke of York, its framer, they were

excused by him (L. H. N.). For the escape of the Earl from prison, see Torwoodlee.

In 1684 the Newmills Cloth Co. pursue several persons, including Walter (now of Craigmuck), for buying, contrary to Act of Parliament, imported English cloth (P. S.). In 1685 as a noted pleader on the side of Covenanters he defended Sir Hugh and Sir John Campbell of Cessnock on their forfeiture by Parliament for alleged participation in the Ryehouse plot, and in December 1684 was one of the council for the defence of Robert Baillie of Jerviswood.

Walter died in August 1685, and was buried in Greyfriars. By his first wife Rachel, daughter of James Deans, he had issue: John, his heir, Walter, Elizabeth, and Rachel; by his second, Jean Deans, he had Robert and Jean. He left to his widow 15,000 merks, and to his five children 2000 merks each to be paid out of his lands by his heir John (T. E., 1687). Jean his widow died in 1700.

In 1703 John Pringle, writer in Edinburgh, gets sasine of £60 yearly furth of Angelraw, Berwickshire. In 1727 and 1729 George and James Pringle, writers, Edinburgh, are quoted. In 1747 died Robert Pringle, writer, Edinburgh (see Kelso).

SIR WALTER (LORD NEWHALL OF THE COURT OF SESSION)

Walter Pringle was the second son of Sir Robert, first Baronet of Stitchill. He graduated at Edinburgh in 1682, and at Leyden in 1684. Walter appeared as advocate in too many cases to quote here. Though he had become one of the leaders of the Bar, his promotion to the Bench was long delayed, and he was passed over in the interests of several advocates of inferior standing. It was not until Sir Gilbert Elliot's death in 1718 that he was made a Judge, and took his seat with the title of Lord Newhall from the family estate of the name. He was knighted at the same time.

On 24th June 1725 the hated Malt Tax, which during the late reign occasioned several motions in Parliament to dissolve the Union, led to an insurrection in Glasgow when the citizens sacked their M.P.'s house, and expelled the King's troops. The ringleaders and magistrates were carried to Edinburgh and tried before the Court. Some of the rioters were sentenced to

be whipped, and some to be transported to the Plantations. Anent the trial the President wrote to the Secretary of State, "I find four of the Judges inclined to do all they can, and more than there is any shadow of law to warrant, to screen the criminals from justice. Those I mean are Lord Newhall, who is a Whig, and the best lawyer among them, and consequently does most harm, so far as to influence Lords Polton and Pencaitland, both Whigs; the other is Lord Dun" (Chalmers' *Caledonia*).

In 1726 Lord Newhall got sasine of Lochton, Berwickshire.

He died on 14th December 1736. A unique tribute was paid to his remains, his funeral being attended by his judicial colleagues in their robes of office. The faculty of advocates engrossed in their minutes a special eulogy on him, written by Sir Robert Dundas of Arniston, then Dean. His portrait now in Parliament House was painted by Allan, and engraved by R. Cooper. Hamilton of Bangor, the poet, wrote a poetical epitaph on him.

Lord Newhall married first, in 1698, Helen, daughter of Sir John Ayton of that ilk; second, a daughter of Johnston of Hilton, Berwickshire, and had issue: (1) Robert of Lochton, his heir, who in 1637 sold the paternal house and garden in Potterrow to the Duke of Douglas (L. Ch.). 2. Joseph, who entered the army in 1739, and as captain in the Earl of Drumlanrig's regiment died at Bergen-op-zoom in Holland in 1753 (S. M.). 3. Walter also in the army, and at Fontenoy, who died, captain in Holmes's Foot, at Aberdeen in 1756 (S. M.). 4. Margaret, who married Mr Andrew Handyside, writer, and died a widow in 1742, leaving £25,300 Scots to her nieces Liliias and Mary Weir and their husbands (T. E., 1744). The estate of Lochton passed to the second son of Sir James Pringle of Stitchill.

ROBERT (UNDER SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND)

Robert was the third son of Sir Robert Pringle 1st Baronet of Stitchill. He graduated at Edinburgh University in 1783, and at Leyden in 1787. He is quoted two or three times before 1694, and in December of that year he was recommended to King William as his Secretary for Scotland, for which his

knowledge of the Dutch language specially fitted him. In October 1695 he is granted £500 for attending the King in his absence from Britain; also of £130 yearly as Treasurer Clerk of the Register of Infestments and Confirmations, Scotland, to which office he is appointed as exactly qualified, the said Robert to have all the fees and privileges pertaining thereto, and taking responsibility for his deputes (P. C.). In the H. H. Campbell MSS. there are upwards of a dozen letters from Robert while Under Secretary on the topics of the day to Lord Polwarth from Holland and London; and in that of 8th March 1702 he announces the death of King William at 8 that morning.

At the suggestion of Queen Anne the English and Scottish Parliaments authorised the appointment of Commissioners to treat of a union between the two countries, and Robert was appointed Secretary to the Scots Commissioners. They met at Whitehall on 10th November 1702, and continued their sittings still 3rd February following, when they were adjourned, never to meet again. On 17th March following, the Duke of Queensberry, royal commissioner, wrote to Lord Seafield, now chancellor, "Mr Pringle has gone for Scotland, and I'm told very angry. He has all that passed in the affair of the union. He has given some old addresses to Mr Nairn, but no other papers, which pray tell him must be given before the sitting of Parliament. I hear that he has been very free in his talk of the Queen's affairs in censuring her servants and none more than yourself, and brags much of his power to do mischief. If he has he wants not inclination, so take care of him" (MSS., Lord Seafield).

In September 1704 Mr Carstairs, the adviser of the late King, a much more competent witness as to Robert's qualities, wrote to Harley the English Tory leader recommending him for employment as an Envoy, and in November 1707 he writes further, "Mr Pringle, whose just character I have sometimes taken the liberty to give you, is now in London. . . . If he were employed in any station abroad, I can confidently say, Sir, you will find no man more faithful and true to you than he would be" (MSS., Duke of Portland).

In December 1714 Robert appears as Clerk in the Secretary of State's office in Whitehall. The Bubb MSS. contain some

two dozen of his dispatches written to Spain, and other of the Historical MSS. a few to our Envoys elsewhere. The Carstairs papers contain five of his letters and many references to him.

On 18th May 1718 Robert was appointed Secretary of War. He held the office, however, only until 24th December following. His next appointment was that of Registrar General of Shipping, the office to be held for life.

On 13th September 1736 Robert died at Rotterdam, on his way home from the Spa, aged 80 (G. M.). Had he kept a Journal what a light it might have shed upon his times!

By his spouse, a London lady named Law, he had a son Robert, of the Middle Temple, Counsellor at Law, who died unmarried in 1768 (S. M.).

THOMAS, W.S.

Thomas Pringle was the fourth son of Sir Robert 1st Baronet of Stitchill, and brother of Lord Newhall and Robert, Under Secretary for Scotland. He was born in 1667, apprenticed to John M'Farlane, and in 1693 admitted a W.S. In 1697 he was appointed Treasurer, in 1702 Clerk to Privy Council, and in 1716 Depute Keeper of the Signet, an office he held till 1725. In 1729 Thomas was appointed Distributor of Stamp paper, Edinburgh, at the established allowance of poundage (Treasury Papers).

Thomas died in December 1735 (T. E., 1736). By his wife Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Hay, a Clerk of Session, he had four sons, Robert, John, Thomas, James, and two daughters, Ann and Margaret.

