

Chasing my Y-DNA part 26

The **grain** of Martin Elliot of Braidley;

DSL – DOST Grain(e, Grane, *n.*² Also: grayn(e).

[ME. (chiefly northern) *grayn(e), greyn(e), gran* (a 1300), ON. *grein*, branch, division.] **1.** A branch or bough of a tree; a stalk of a plant.

b. A branch of a family or surname.

The rest of the successioun of the hous of Parbroth and the granis collaterall of the samin; *Maitland Ho. Seytoun* 27.

The branche liand for the branche or the grayne of him that chargeis sic presonaris; **1569** *Reg. Privy C.* II. 62.

The said Johnne Johnnestone ... , his freindis and servandis to be under sicker assurans with the said Johnne Elliot and all his grane and branche; **1572** *15th Rep. Hist. MSS.* App. ix. 23.

[Lyk a birthfull trie [they] spred thair granes and branches through all Scotland; *Dalr.* II. 23/27.]

Hobbe. The grayne of Martin Elliot of Bradley :—
Gowan Elliot called the Clarke; Hobbe Elliot his brother; Arche Elliot his brother; Joke Elliot called Copshawe; John Elliot of Thornesope.; Will Elliot of the Steele; **Dand Elliot** of the Brandley; John Elliot of the same; Seme Elliot of Hardin. All these
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In the grayne of Martin Elliot of Braidley:

Gawain/Gavin the Clerk, Hob (Robert) Elliot his brother; Arche (Archibald) Elliot his brother; Joke (John modern also Jack) Elliot called Copshaw, John Elliot of Thorlishope; Will (William) Elliot of Steel (same stream between the Hermitage Castle and Larriston); Dand (Andrew to become Daniel) of Braidley; John Elliot of the same (Braidley); Sim (Simon) Elliot of Harden.

The above is a family that were of Martin Elliot of Braidley direction, where Martin if need be was of the direction of Robert Elliot of Redheugh.

Today's nicknames such as Jack, Jim, Bob, Bill, Tom, and Pat started with yesterday's alias such as Gib (Gilbert), Dande (Andrew), Hob (Robert), Jok (John), and Sim (Simon). It is culturally Scottish to have nicknames.

It is felt that the Elliot which did not have a inheritance of land, were of this grain which could at times desperate themselves from the land Elliot like Robert of Redheugh.

(Following pages of information was drawn out the optical character recognizer as one can see made errors in content, but felt legible enough to get the concept. Given the years 1564-1566 these were about 40 years before The Union of the Crowns. The transcriber does not recognize the proper Scottish spelling of Elliot for the clan name.)

NOTES ON A FEUD BETWEEN THE ELLIOTS AND THE SCOTTS. 93
II. NOTES ON A FEUD BETWEEN THE ELLIOTS AND THE SCOTTS, DURING
THE YEARS 1564, 1565, and 1566. BY ROBEKT BRUCE ARMSTRONG,
F.S.A. SCOT.

During the spring of 1875 the writer spent a considerable time in examining a number of documents preserved in the Record Office, London, at which period notes or transcripts were made by him from the letters and papers relating to the feud between the Elliots and Scotts. From the transcripts then made the following account of Martin Elliot and the feud between his clan and the Scotts was shortly after compiled.

The clan of Elliot occupied a considerable portion of Upper Liddesdale, and also lands in Ewesdale and Teviotdale. Their chief was of Eedheuch, on the Hermitage "Water; during a portion of the sixteenth century, however, they were under the leadership of Martin Elliot of Braidley, perhaps the most important person of the name who figured during that period. He is frequently referred to in the letters preserved in London,¹ and also in the Records of the Privy Council of Scotland. ' In January 1566-67 he defeated the Earl of Bothwell, who had invaded Liddesdale with the intention of subduing his clan.² There is every reason to suppose that he was the Elliot mentioned as having been chosen chieftain of the rebels of both England and Scotland, and whom all those of Tyndale, Ryddsdale, Tyeydale, and Lyddesdale had "with one consent promised to obey."³ His influence at this period (1567) was so great that he was able to offer to the English warden, to bind himself to that country, not only for his friends but also for the Armstrongs and the rest of Liddesdale,

¹ Forster to Bedford, January 17, 1565-1566, MS. Record Office; Scrape to Cecil, May 10th 1567, MS. Record Office ; Forster to Bedford, July 18th 1567, MS. Record Office ; Regent Murray to Forster, July 8, 1568, MS. Record Office ; Randolph to Forster, March.6, 1870, MS. Record Office.