1. ROBERT, LORD EDGEFIELD of the Court of Session, was the eldest son of Thomas, W.S. He was admitted advocate in 1724. In 1741 he was appointed an Assessor to the magistrates of Edinburgh. In 1748, on the abolition of hereditary offices, as Sheriffs, Coroners, in 1748 he was appointed Sheriff-Depute of Banffshire (S. M.). In 1754 he was raised to the Bench as Lord Edgefield, the title being taken from a property five miles south of Edinburgh (S. M.).

- Lord Edgefield died on 3rd April 1764 (G. M.). By his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Clerk of Penicuik, he had issue: 1. John, advocate, successively Sheriff-Depute of Stirling 1780, Edinburgh 1790, and a Principal Clerk of Session 1793 (S. M.). He died unmarried in 1813. A portrait of Sheriff Pringle appears in *Kay's Edinburgh Portraits*. 2. Thomas, in the army. While Major in the 13th Dragoons he exchanged into the 67th Foot of which in 1780 he became Lieut.-Colonel. He died unmarried in Edinburgh in 1810 (S. M.). 3. James, a Major-General in the service of the E. I. Co. He died at Bath in 1810, aged 53 (G. M.), leaving by his wife Charlotte daughter of Sir John Halkett of Pitferran, two daughters who both married. Some of his dispatches are included in the British Museum MSS. 4. and 5. Ann and Margaret, both died unmarried.
2. John, 2nd son of Thomas Pringle, W.S. Admitted a W.S. in 1741. Died in 1784 at Caroline Park, near Edinburgh (S.M.). "The dwelling on the first floor of the east half of the tenement on the south side of the Canongate, a little below St John's Cross, consisting of five rooms and closets, with part of the ground floor, with entry from the Canongate by the common stair, and from St John Street by gateway 13 ft. wide, and high enough for a coach," John left in liferent to his sister Ann, widow of Colonel Young (T. E.). By his wife Mary, sister of George Drummond of Blair Drummond, he had a son, John, who died in Paris in 1772. His widow, Mary Drummond, died in 1804 (S. M.).
3. Francis, 3rd son of Thomas, W.S., entering the army as Ensign in 1742, was in 1747 appointed Lieutenant in the Earl of Drumlanrig's Regt., then being raised in Scotland for service in Holland, and he was sent over as Quarter-master to inspect the barracks at Bois-le-duc and arrange for the reception of the regiment. In 1756 Francis of the Scots Dutch was appointed Lieut. of the 62nd or Royal American Regt. of Foot to be raised for service in North America

under Major General the Earl of Loudon (S. M.). In 1805 died at her house at the head of St John Street, Edinburgh, Jean Chalmers, widow of Captain Francis Pringle (G. M.).

4. Walter, the 4th son of Thomas Pringle, W.S., was a Merchant in St Kitts, West Indies. A letter from Dominica dated 19th April 1768 tells how he came to be drowned. He had gone with friends on a visit to the *Phoenix* war-ship which lay off the island, and on returning ashore at night in the Customs boat, it leaked so badly that those who could swim took to the water, while three of them, including Walter, were drowned (S. M.). Walter by his will left all his estate real and personal to his five children, share and share alike, his body to be buried as near as possible to his wife's (T. E., 1776). By her, Eleanor, daughter of David Lidderdale of Torrs, Kirkcudbright, he had issue: 1. Thomas, who became an Admiral (see the Navy). 2. Eleanor, marr. Adam Fairgrieve, merchant. 3. Rebecca, died unmarried in Edinburgh in 1815 (S. M.). 4. Ann, marr. in 1774 John Dalrymple, late Lord Provost of Edinburgh, brother of Lord Hailes, the historian (S. M.), and had issue, two sons, Sir James Dalrymple, 4th Bart., and Major-General Sir John Pringle Dalrymple, 5th and last Baronet of Hailes, who died at Bath in 1829, aged 51 (G. M.).
5. Ann, daughter of Thomas, W.S., marr. Lieut.-Colonel Young and left no issue.
6. Margaret, daughter of Thomas, W.S., marr. Mr Lockhart, Advocate, who became Lord Covington of the Bench. They had issue: Rebecca, who marr. the Earl of Errol; Ann, who marr. his brother the Hon. Charles Boyd; and William Lockhart, Captain in the Navy, who marr. a daughter of R. Henderson of Fordel, and had a daughter who marr. Count Riario of the Kingdom of Naples.

JOHN, LORD HAINING of the Court of Session (see the Haining).

ANDREW, LORD ALEMOOR of the Court of Session (see the Haining).

John Pringle, who was born in Edinburgh, was admitted a W.S. in 1811, and having continued in business eight or nine years was appointed Sheriff-Substitute of Banff in 1821, where he died in 1853, aged 68 (G. M., 1854).

Many others connected with the Law have been noticed above under the surnames of which they were scions.

THE ARMY

THE SCOTS BRIGADE IN HOLLAND (Scottish Historical Society)

IN November 1782 the States General resolved that the officers of the Brigade should be required to take an oath abjuring all allegiance to their native land on pain of forfeiting their commission, that the regiment should be put into Dutch uniform, that the colours should no longer bear the British arms, and that the orders and commands should be in Dutch and the Scottish March be no longer played. Such was the end of the Brigade, which had its beginning in the 16th century and eventually consisted of three regiments.

King George being appealed to, he promised to take the officers under his protection, some fifty of all grades; and eleven years later the Scots Brigade lately in the Dutch service was ordered to be levied in Scotland.

John Pringle, Adjutant in Colonel James Gordon's regiment, 1764 to 1782, took the required oath and continued in the Dutch service, and in 1786 while acting as Quarter-master he was appointed Captain of a Grenadier company in Major General Dundas's regiment. At Namur in 1761 he married Mary Hope. They had issue: Robert, born 1761; James, born 1767; Alexander, born 1771; Colin, born 1773; Rudolph, born 1782; and four daughters. In 1794 Colin Pringle, Ensign in Bentinck's regiment was granted an honourable discharge, in 1803 Captain and Adjutant in King George's German Legion, Major of the Depot Company till 1812, Aide-de-camp to General du Plat in Sicily, in 1815 conducted the battalion from Geneva to Emden in Hanover, where it was reduced; married at St Clement's Church, London, no issue. Rudolph Pringle, Colin's brother, Lieutenant in the same regiment, married in 1809 Carolina, daughter of James Townley of Ramsgate (G. M.).

COLONEL SIR JAMES. See Stitchill

LIEUT.-COLONEL ROBERT, R.E.

Robert was the 2nd son of Mark Pringle of Crichton the Consul. In 1766 he was recommended by Governor Melville of Grenada as Governor-Depute. In 1772 his memoranda anent the defence of Newfoundland and its fishings were sent in, and in 1773, together with his plans for a battery and a boom at the harbour of St John's, considered and approved by the Board in London; and they ordered him to proceed to St John's to carry them out with all possible dispatch, while orders were sent to the naval department to have the boom prepared (American MSS., Royal Institution). In 1778 Robert, now Lieut.-Colonel, was warned officially of the importance of St John's in the war (with the U. S. A.), and that it was believed that if the Americans and French could get together sufficient force they might pay him a visit in the spring. In 1780 he was appointed Commandant of a regiment of foot in Newfoundland. The war having been terminated by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783, Robert returned to London, where in 1784 he married a daughter of Colonel Balneaves of Kirkland (S. M.). In 1785 he was appointed Engineer Commandant at Gibraltar, which during the war withstood a siege of three years and seven months; and there in 1788 his wife died (G. M.). Among the British Museum MSS. is an account by Robert, dated December 1792, of the state of the army and navy of Holland, made during a sojourn there in the two preceding months.

Robert died at Grenada on 17th June 1793, where he had landed on the 10th preceding. He died of the yellow fever, which was brought to the island by a slave ship from Sierra Leone. His servant, who wrote an account of his death, died of the same illness the day after (G. M.). Previous to embarking on this Government mission Robert made his will, making, after certain bequests, and subject to certain pensions, his brother Andrew his residuary legatee (T. E., 1794). Among the American MSS. in the British Museum are several letters to Robert from Sir Guy Carlton from New York.

Andrew, Robert's brother, entered the Bengal Army in 1770, became Lieutenant in 1776, Captain in 1781, and resigned in December 1792. In 1790 at Cawnpore he married a daughter of the late Colonel Fortnum, Chief Engineer, Bengal (S. M., 1791).

MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY OF CALEDON. See Ireland.

Henry was the second son of John Pringle of Lyme Park, Co. Tyrone. In 1747 he became Ensign in Otway's Regt. on Irish half pay, in 1750 Lieut. in Blackeney's Regt. (Enniskillings), in 1756 Major in the 56th Regt., in 1779 Lieut.-Col. in the 51st Foot, in November 1782 Major-General (S. M.). In January 1782 General Murray, while defending Port St Philip in the Island of Minorca, which was besieged by the French, declared to his officers that he would never surrender until driven to the last extremity, and they, including Colonel Henry Pringle, replied that they would obey his orders. In February Governor Murray writes as to the unhappy differences between the Lieut.-Governor and himself relative to the surrender of the Island to the French. Later, a complaint having been presented against Murray, it was found that the case could not be tried for want of Colonel Pringle who was left hostage for the transport vessels. In 1767 Henry married a daughter of the Rev. Dr Godley, Ireland (G. M.). He had issue, a daughter Caroline, who in 1797 marr. Robert, son of the late Sir Richard St George, Bart.; also a son William-Henry (G. M.).

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM-HENRY, G.C.B., M.P.,

son of the above Major-General Henry Pringle who in 1792 entered the army as Cornet in the 16th Dragoons, in 1809 became Colonel in the army, and on 1st January 1812 Major-General, in which year he was appointed to the staff of the Peninsular army; and he commanded a Brigade at the battles of Salamanca, the Pyrenees, and Nivelle. He received the thanks of the House of Commons in person after the former battle on 10th February 1813, and two votes of thanks after the battles of the Pyrenees, Orthes, and Nivelle on 24th June 1814 (G. M.). In February 1814 he was severely wounded in France. In May following he was appointed Colonel of the Newfoundland Fencibles. In 1816 he was promoted to the 64th Foot, and having attained the rank of Lieut.-General in 1825, to the 45th Foot in 1838. He was made a K.C.B. in 1815, and later advanced to the Grand Cross (G. M.). He married in 1806 Hester-Harriet Pitt, granddaughter of Lord Eliot and

his wife Harriet Pitt niece of William Pitt the great statesman (*Annual Register*). William-Henry died at Stratford-Place, London, on 23rd December 1840, aged 68; and there in October 1842 died his widow. They had issue: John-Henry Pringle, and Ann-Elizabeth, Catherine-Harriet-Frances, and Hester-Margaret.

COLONEL JOHN-HENRY,

son of the above Sir W. H. Pringle, G.C.B., entered the army in 1825 as Ensign and Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, became Captain in 1830, Lieut.-Col. in 1842, Colonel in the army on retiring in 1854. In 1839-40 he and Mr Taylor published *The Correspondence of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham*, their great grandfather, in 4 vols. (*Quarterly Review*). In 1846 John-Henry Pringle published a volume of poems, *Algiers, The Warlike* (pp. 127, Ollivier, Pall Mall). He married in 1841 a daughter of J. Ramsbottom of Clewer Lodge (G. M.).

On 26th July 1868 he was accidentally killed, while residing with his family at Bex on the lake of Geneva. He went for a walk on the hills around, and, not returning, next day the authorities sent a hundred men to search for him, but it was not until eight days afterwards that his body was found at the bottom of a ravine. He had fallen over a perpendicular precipice 200 ft. high (*The Times*, 19th August 1868).

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN. See Symington

MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES, E.I.Co. See Stitchill,
Lord Edgefield.

MAJOR JOHN-WATSON, R.E.,

was a son of Captain George Pringle of Georgefield, Earlston, Berwickshire, and his wife Margaret Watson. Born there in 1790, he entered the Army in his 19th year, and served with the Royal Engineers in the Peninsula from 1810 to the end of the War in 1814. He took part in the battles of Nive and Nivelle where he was wounded. He was present at the investment of Bayonne; and, serving during the campaign of 1815 was severely wounded at Waterloo (*The Times*, 16th October 1861).

In 1835 Captain Pringle was one of 15 Commissioners for inquiring into the bounds of certain cities, boroughs, and municipal corporations in England (G. M.). In 1837-38 he was employed on a mission of inquiry into the state of the Prisons in the West Indies. He wrote a letter on the general state of the Colonies to the Government, which was afterwards quoted from by Lord John Russell in a debate in the House of Commons. In January 1854 he was appointed Major with army rank. He died at Bath in October 1861, on his birthday, aged 69 (G. M.).

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ROBERT, V.S., K.C.M.G.,

was a son of Mr Gilbert Pringle of Inch Brae Smithy, Stranraer, and was educated at Lochans Public School under Mr John Davidson. After passing through the Veterinary College, Glasgow, and practising for a time, he entered the Army Veterinary Department in 1878. Next year he served in the Afghan war, took part in the Wuzeree and Zhob Valley Expeditions of 1881 and 1884, and in 1900-01 served in South Africa, gaining mention in dispatches, and the D.S.O. He served as Principal Veterinary Officer under Sir Evelyn Wood when Salisbury Plain was taken over, and when the 3rd Army Corps was established he was selected as Inspecting Veterinary Officer in India, where he did great work for Northern India. Returning to England, the hospital treatment of horses at Aldershot took under him a fresh lease, and he was soon removed to the War Office as Director-General of the Army Veterinary Service. When the Great War began he had under him only 197 veterinary officers and 322 other ranks; when it ended the number had grown to 1356 veterinary officers and 26,146 other ranks. Progress was made in the treatment and prevention of disease, and so sound was the system which General Pringle employed that at home contagious disease disappeared altogether. He left the War Office towards the end of the war after a most successful holding of his appointment. He married in 1898 Sophia, daughter of Mr G. Byres of Tonley. He was appointed C.B. in 1909, and was created K.C.M.G. in 1917. He died at Fairbourne, Farnham, Surrey, in July 1926, aged 70.

COLONEL SIR JOHN-WALLACE, R.E., K.C.B.,

born 1863; served in the Burma expedition 1885-86; Uganda Railway Survey 1891-92; Director of Transport, Home Defence, 1914-16; Chief Inspecting Officer for Railways, Ministry of Transport, 1916 to 1925, when he retired, after having investigated every big railway smash of the time, and when in recognition of his services he was knighted.

COLONEL HALL-GRANT, K.C.B.,

born 1876, served in China 1900, North Nigeria 1901-02, European War 1914-17, D.S.O. 1917, C.B. 1921, Inspector of the West Indian Local Forces and Officer Commanding troops in Jamaica 1922-25, retired pay and K.C.B. 1925, son of the late David Pringle, Esq., of Torquhan, Gala Water.