² Scrope to Cecil, January 28, 1566-1567, MS/ Record Office.

³ Drury to Cecil, February 12, 1566-1567, MS. Record Office.

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who we are told were at least 800 or 1000 men.¹ We also learn from a letter of the 25th July that he was the chief of the surname of Elwoods,² and had 600 men under his command, and that it was the opinion of the writer and of the warden also "that £200 then bestowed upon him and his might do Elizabeth more service than £1000 bestowed at some other time to other purpose."³

On the 29th of July, Queen Elizabeth wrote to the Earl of Bedford directing him to give the Elliots £100.⁴ In October, Elliot presented himself at Edinburgh and received a pardon for his former offences, and a gift of 300 marks Scottish for-entertainment, for which he undertook to keep and cause to be kept good order from Berwick to Hermitage Castle.⁵ He was one of the principal men who gave hostages to the Regent Murray when he marched through Liddesdale in 1569, and on the breaking out of the rebellion in the north of England in that year, he assembled his clan and forced the rebel Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland to leave Liddesdale.⁶ An interesting letter from this person written at the Rodheuch on the 16th March 1569[^]1570 to Sir John Forster is still preserved in the Record Office, London. And a petition from him, dated November 1582, in which he is styled Martine Eliot of Braidley, is also to be found in the same collection.

It was when under the leadership of this remarkable man⁷ that in the

1 Forster-to Cecil, April 9, 1567, MS. Record Office.

2 One of the many forms the name Elliot assumes. There are upwards of fifty others.

3 Bedford to Cecil, July 25, 1567, MS. Record Office.

4 *Ibid.*, August 7, 1567, MS: Record Office.

5 James Melville to Thockmorton, October 18, 1567, MS. Record Office.

6 Advertisement from Hexham, December 22, 1569, MS. Record Office.

7 I take this opportunity of acknowledging the obligation I am under to the Marquis of Lothian, president of this Society, for the liberal manner in which he has allowed me to examine the collection of Border Papers preserved at Newbattle. In that collection there are documents clearly proving that Martin Elliot was a son of Robert Elliot of Redlieueh, chief of his clan. As I have not met with any notice of an Elliot of Redheuch between the years 1563 and 1573, I conclude that Martin assumed the leadership of his clan during the minority of his nephew, the young chief. Those interested in the pedigree of the Elliots during the 16th century will find brief genealogical notices of the Redheuch and Braidlie branches in " Scottish Arms," by R. li. Stodart, vol. ii. pp. 274-276.

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autumn of 1564 a murder was committed by some of his clan, which led to a deadly feud between his clansmen and the Scotts of Teviotdale. On the 21st of October the lords of the council were occupied in investigating the matter, and five persons belonging to these clans were condemned to death, three of whom were beheaded by torchlight on the Castle Hill, Edinburgh, the same evening.¹ This severe measure had not the effect of stanching the feud, for in the following spring (1565) the Elliots invaded the Scotts, carried off goods, burnt houses, and killed some men. The Scotts appeared at court, and requested permission to seek revenge,² but it cannot be stated whether this permission was granted or not. We learn, however, that the Elliots had requested at the hands of Lord Scrope, Warden of the West March of England, protection from Queen Elizabeth, and offered not only to become English with their whole surname and friends but also to deliver their sovereign's house in Liddesdale, called the Hermitage, and to lay in pledge four of the best of their name.³ The country was at this period, May 1565, completely broken, the slaughters between the Scotts and Elliots were of daily occurrence ;⁴ and at least a dozen houses were destroyed by fire.⁵ Early in May the Elliots, 300 in a company, burnt and spoiled ten miles about the Laird of Baughclouchis land, and slew many men, some women and children.⁶ Eandolph,

1 Randolph to Cecil, October 24, 1564, MS. Record Office. In the letter Saturday is referred to as the following day. As the 25th happened to fall on a Wednesday it may be concluded that the letter was commenced on the 20th and finished on the 24th. Sir Walter Elliot, K. C. S. I., of Wolfelee, has drawn my attention to the extracts from the Justiciary Record printed by Pitcairn from which it appears that David Scott of Hassindene was murdered on October 18th. Three days after, William Elliot of Horslehill, Eobert, Gawane, and Arche Elliot, Williame Eliot, bastard son to nmqle Robert Elliot, and James Scot son to Walter Scot in Hassindene, were tried for the offence. Of these the first was banished, but on September 24th, 1565, through the intervention of the Laird of Fernihirst, permission to return was granted by the Queen and King. The second, fifth, and sixth appear to have been executed, and the third and fourth acquitted. "Criminal Trials," vol. i. pp. 456*-466*.

2 Alexander Clerk to Eandolph, April 22, 1565, MS. Record Office.

3 Scrope to Cecil, April 28, 1565, MS. Record Office.

4 Randolph to Cecil, May 3, 1565, MS. Record Office.

5 Bedford to Cecil, May 5, 1565, MS. Record Office.

6 Randolph to Cecil, May 8, 1565, MS. Record Office.

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when writing to Cecil at this time, said he cared little which party had the better, that the Scotts had had the worst, and the Elliots daily burnt ^and spoiled; also, if Elizabeth cared to be cumbered with any such people, he could get her as many of either of them, with a strong house or two, as she pleased to have.¹

No answer had been received by Lord Scrope on the 21st May as to the offer made by the Elliots,² and on the 23d of that month the Laird of Buccleuch, assisted by Tivydale, made a raid upon Liddesdale and there slew seven Crosyiers and Elwoods, and took a great booty of cattle. During the time this raid was being made, some of the Liddesdale men ran a foray in the neighbourhood of Hawick, when they slew a man and carried off some cattle.³ The Teviotdale men again rode against Liddesdale, but of the effect of their raid we are left in ignorance,⁴ These disorders could no longer be allowed to continue, and Queen Mary wrote to the master of Maxwell, Warden of her West March, directing him to communicate with Lord Scrope, Sir John Forster, and others, and to request them to join with him and the Laird of Cessford, Warden of the Middle March of Scotland, to help to suppress the disobedient people of Liddesdale; this Maxwell accordingly did, reminding them of the agreement entered into by the commissioners on September 23d 1563 to that effect, and requesting that such number as they should think sufficient to suppress the offenders might meet within eight days at an appointed place, to invade them in either of the realms they passed into until they were reduced to their obedience,⁵ and to see that -none of them were received into England. Lord Scrope was desirous of knowing how his sovereign wished him to act in this matter, as, in the event of his complying with Maxwell's demand, they would lose " the offers of the Elwoodes and their friends, which he thought were better to be received, if wars

¹ Randolph to Cecil, May-11, 1565, MS. Record Office.

² Scrope to Thoekmorton, May 21, 1565, MS. Record Office.

³ Dnry to Cecil, May 28, 1565, MS. Record Office.

⁴ *Ibid.*, June 7, 1565, MS. Record Office.

⁵ Maxwell to Scrope (Calendared Forster incorrect) June 19, 1565, MS. Record Office.

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should follow." / Forster was as unwilling as Scrope to comply with this request without direct orders from the queen; he accordingly communicated with the council,² but before any decided steps were taken, more harm was done between Liddesdale and Teviotdale.³ Queen Elizabeth approved of the conduct of her wardens, and directed them, in case Maxwell renewed his demand according to the treaty, to state that the treaty had already been broken by the Scottish Queen, through her having kept the Earl of Lennox, Lord Darnley, and others of Elizabeth's subjects against her will.⁴ On the 16th July the Liddesdale men made a raid into East Tivydale, to a place called the Burnes, beside Eoxburrowe, belonging to the Laird of Cessford, Warden of the Middle March, where they destroyed and burnt his house, corn, and cattle, and killed two of his servants.⁵ The feud still raged with great violence, and the Elliots being, as we are told, the weaker party, were driven to seek aid in other quarters, and Bedford thought if they were received by England it would serve to very good purpose. We also learn from him that the Elwoods had burnt the Laird of Cessford's corn and his houses,⁶ but this probably refers to the raid of the 16th. On the 25th July Bedford again wrote to say that the Elwoods had done great spoil upon their own border, and being overlaid with the multitude and force of the advirsarie part, were driven to seek succour in the Middle March of England, but it was doubtful if they could be received, for if they could not they would be utterly undone. He therefore asked Her Majesty to signify to Lord Scrope how the Elwoods might be used, for if they did not hear soon there would, he thought, ensue, under colour of peace, such slaughter and spoil as in open wars had not been greater.⁷ Again, on the same day, 25th July, he wrote to Cecil to say that the slaughters, burnings, and wastes done between these two