THE NAVY

VICE-ADMIRAL THOMAS

was a son of Walter Pringle, merchant of St Kitts, West Indies, and a grandson of Thomas Pringle, W.S. (see Stitchill). He appears in the first year of the American War of Independence. In that year, 1775, the Americans under Montgomery and Arnold assaulted Quebec. Montgomery fell at the head of his men, and Arnold settled down to a land blockade. On 25th December Lord Sandwich wrote to the War Office that Lieutenant Pringle's opinion gave him great hopes that Quebec would hold out till succour arrived. On May 1776 the town was relieved by Captain Douglas's squadron. On 15th June Arnold quitted Montreal, and on the 24th Captain Pringle wrote to the War Office that he had been sent up the St Lawrence to superintend the disembarkation of troops, and was now waiting for the boat frames arriving from England and the fitting up of ships at St Johns, to follow the rebels across Lake Champlain. On 22nd August Arnold, with 3 schooners, a sloop, and 5 gondolas, took up position between Valcour Island and the Mainland. On 9th October Governor Carleton, who was on board the *Maria* with Captain Pringle who commanded the flotilla, attacked Arnold with 42 guns against his 32. The American *Royal Savage* was set on fire; while the British *Carleton* was towed out with a loss of 14 men killed or wounded. Great was the surprise next morning when it was found that during the night the American flotilla, taking advantage of a heavy fog, had escaped unobserved through the British line anchored across the southern end of the passage, and had gone up the lake. The battle being resumed next morning eight miles up the lake Arnold kept fighting and continually retreating for two and a half hours, and at last running his flotilla ashore set fire to it and retreated to Crown Point through the woods (*Annual Register*, vol. 20).

In February 1777 Captain Pringle was promoted to the *Ariadne*, a new ship of 20 guns. In this year General Burgoyne endeavoured to cross from Canada by Lake Champlain to Albany on the Hudson, but at Saratoga, 30 miles from it, was compelled to surrender in October to an American force numbering four times his own.

In March 1778 the *Ariadne*, 24 guns, Captain Thomas Pringle, and the *Ceres*, 18 guns, while cruising in West Indian waters, saw two sail. Giving chase they speedily came up with the sternmost, the American cruiser *Alfred*, 20 guns and 180 men, which struck after a few broadsides, the other the *Raleigh*, 32 guns, ignominiously escaping.

In 1778 and 1779, France having joined the Americans, the British and French fleets fought one another in West Indian waters, with varying success, the *Ariadne* under Captain Pringle always taking part.

In 1781 Thomas Pringle again comes into view as Captain of the *Dædalus* lying at Quebec, and as "Commanding Officer of the warships and vessels employed in the river and gulf of St Lawrence." Towards the end of the year he appears to have returned home convoying a fleet of merchantmen.

About 1788-90 Captain Nelson wrote to the Admiralty that he hoped his exertions while stationed in the Leeward islands in stopping the illegal trade with America were not forgotten, that in his absence two men sent by the traders had presented to his wife a writ for £20,000 damages, and that if a satisfactory answer were not sent him by return of post he would take refuge in France. The letter having been seen by Pitt, Prime Minister, the answer was sent by Captain Pringle in an undated letter, "My dear Nelson, I have just time to tell you that I have this morning got, per Mr Rose, the answer, which is that Captain Nelson is a very good officer, that he need be under no apprehension, for that he will assuredly be supported by the Treasury; of which I wish you joy, and with my best wishes believe me ever affectionately yours, Thomas Pringle.—Let me know that you receive this."

In 1794 the British under Lord Howe won a naval victory over the French, known as the "First of June." On the British side some 25 first-class battleships were engaged, including the *Valiant* (74 guns), commanded by Captain Pringle. On

4th July following, Captain Pringle was promoted Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and in June 1795 of the Red. In August 1795 Admiral Pringle, on the *Asia* (74 guns), had in charge 7 French officers and the Comte D'Artois, afterwards Charles X. of France.

On 30th August 1796 from the Cape of Good Hope, recently captured from the Dutch, Admiral Pringle wrote a long letter to Nelson acknowledging his letter from Corsica, and saying, "Be assured no one good thing has happened to you that I have not sincerely rejoiced at, nor would your brother have enjoyed more sincerely the many good things said of you." He then relates his own experiences. While cruising in the North Sea he met a Dutch fleet, but had a force so inferior that he dared not look it in the face. When it was found that it was on its way to retake the Cape he had been sent in great haste to relieve Admiral Elphinston there in the event of his having gone to England. The Dutch fleet had arrived and put into Saldanha Bay and there was so completely blocked in, that on the 17th August it surrendered to Elphinston's much superior force without bloodshed. Elphinston has written home requesting to be recalled as soon as convenient. The letter ends thus, "I desired my sister to find out where you are, and write a full history of your life and conversation. With my best good wishes to Mrs Nelson, believe me, my dear Horace, ever and affectionately yours, T. Pringle."

Admiral Pringle commanded at the Cape from October 1796 to 1798, when he was succeeded by Admiral Christian. In February 1799 he was appointed Vice-Admiral of the White, and in January 1801 of the Red (MSS. of Admiral Pringle in the British Museum).

Admiral Pringle died on 8th December 1803 (S. M.). The estate of Weens in Roxburghshire, which he bought in 1796, was sold by his trustees in 1804.

In 1783 the E.I.Co.'s ship *Duke of Atholl*, while lying off the coast of Madras, blew up, 10 officers and 127 seamen being killed, including Lieutenant Pringle of the *Active* (*Annual Register*).

In 1804 at Malta Lieutenant W. Pringle of the *Madras* exchanged into the *Agincourt*.

In 1805 Lieutenant David Pringle of the *Centurion* died at Plymouth a few days after his arrival from the East Indies. He had been absent eleven years. He was the 3rd son of David Pringle of Belhaven, now of Hatton in Fife (S. M.).

In 1808 among the British ships taking part in the capture from the French of the island of Martinique was the *Pultusk* commanded by Captain G. Pringle (Clowes' *Royal Navy*).

In 1847 Captain Pringle, R.N., married at Effingham, Surrey, Emily daughter of the late Professor Malthus (G. M.).

"JOHN, NELSON'S COXSWAIN, died at his residence Newton Bushel, Devon, on 5th December 1863, having attained the great age of 103 on 19th May last. The deceased veteran had only been ill about a month. Prior to his illness, although he was rather infirm, still his mental faculties were unimpaired, and he used to display those social qualities which so greatly distinguished him in early life. On his birthday for several years past he was in the habit of driving round the town in company with his wife, and the old and respected couple were the observed of all observers. He was by birth a Scotsman, having been born in Fife, and on attaining the age of 21 he joined the Royal Navy, and in 1784 became Coxswain to Nelson, who then commanded the *Boreas* in the West Indies. While in the service he took an active part in many of our celebrated naval battles, and amongst others those of the Nile and Trafalgar. He had a pension granted him, and at the ripe age of 92 he married his second wife" (*The Times*, 8th December 1863).

VICE-ADMIRAL JAMES. See Torwoodlee, 1797-1846.

REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN-ELIOT .

was a son of Colonel John-Henry Pringle of the Coldstream Guards (whom refer to). In 1855 he served in the Baltic, commanded the *Vulture* on the east coast of Africa and in 1878 in the Persian Gulf. In July 1882 Arabi Pasha's rebellion led to the bombardment of Alexandria and the occupation of the Suez Canal by British Ships, including the *Falcon* commanded by Captain Pringle. In January 1885 Khartoum was taken by the Mahdists, General Gordon killed, and the Soudan fell

into their hands. To restore British prestige ten war-ships, including the *Falcon*, with 13,000 troops were sent to Souakin on the Red Sea to keep the Mahdi in check.

On 6th March 1908 died Rear-Admiral John Eliot Pringle of Broke Hall, Nacton, Ipswich, aged 65 years. He left estate valued at £28,000. Subject to the life-interest of his wife he left his portrait of William Pitt, the younger, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, to the National Gallery, but not in the National Portrait Gallery, and his Chatham and Pitt papers to the Master of the Rolls as representing the Public Record Office, for the use of the nation and historical research (*The Times*, 13th July 1908).