1 Scrope to Cecil, June 19, 1565, MS. Record Office.

2 Forster to Council, June 22, 1565, US. Record Office.

3 Dnu-y to Cecil, June 21, 1565, MS. Record Office.

4 Queen Elizabeth to Lord Scrope, June 27, 1565, MS. Record Office.

5 Forster to Cecil, July 26, 1565, MS. Record Office.

6 Bedford to Cecil, July, 24, 1565, MS. Record Office.

⁷ *Ibid.*, July 25, 1565, MS. Record Office.

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clans had been such as never was greater in any realm between so mean persons; the Elwoods he said were driven out of Scotland and had come into England although not in his march, and there was great reason why they should find favour and be received, for they might be employed to good purpose.¹ From a letter from Forster we gather that the Elliots had received some relief in the Middle March, and we learn from him that the Laird of Cessford was not a little grieved at the injuries done by the raid of the 16th July, and that he intended to complain to his sovereign, and ask for assistance to enable him to ride in a hostile manner upon the Elliots, which if he did, Forster thought they would not be able to withstand such a force, but must from very necessity fly within his office 'for refuge.² Early in August the Earl of Bedford, being informed of the queen's resolution concerning the Elwoods, held a conference with the English wardens touching some secret succours to be given them, and some way to be devised for the annoyance of Lord Hume and the Laird of Cessford.³ In the meantime the Elliots rallied and gained an important advantage over the Scotts, which is thus mentioned in a letter from Rowland Forster to Bedford of the 5th August: " Upon Friday last the Ehvarths hathe been amangg the Scottis, and tain certain gudis, and the Scottis rais and followed it to ane place called Ewis dores, and fcher (-i.e., the Elliots) havying ane bushment to the number of four hmidret men and hathe overthrowen the Scottis, and slane sex of the Scottis, of the principall men by the Laird of Becleist self, and two of the Daglessis, and ane other called Short, and ane of the Theffinnis, fchir (i.e., these) wcs broght on Friday at nyght to Selkrig and buried ther, and they takked besyd they three xx (60) of ther number."⁴ In the following month

¹ Bedford to Cecil, July 25, 1565, MS. Record Office.

² Forster to Cecil, July 26, 1565, MS. Record Office.

³ Bedford to Queen Elizabeth, August 5, 1565, MS. Record Office.

⁴ MS. Record Office. The " Ewis-dores" is a pass leading from Teviotdalo to that portion of Ewesdale known as Eweslees. The latter was in the possession or occupation of a branch of the Elliots during the sixteenth century. On account of the formation of the ground the Scotts could not have been aware of their danger before they crossed the pass and entered the country of the hostile tribe.

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Bedford ordered £50 to be given to the Elliots in a secret manner. And should they continue as they had begun, for such countenance of their service they were to receive another £50.¹ They remained in the service of England,² and worked well in the interest of that country, being kept together by the English warden at the Hermitage,³ it being the object of the government of that country to try and induce them to side with Murray and the other rebel lords, and if possible to keep them from the influence of Bothwell. The favour that had been shown them by the English warden had procured them much hatred in Scotland; Martin Eliot and others of the best of Liddesdale were earnest suitors to jrTorster that they might have the same oversight in England as they before had ; in Scotland they stated they dared not remain, their being eleven of them already in hold. Bothwell was also so incensed against them that nothing would satisfy him but Martin Elliot's head.⁴ Martin also applied to Lord Soroep, for assurance and oversight within his office, as Bothwell had burnt their possessions.⁵

The feud which had raged between the Scotts and Elliots had terminated some time previously, but before April 16, 1566, these clans again broke their assurance,⁶ and a gentleman of the Scotts was killed by the Elliots,⁷ who are also accused of having slain two friends of the Laird 'of Buccleuch.⁸ In June 1566, the quarrels and slaughters between these clans are again mentioned, the Scotts having again had the worst.⁹ We learn however from a letter from Forster of the 26th July that Martin Elliot had told him that the Liddesdales were agreed with the Scotts contrary to the Earl of Bothwell's will, and without his consent. They announced their intention of giving up their assurance with England, and

1 Bedford to Queen Elizabeth, September 5, 1565, MS. Eeconl Office.

2 Bedford to Cecil, September 28, 1565, MS. Eeconl Office.

3 Bedford to Cecil, October 5, 1565, MS. Record Office.

< Forster to Bedford, January 17, 1565, 1566, MS. Record Office.