September 1913, Mrs Eliza Innes Pringle of Rutland Street, the Admiral's widow, and relict of Mr G. B. Crawley, left estate valued at £76,000 gross, with net personality £57,000. She left ten-hundredths of her estate upon trust for her daughter Inez Countess of Cavan, *née* Crawley, who was married in 1893 (*The Times*, 15th September 1913).

THE CHURCH

IN 1508 Robert Hoppringill, brother of George of Torwoodlee and Clifton, appears first as rector of Morham, Haddingtonshire (see East Teviotdale, and for his marriage, Fountainhall).

In 1526 Duncan Pringle is a dean in the monastery of Inchmahome, in the Lake of Menteith; where Queen Mary when six years old was sent for a while for safety (Red Book of Menteith).

In 1529 David Hoppringill is dean and treasurer of Melrose Abbey (see Buckholm).

In 1537 Robert, rector of Arniston, is a witness at Coldstream; also in 1560. He died in 1568 (T. E.). He left two sons, Robert and James. Robert, prebendar in the College of Crichton, acts as bailie at the sasine of James Hoppringill of that ilk in 1567 (L. Ch.). In 1591 James succeeded him in the College, being granted all the revenues of the prebendary of Arniston for life, and in 1585 he was followed by Jasper Hoppringill.

In September 1547 David Pringill is appointed Vicar of Stow on the decease of Gavin Hoppringill (P. S.).

In June 1561 James Hoppringill is admitted one of the 12 beadsmen of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Edinburgh; and afterwards acted as collector of their revenues till 1577 (Register of the Church).

In 1561 died Robert, provost of the chapel of Dirleton, in the Castle.

In 1564 is registered the testament of William, prebendar of Bothwell (Edin. Commissariat).

PROTESTANT

In 1646 Andrew Pringle, M.A., is appointed minister of Kirkton, Hawick, and the heritors, feuars, and tenants of the parish having refused to pay him his teinds, the Lords ordain them to pay within ten days under pain of horning. In 1650

he was translated to Castleton, Liddesdale. In January 1649 a detachment of the Cromwellian Army "did lie in the kirk of Castleton several nights, broke down the fittings, and carried away the books of session, with which they lit their pipes" (*History of Liddesdale*). Andrew died in 1689, aged 72. By his wife Janet Scott he had two daughters; Jean who married in 1677, as second wife, John Buchanan, last of that Ilk, and Elizabeth who married in 1679 Colin Campbell of Carwhin, W.S. (*Fasti Eccl. Scot.*).

For John Pringle, minister of Fogo, Berwickshire, see Whytbank.

In 1650 James Pringle of Burnfoot graduated at Edinburgh, about 1658 appointed minister of Westerkirk, Eskdale, deprived by the Privy Council in 1662, restored, on petition of the parishioners, in 1679, probably deprived again in 1681 for refusing the Test (*Fasti Eccl. Scot.*).

In 1654 James, son of Sir Patrick Hamilton, having got into some trouble, was in prison on board the *Blossom* at Harwich. On attempting to escape he received a shot from a carbine. While in the surgeon's hands the Rev. Alexander Pringle, attended to him, and when he died saw to his burial in the chancel of Harwich church (The Hamiltons of Fala). In 1655 the Mayor and Aldermen of Harwich petitioned the Protector to maintain their election of Mr Pringle as their Minister, and that future elections might be in the hands of the town (State Papers, Green).

REV. ALEXANDER OF PERTH, D.D.,

was the third son of William Pringle, farmer of Blakelaw Kelso, who was a grandson of William of Craig of Yair, brother (natural) of Alexander Pringle of Whytbank and Yair. Born in 1752, he was one of a family of seven sons and one daughter. When about ten years of age he was sent to the High School of Duns, and about fifteen went to Edinburgh University. After leaving this, he studied Theology for a time at Alloa under the Rev. W. Moncrieff, Professor of Divinity to the General Associate Synod. When about twenty-four years of age he received his licence as a preacher, and was called to the Collegiate Secession Church of Perth, the congregation of which was then very large.

This office he held till his death, which took place in May 1839 in the 87th year of his age and 62nd of his ministry. In 1819 Marischal College, Aberdeen, conferred upon him the degree of D.D. In the 50th year of his ministry he received from the congregation a handsome present of plate. He was author of three or four religious publications, the most notable being *Scriptural Gleanings* published a few months before his death. Dr Pringle had a son William who became minister of a Secession church in U.S.A. Of his brothers, Adam was Lord Provost of Perth 1833-35, others emigrated to South Africa, where in 1820 they settled at Glen Lynden on lands granted to them by the Government under the leadership of Dr Pringle's nephew Thomas Pringle, the South African Poet and Reformer, for whom see the *Dictionary of National Biography*, or the *Encyclopædias*.

EAST INDIES

OFFICERS (PRINGLES) OF THE INDIAN ARMY, 1760-1837

JOHN, Madras, 1769 Cadet, 1783 Captain, died 1788.

James, Bengal, 1769 Cadet, 1781 Captain, 1794 Major, 1802 Colonel, died May 1810.

Andrew, Bengal, 1770 Cadet, 1781 Captain, resigned December 1792, died in Argyle Street, London, 1803.

David, Bengal, 1805 Cadet, 1824 Captain, 1833 Major, retired March 1835.

Robert, Bengal, 1806 Cadet, 1822 brevet Captain, killed in action 16th May 1824.

Francis, Madras, 1806 Cadet, 1807 Cornet, died February 1811.

Andrew-William, Bombay, 1819 Cadet, 1825 Captain.

MEDICAL OFFICERS (PRINGLES) OF THE ARMY, 1764-1838

Patrick, Madras, died at Arcot 1788.

John, Bombay, Assistant Surgeon, died February 1811.

Anthony, M.D., Bengal, 1820 Assistant Surgeon, June 1832 Surgeon.

James, Bombay, 1st January 1821, dismissed December 1829, in India.

CIVIL SERVANTS (PRINGLES), 1741-1838.

Alexander, Madras, 1766 writer, 1778 senior merchant, out of the service in 1790.

John-Alexander, Bengal, July 1807 writer, July 1827 at home on absentee allowance, returned November 1829, retired May 1836, died 3rd January 1839 at Castledykes.

William-Alexander, Bengal, April 1810 writer. . . .

Robert-Keith, Bombay, 1820, 1835 at home on absentee allowance, 1838 returned.

David, Bengal, April 1824 writer. . . . (Official Lists).

ROBERT-KEITH

was the fourth son of Alexander Pringle of Whytbank, Educated at Edinburgh High School and Haileybury College, he joined the E.I.Co.'s service in 1820, and held various posts under the Government of Bombay, as Secretary to the Revenue and Finance Department, Director of the Bank of Bombay, Master of the Mint, and member of the Council. In 1847 he succeeded Sir Charles Napier as Governor of Scinde. On his retirement in 1854 he took an active part in county affairs, becoming Convener, Deputy Lieutenant, and J.P. for Selkirkshire. He bought and greatly improved the estate of Broadmeadows, near Selkirk, and built the mansion. This estate was purchased in 1863 by the Hon. William, 2nd son of Lord Napier, and in 1866 by Hugh M. Lang. Mr Pringle resided for a time at the Grove, Darleydale, Derbyshire, of which county he was a J.P., also at Cheltenham, and at Hampton, Wick, at which place he died in January 1897, in the 95th year of his age (*The Times*, 15th January, 1897). He had issue:—

1. Alexander, Lieut.-Colonel, Indian Army, born 1850.
2. Robert-Keith, W.S., born 1854, died 1898.
3. John, born 1861, died unmarried 1905.
4. Charles, born 1865, died 1879.
5. William, of Whytbank and Yair.
6. Mary-Arbuthnot, marr. 1870 her cousin Alexander 5th of Whytbank.
7. Georgina, marr. in 1907 William Ramsay of Bowland, Stow.
- 8-11. Fanny, died 1914, aged 57; Charlotte; Margaret-Joanna; Edith, died 1905.