5Scropsto Cecil, January 19, 1565-1566, MS. Record Office.

« *Ibid.*, April 16, 1566, MS. Record Office.

7 *Ibid.*, May 14, 1566, MS. Record Office.

8 Forster to Cecil, May 23, 1566, MS. Record Office.

9 **Drury** to Cecil, June 20, 1566, MS. Record Office.

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declared they would keep it no longer; Forster therefore supposed they were determined to ride and spoil in that country.¹ In the following month (August) they committed divers attempts on the Water of Tyne, and with the Crosiers and Nixons to the number of fifty, they in open foray on the 15th of that month harried Balyffo head in Bewcastledale, and drove away twenty-four kye and oxen, and took ten prisoners.² These forays into England were of constant occurrence during the autumn, but for several years after we do yet hear of a revival of the feud between the Elliots and Scotts.

There is no reason for supposing that the Armstrongs of Liddesdale assisted the Elliots in the before-mentioned feuds with the Scotts ; but the Crosiers, and probably the Nixons, small clans occupying lands in the upper part of Liddesdale, joined them, and it is not unlikely they received assistance from the clans of Ewesdale.

The riding clans of the border were always ready to assemble under a leader of recognized ability. Fortunately for the Elliots, they possessed at this period such a leader, and were able under his direction successfully to oppose, not only the far more numerous and powerful clan of Scott, but also the Wardens of the west and middle marches, and the Earl of Bothwell the queen's Lieutenant on the border.

I am not aware of any reference in the Scottish records to the abovementioned feuds, the knowledge we have of them being solely derived from the documents preserved in the Record Office, London, from upwards of forty of which these notes have been compiled. •

¹ Foster to Bedford, July 26, 1566, MS. Record Office.

² Scrope to Cecil, August 17, 1566, MS. Record Office.

As one can see that **Martin** played an important part in the feud with the Scot, family which has left a reputation for **Martin** to this day.

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of the Hermitage in 1563.¹ He did not long survive the elder Robin, as the military report on the West Marches and Liddesdale, compiled between 1563 and 1566, mentions that "oulde Robyn **Ellot** and young Robyn, his son, are both dead." The latter was evidently survived by a son who was a minor, as **Martin Elliot** of Braidley, brother of Robert of Redheugh, acted as chief of the clan during the minority of his nephew. Presumably, owing to this minority we lose sight for a time of the laird of Redheugh. In 1573 he appears again, a Robert

If it is felt that in order to get some sequence to the Roberts of Redheugh;

Is that **Young Robin** is the son of **Robin** which is the son of **Rob** which is the son of a **Robert**. So it is saying that **Robin** and son **Young Robin** are dead, and **Martin of Braidley** a minor brother of Robert of Redheugh, acted as chief of the clan and it is felt without land inheritance. The years he filled in as clan chief are the years which he was feuding with the Scotts 1563-1566. It would be easy to blame **Martin** for problems with the Scotts, but the Robert appears again in 1573.

BRAIDLEY (Cst):

Braidleis, 1572 HMC (*Jhm*). MSc *braid ley*, “broad open space”, the anglicised form of which is seen in –

May G. Williamson
The Non-Celtic Place-Names of the
Scottish Border Counties
Unpublished PhD thesis, University
of Edinburgh, 1942

BROADLEE (Rbt):