ROBERT, M.D. (SURGEON-MAJOR, LIEUT.-COLONEL,
BENGAL ARMY)

Robert was a son of the above William-Alexander Pringle, B.C.S., and a nephew of the above Robert-Keith Pringle. Born in 1832 he graduated at Edinburgh, and joined the medical department of the Bengal Army, serving from 1854 to 1884. During his retirement and residence at Blackheath,

London, S.E., he took an active and brilliant part in the discussions on Indian topics that arose from time to time in the columns of *The Times* newspaper. In 1873 he maintained that the reported cases of self-immolation at the festival of Juggernaut were in reality accidents by some of the people (sometimes as many as 1500) pulling the car by five or six ropes, getting trampled under foot and run over by the spiked wheels. In 1864 he had been appointed Superintendent of Vaccine of the Agra and Meerut Division with a population of ten millions, and the result of his twenty years' experience was that Smallpox cannot exist even in the slightest epidemic form where the birth-rate has been reached by vaccine operations. In 1885 he read a paper on Vaccination versus Isolation as a preventive of outbreaks of Smallpox at a meeting of the Sanitary Congress at Leicester. In 1887 he wrote that thirty years' experience in India convinced him that Leprosy was increasing in India. He did not believe it was either infectious or contagious in the ordinary sense, but it was inoculable, particles being given off continually. In 1889 he was asked by the Epidemiological Society of London to read a paper on the subject. In 1888 he wrote on Female Infanticide in India, pointing out how the Act for its suppression was avoided or rendered useless. In 1892 with reference to the closing of the drinking troughs in London for two months, owing to the prevalence of glanders and mouth disease among horses and cattle, he recommended his pamphlet describing the troughs he experimented with, which obtained the highest award at the Health Exhibition of 1884. In 1893 he joined in the discussion on Opium, and at the Society for the study of Inebriety he read a paper entitled "Opium: has it any other use than a strictly medicinal one." In 1894 he recorded an interesting experience at the Zoo: Taking with him his children to have a ride on the elephant, he said, holding out a bun to it, "Salaam Kuro," *i.e.*, "Make a salaam," when up went its trunk to its forehead, and the salaam was given correctly: it had been in the great procession at Agra during the Prince of Wales' visit, and had not heard the words for 17 years. (Letters in *The Times*.)

Robert died at his residence at Blackheath on 13th January 1899.

JOHN (AGENT FOR THE E.I.CO. AT THE CAPE)

John Pringle was a son (natural) of John of Haining and Clifton and grandson of Lord Haining. According to his father's Will (which refer to) he was in the East India Co.'s service in India in 1790. He appears first as the Agent of the Company at Capetown in 1795, the year in which it was captured from the Dutch. In March of that year he sent to Sir Joseph Banks a box of seeds, etc., with list, for Kew Gardens.

The MSS. of John (13782, Record Office) consist of a dozen letters to and from Lord Mornington (latterly Marquis Wellesley), Governor-General of India, relating to affairs at the Cape, the latest European news, and in a letter of March 1801 the Marquis requests John to do all in his power to help send supplies to Mocha, and co-operate to his utmost to enable them to drive the French (under Napoleon) from Egypt, and grants him sanction to draw bills on any of the Governments in India to pay for services in the matter. On 15th May John assures the Marquis that he would do his best, and adds a long statement of what the Cape had available to send to Mocha, horses, bullocks, salted provisions, wines, etc., and the prices, and on 27th June reports that the brig *Fanny* was loaded and ready to sail, and encloses a draft for 4643 Sikka rupees for her freight.

In 1802 the Cape of Good Hope was by the Treaty of Amiens restored to the Dutch. John's official correspondence with the Indian Government stops; but he continued to act as Agent to the E.I.Co. till 1813, when apparently he died. Meanwhile having acquired the property of Oakendean in Sussex, he married, in January 1807 in London, Mary-Ann, daughter of the late John Gordon of Balmuir, W.S., Edinburgh (S. M.) by whom he had issue three sons, all born at the Cape: 1. Mark, his heir, born 1808, married at Clifton, Fanny, only daughter of J. Brooks Irwin of the 103rd Regiment, and had issue, John-Alexander-Gordon Pringle of the 3rd West Indies Regiment, who in 1851 matriculated at Oxford and in 1853 died in Jamaica, aged 20 (G. M.). 2. A son. 3. Alexander-Gordon Pringle, who died at Clifton in 1831, aged 18 (G. M.).

FRANCE

IN 1419 the Earls of Buchan (created Constable of France) and Wigtown took an army of 7000 Scotsmen over to France to assist the French against the English invaders, and in 1424 Archibald, Earl of Douglas (created Duke of Touraine) took over a reinforcement of several thousand. The Scots shared in the victories of Beaugé and Crevant, but in the battle of Verneuil in 1425, the allies, owing to a blunder in the command, were defeated, Douglas and Buchan slain, and the Scots contingent nearly exterminated.

The famous Scots Guards of France, founded in 1422, consisted of 100 men-at-arms and 200 archers. The Body Guard of the King consisted of 24 Scots, whose duty it was to be guard to him night and day, while on State occasions one of them appeared on his right hand and another on his left, in splendid uniforms (Burton's *The Scot Abroad*).

In 1460 on reviews of troops held at Dax and Bayonne we find in the Scots Guard, under Capt. Pitilloch, Thomas Pringle, man-at-arms, and again in 1469 in the review at Melan, together with Martin Pringles an archer. In October 1498 at a review at Dijon, in the Guard under Sir William Stuart, appears Archibald Pringles, man-at-arms, and again in the review in 1499 at Melan, together with Jehan a'Pringles an Archer. In 1508 Thomas Hoppringill, younger, of the Court of James IV., with a man, is granted by the Treasury a sum of money to pass to France (T. A.).

Adam and John Cockburn, grandsons of Christopher Cockburn of Choicelee, Duns, and his spouse Margaret, daughter of Alexander Hoppringill of that Ilk, were members of the King's Body Guard (G. S., 1664 and 1583).

In 1538 James Hoppringill of Tynnes says that he and 20 of his Surname are to go to France to bring over Mary of Lorraine to marry James V. (see Buckholm).

According to Francisque Michel in *Les Ecosais en France et*

Les Français en Ecosse, "The prominent family of Quinemont were Pringles descended from a Pringle who had married a daughter of the house of Kynninmond, Fife." There was a family of Despringles established at Nuits near Dijon in 1480. In 1578 Jean Despringles obtained letters of "rehabilitation de noblesse," confirmed in 1621. His son Jean, born 1576, advocate and state official, published an esteemed work *La Coutume de Bourgoyne*. Antoine son of the latter was buried at the Cordeliers de Dijon in 1636.

The Scots Guards, "Les Gens d'armes Ecossais," existed in name to 1788; but, owing to the abrogation of the Old League and the Union of Scotland and England, Frenchmen gradually displaced the Scots, and in 1730 there was not a single Scot in it.

See Michel's book, also the Ancient League in J. H. Burton's *The Scot Abroad*.

Of the thousands of Scots who thus entered France many married and settled down; but few of them would have the splendid fortune given by Scott to Quentin Durward of the Guards, the hero of his novel of that name!

ENGLAND

IN 1613 James Pringle appears as accompanying Princess Elizabeth to the Continent as her carver on her marriage to the Elector Palatine (MSS. of A. Morrison). He appears also as her messenger to her brother Charles I., and as one of his equerries till 1649. His nephew, Robert Pringle, is quoted as returning from the Continent in 1667 (State Papers, Domestic).

In 1626 John Pringle appears as a merchant and official in Dover, taking an active part in transacting the business of the town and the other Cinque Ports with the Government Offices in London, till 1649. He had a son Nathaniel (State Papers, Domestic).

After the Union the Surname of course appears in the London registers often enough.

In the 18th century the parish registers show that in point of numbers of the Surnames of the Scottish Border settled in North Northumberland the Scotts came first, the Turnbulls second, the Pringles third, the Elliots and Douglasses 4th and 5th, the Rutherfords 6th, and the Gordons and Humes 7th and 8th; Beadnel, Eglingham, and Lesbury being most favoured by the Pringles (see also Fernacres and Wrangholm).

IRELAND

AT the beginning of 1609 the English Government printed and circularised a sort of prospectus whereby settlers in Ireland might be induced to offer themselves. English and Scottish undertakers were invited for tracts of 1000, 1500, and 2000 acres, paying rents to the Crown at 6s. 8d. per 60 acres, but rent free for the first two years. The undertakers were to build castles and bawns or courtyards within two years (after-expanded), to have access to the royal forests for materials, and to keep, train, and arm men for their defence. They were to provide English or Scottish tenants only, and were tied to five years personal residence. The servitors, generally men with some military experience, were allowed to have Irish tenants, in which case they were to pay £8 per 1000 acres, but when they established British tenants this was reduced to £5, 6s. 8d. The native Irish—the third class of grantees—paid rents twice as large as the undertakers. The Scots were perhaps fewer than the English, but they came with more followers, and their inclination to marry Irish girls had to be reproved and punished. There was a tendency in high quarters to provide for young Scottish gentlemen.

In 1618 Pynnar found that in the six counties there were 1974 British families, that many of the English tenants did not yet plough the land, and that there might be starvation but for the Scottish tenants who tilled a great deal. Four years later he found that non-fulfilment of the conditions of the undertakers had led to hundreds of British families giving up the idea of settling, and going away (Bagwell's *Ireland*, 1909).

This introduces us to the first Pringles in Ireland. On 28th November 1617 William Pringle of Colligarrie, a Scotsman by birth or descent, was naturalised in Ireland; also James Ferry. On 3rd March 1618 the Privy Council of Scotland sent "ane missive to the Deputie of Yreland in favouris of Williame Pringle." William had settled on the Manor of Moyenner,

Clogher, Tyrone, consisting of 1000 acres, granted to Sir Gerrard Lowther. Pynnar in his Survey of 1618 says, "This is let to a Mr Pringle who dwells on the land. What tenants there are he refused to show them to me. He brought a list of 20, but what lands they hold it does not show. I passed over the land, and saw divers ploughing." William Pringle of Colligarrie (a part of the estate) was son of William of Torwoodlee and Alison Heriot. In 1609 he married Helen, daughter of John Baxter in Restalrig, Edinburgh, promising to invest her tocher of 500 merks and £1000 of his own in land or annual rent for them twain or the longer liver. William was dead by 25th October 1631, on which date his son (lawful) William was present along with James of Buckholm at the sasine of young James Renton of Billie in the lands of Lamberton, Berwickshire (Milne-Home MSS.).

In 1622 Thomas Pringle gets a lease for 11 years of part of Magheryentrim, an estate of 1000 acres in Armagh belonging to John Hamilton (Inquisitiones, Armagh (4) Charles I.).

In 1677 Henry Pringle of Cloghrum, Co. Down, died. He had a son William; as also had his brother Thomas.

Caledon, Co. Tyrone

In 1691 John Pringle of Lyme Park appears signing the church records of Caledon. In 1702 he was a J.P. He was agent to John Hamilton, proprietor of the Caledon estate, who died in 1713, as was also his son John to Margaret Hamilton his daughter and heiress, and to the Earl of Orrery who in 1731 married her; the estate then being worth £2000 a year. This John died in 1741, leaving estate worth about £7000. By his wife Sarah he had issue:—

1. Rev. Robert of Madencourt, student T.C.D., marr. a daughter of Rev. W. Emery, rector of Killeshandra. He had issue:—

- (1) John, of Lyme Park, 1772 Ensign 51st Foot, 1778 Lieutenant, 1794 Captain Coy. of Tyrone. In 1793 High Sheriff of Armagh, 1798-1802 on Armagh Grand Jury. Granted by Ulster King of Arms a Coat of Arms. Marr. a daughter of Rev. George Bannerman. Died in 1824. Issue: John, Henry, Marion, Frances-Elizabeth.

- (2) William.
- (3) Robert, 1770 Ensign 14th Foot, 1771 51st Foot, 1776 Lieutenant, 1793 Major, 1795 Lieut.-Colonel.
- (4) Dorothy.

2. Henry, Major-General (see the Army). Issue:—

- (1) William-Henry, Major-General, G.C.B. (see the Army). Issue: John Henry, Colonel (see the Army), Ann-Elizabeth.
- (2) Caroline, marr. in 1797 Robert son of Sir Richard St George, Bart.
- (3) Elizabeth.

3. William, died unmarried in 1799, left his brother Major-General Henry his Caledon property, also certain freeholds and leaseholds in Armagh in liferent, then to descend to his nephew John of Lyme Park, his brother Robert's son; to the said John £800; to William, Lieut.-Col. Robert, and Dorothy, the said Robert's other children, £300 each; and to his nephew Major-General William-Henry the estate of Cornacrew, Armagh, and, failing his heirs, to the said John.

4-7. John, Boyle, died 1771, Ann died 1779, Sarah.

Ballinahone, Co. Monaghan

- 1. Alexander, died 1719, issue: Samuel and George, Helen, Sophia, and Marjorie.
- 2. Samuel, of Ballinahone, 1691-1777, issue: Alexander, William, and Mary.
- 3. Alexander, of Ballinahone, 1728-1794, issue: Alexander, Olivia, and Margaret.
- 4. Alexander, of Killinaul, 1763-1818, issue: Alexander, John, James, and 4 daughters.
- 5. John, 1801-71, issue: Robert, Alexander, Henry, James, and John. Three sons had issue respectively:—
 - (1) Alexander, issue: Dr John, M.D., Withington Road, Manchester.
 - (2) Henry, of Clonboy, Clones, died 30th July 1921, leaving estate of £77,000. He had issue:—

(a) James-Alexander, born 1874, Solicitor 1900, Barrister 1912, M.P., for Fermanagh and Tyrone 1924.

(b) Harold, M.D., F.R.C.P.I., Professor of Physiology at Trinity College, Dublin.

- (3) John had issue: Seton-Sidney, M.B., F.R.C.S.I., born 1879, educated at Campbell College, Belfast, and Trinity College, Dublin, Surgeon to several Hospitals, Lecturer on Surgery and Pathology at Trinity College, Member of Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland, and contributor to medical journals (Genealogy of the Irish Pringles, by a member).

Tuam, Galway

In 1719 Ludovick or Lewis Pringle of Tuam, Ireland, was served heir to James, the 6th and last Pringle of Buckholm, who died in 1714, and to Janet Pringle, widow of James Gelly, who died in 1718, his cousins german. Ludovick had a 3-life lease of Rinkippen, Tuam, and certain leaseholds in Co. Mayo. He died in 1731, leaving a son John, and 3 grand-daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, and Rebecca, Crery. Ludovick was apparently a grandson of James Pringle of Torwoodlee and his wife Janet daughter of Sir Lewis Craig.

U. S. A.

Charleston, S. C.