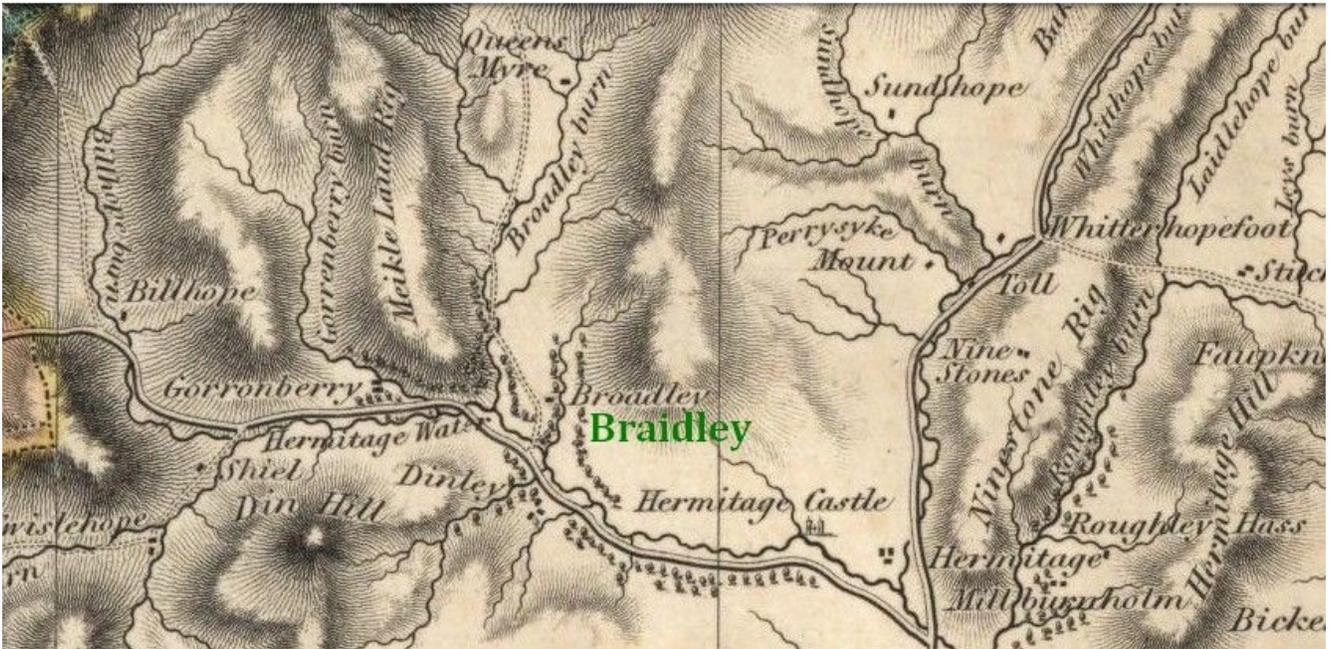
Bradeley(e) (P), 1296 CDS (Seal); 1296 *Inst Pub*; *Braidle*, 1511 RMS.



Roxburghshire. - Bottom section [\[more info\]](#)

Explore more of [John Thomson's Atlas of Scotland, 1832](#)

John Thomson's Atlas of Scotland



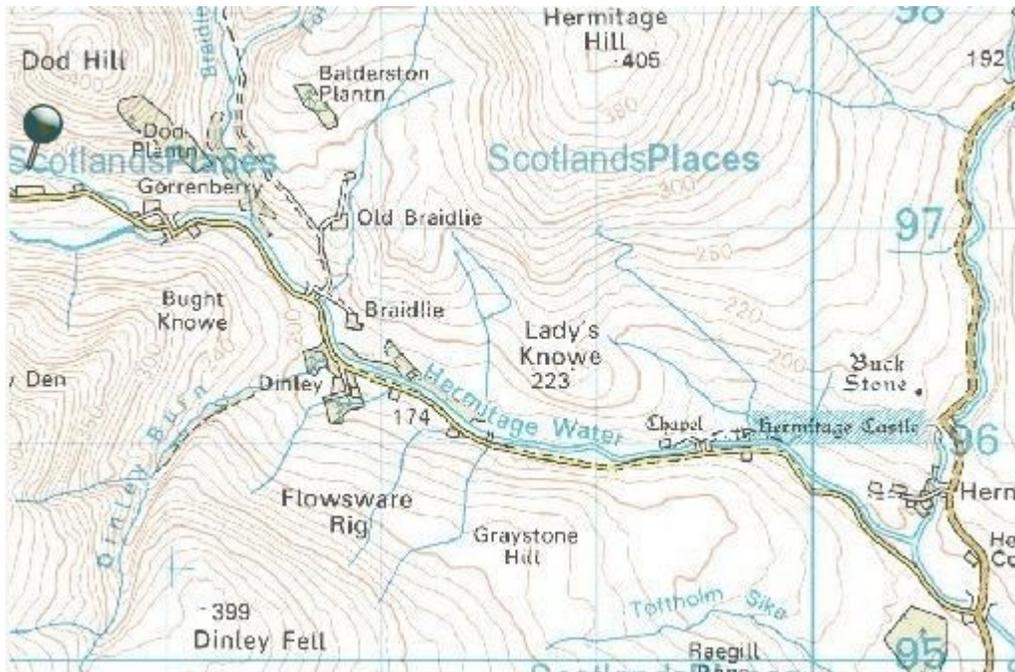
As one can see on the map above the name for Braidley is Broadley.