CHARLES TOWN, later Charleston, was founded in 1679 by Lord Ashley, Royal grantee of the land there. Thither emigrated

ROBERT PRINGLE

about 1730. He was the second son of Robert, son of Thomas, merchant burgesses of Edinburgh and lairds of Symington, Gala Water, and great-grandson of John Hoppringill of that ilk. The brick house built by Robert in Tradd Street, Charleston, soon after the great fire in the town in 1740, but recently taken down, bore the inscription "R. P. 1742" cut in stone above the door. Robert was a prominent merchant in the town, and also acted for some years as Assistant Judge. Born in 1702 he died in 1776, in the beginning of the American Revolution. By his wife Judith, widow of Stephen brother of William Bull, Lieut.-Governor of South Carolina, he had two sons John-Julius and Robert.

JOHN-JULIUS PRINGLE

was educated at the College of Philadelphia, and read law with John Rutledge and in England, where his published articles on "Colonial Rights" attracted attention. At the beginning of the American Revolution he went to France, and in 1778 he became secretary to Ralph Izard, U.S. Commissioner in Tuscany. Returning by way of Holland and the West Indies, he was admitted to the Bar in 1781 and attained high rank in his profession. In 1788-89 he was Speaker of the State Assembly, and in the latter year he served for a short time as U.S. District Attorney by special request of General Washington. In 1800 Thomas Jefferson, then Secretary of State, appointed him to report on any infractions of the treaty with Great

Britain that might occur in South Carolina, and from 1792 till 1808 he served as Attorney-General of the State. In 1805 President Jefferson tendered him the Attorney-Generalship of the United States, but family reasons induced him to decline. Mr Pringle was for a few years President of the Trustees of the College of South Carolina.

In the Record Office, London, there is a letter dated Charleston, 3rd August 1776, written by William Bull, younger, to his half-brother John Pringle, then studying in London, in which he gives a graphic and detailed account of the disastrous attempt of a British fleet under Admiral Parker to capture a fort in Charleston Harbour.

Descendants of Mr Pringle play an important part in the life of Charleston to-day. They are also found in California, New Haven and Atlanta, U.S.A., and Biarritz, France.

DR ROBERT PRINGLE (BROTHER)

married Ann-Amelia Garden. They had a son Robert-Alexander, who married Sarah-M'Kewen Maxwell. They had a son Robert-Alexander, who married Clara-Margaretta Ashmead of Philadelphia. They had five sons and a daughter:—

1. James-Maxwell, who married Miss Ford, and has grandchildren in New York and Kentucky.
2. Ernest-Henry. See below.
3. Robert-Alexander, who married and died young, without children.
4. Walter, who married Agnes Buist, and had two sons and six daughters.
5. George, who married, and had three sons and two daughters.
6. Amelia-Clarkson.

ERNEST-HENRY PRINGLE (BANKER, SON),

was born on 9th August 1849 at Lancaster, Pa. At the age of 11 he and his elder brother were sent to Scotland and educated at Edinburgh Academy, where he made many friends, with whom he kept in touch all his life. In 1856 at the end

of the Civil War the boys were brought home to South Carolina, and Ernest started his life-work helping his father on his farm near Summerville. Within two or three years he entered a dry goods establishment, a partner in which, being appointed President of the Bank of Charleston, took young Pringle with him as teller in 1873. In 1880 he became cashier, and shortly afterwards he married Mary-Ford Pringle. In July 1889 he became Vice-President, and in 1894 President of the Bank, an office for which he was exceptionally fitted by temperament and education. During the 28 years that he was President the Bank developed from an institution with a paid-in capital of 200,000 dollars, to a paid-in capital of a million dollars with undivided profits of a million dollars.

Mr Pringle died suddenly on 13th March 1922, from heart failure when going to bed. He had lost his wife about three weeks before. As the news of his death spread through the city it caused everywhere a sense of community loss, for he was held in the most general respect as one of the ablest, soundest, and most substantial business men of his time in Charleston.

The Cotton Exchange closed on the 14th in testimony of the loss the business life of the city had sustained (Obituary Notices).

He had issue:—

1. Ernest-Henry, born 1881, B.A. of the College of Charleston 1900, member of Pringle Brothers, Dry Goods Merchants, Charleston, and Chairman, Vice-President, or Director of about a dozen other companies. He married Nellie M'Coll, and they have two sons, Ernest-Henry and M'Coll Pringle.
2. Ashmead-Forrester.
3. Clara-Margaretta (Genealogy of the Charleston Pringles, by a member).

Mentioned in *Colonial Families of the United States* are: Ann Pringle, widow of Dr Baker of Charleston, who died in Edinburgh 1804.

Eliza, great granddaughter of Peter Pringle of the Revolutionary War, who married Mr Nicklin, Mayor of Chattanooga.

Ed.-Jenkins Pringle, married in 1834 a daughter of Oliver Hering of Charleston, and was lost with his wife and children on the steamer *Pulaski* in June 1838.

Maria Pringle, married her cousin a son of Mr Inglis, Chancellor of South Carolina.

Benjamin Pringle, jurist, was born at Richfield, N.Y., in 1807. He received a good education, and studied law. He was Judge of Genesee Courts for one year, served two terms in Congress 1853-57, and in 1863 was in the Legislature. Subsequently he was appointed by President Lincoln a Judge of the Court of Arbitration in Cape Town, under the treaty of 1862 with Great Britain, for the suppression of the slave trade (Appleton's *Cyclopædia*).

CANADA

IN reply to a circular sent out by the War Office, London, James Pringle reported that he was appointed Ensign in the 81st Regiment in August 1809 at the age of 25½ years, that he was placed on half pay by reduction in 1817, and that he was not desirous of service; he was married in 1814 at Cornwall, Ontario, where he had lived for the last five years, and had three sons, Jacob-Ferrand, born 1816, James-Dunbar, Robert, and a daughter, Margaret.

According to the *Scotsmen in Canada* (undated), "Among County Judges in Canada 10 were Scotsmen, upholding Scottish ability upon the Ontario Bench," Jacob-Ferrand Pringle being one of them.

JOHN PRINGLE, D.D., SYDNEY, N.S.

Born Prince Edward Island, N.S. in 1852; B.A. Queen's University, Kingston, 1875, D.D., 1904. In early life a school teacher, after ordination pastor at Port Arthur 1886-93, at Kildonan, Manitoba 1895-96, and Goodrich Avenue, Minnesota. When the gold fever broke out in the Klondike 1887-88, he volunteered as a missionary and was sent to the Stickeen River, where he did excellent work for the unfortunate by his timely help. When the Atlin goldfields were discovered he proceeded thither, and in 1901 was transferred to Klondike Creeks, where he took charge of the general work for his church, and was elected to the Yukon Council, where his outspoken criticism was of the utmost benefit to the cause of public morality and good government. In 1904 he toured Eastern Canada on behalf of Dawson Good Samaritan Hospital, and collected a goodly amount of money. In 1908 he was called to St Andrews Church, Sydney, N.S. On leaving Dawson he received a parting address from the inhabitants, giving strong expression

to their approbation of his work, and presenting him with a gold watch (*Canadian Men and Women of the Time*, 1912).

On the outbreak of the Great War, Dr Pringle came over as Presbyterian Chaplain with the Canadian Contingent. His two sons joined the Colours at the same time, one of them having come all the way from his farm on the Peace River in North Alberta.

Dr Pringle is of Berwickshire descent, his father having been born in Edinburgh, while his grandfather was a native of Earlston, Berwickshire.

ARGENTINA

PRINGLE ranch on the Rio Negro and Pringles town on the Bahia Blanca Railway, probably owe their origin to settlers of the surname from the British force under General Whitelocke that was heavily defeated in an attack on Buenos Aires and forced to capitulate in 1808.

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