→ www.kitgan.com/united-kingdom/destinations-by-category/Rivers-in-Scottish-Borders

Hermitage Water



The Hermitage Water is a river in Liddesdale, in the Scottish Borders area of Scotland. Among its many feeder burns are **Braidley Burn, Dinley Burn, Gorranberry Burn** and Twislehope Burn. The Water flows through the hamlets of Dinley and Gorranberry, and through the village of Hermitage, and past Hermitage Castle. It continues past Toftholm where it meets the B6399, and passes Newlands, Longhaugh, Leahaugh and Redheugh. At Sandholm it joins the Liddel Water and the dismantled r...
[Hermitage Water]



Note; Goranberry and Braidley are next to each other on the west side of the castle, it is felt in this region the major part of the Grain of Martin is from.

Scottish arms
being a collection
of armorial
bearings, A.D.
1370-1678,
reproduced in
facsimile from
contemporary
manuscripts, with
heraldic and
genealogical notes

by R.R. Stodart.
Published 1881 by
W. Paterson in
Edinburgh .

BRAIDLIE. The next offshoot from Redheuch was the branch of Braidlie, founded by Martin Elliot, second son of Robert of Redheuch. Martin first appears in 1556, then in 1556-57, and during the same year is referred to as brother of Robert of Redheuch. In 1561 he is called of Redheuch. In 1563 he is mentioned as of Braidlie, by which designation he was afterwards generally known. In 1569 he was pledge for the branch of Redheuch. In 1580 we hear of his sons, Sym, Gawin, Arche, and Hob, and at an earlier period, 1578, of another, William. Martin's son Gawin does not afterwards appear; Arche and Hob are again mentioned. In 1586 Martin Elliot and his eldest son, Simon, had a lease of lands from the Earl of Bothwell; in 1591 they had a Crown charter of Phillop in Selkirkshire, and Braidlie and Phillop were in the possession of the descendants of Martin about the time of the Restoration.

In 1580 we hear of Archie, Gib, and Dandie, sons of Martin's brother.

STOBS. Gawen Elliot of Stobbis is mentioned from 1584 to 1600. He married Jane Scott, and was dead in 1607, leaving three coheirresses—Esther, married Gilbert Ker of Lochtour, and had issue; Dorothy, married George Halyburton of Pinnakill; and (Jean?), married ——— Rutherford, and left a daughter, Jean, who married William Elliot, brother of Robert of Redheuch.

She was dead in 1621, when her son Robert was served heir to her; he d.s.p., and was succeeded by his brother Francis 1642, ancestor of the Elliots of Dunlabyre. The succession of the Stobbs family is not clear; Gilbert was of that place in 1622, and in 1628 purchased Middlesteid, Shaws, &c., from Gilbert Ker and Esther Elliot above named. William of Stobbs, and Gilbert, fiar of Stobbs, figure together 1646-54; Gilbert was knighted, and was direct ancestor of the present baronet.

The Earls of Minto descend from a younger son of Stobbs.

Gawen of Stobbs, in 1592, was tutor to his grandnephew, being preferred to William Elliot, uncle of the boy, till the said William, who was then over twenty-two, should attain the age of twenty-five. A William Elliot represented the burgh of Selkirk in parliament in 1621 and subsequently.

Martin has sons in accordance to above;

Sym (Simon), Arche (Archibald), Gawin (Gavin) and Hob (Robert).

Martin's brother's sons;

Archie (Archibald), Gib (Gilbert), and Dandie (Andrew).

There has been conflict in understanding of Gib and Gawin are in question.

in Blaeu's map as near Braidlie. It was occupied by an Elliot in 1541. At Catlock Hill Martin's Hab sets Telfer on a bonny black to take the fray to Prickenhaugh, a place which, Mr Armstrong observes, is put in Blaeu's map near Larriston. Auld Martin Elliot is at Prickenhaugh, and he orders Simmy, his son, to be summoned, and the water-side to be warned (including the Currers and Willie o Gorrenberry, who in the other version, st. 27, are warned as owing fealty to Scott; but an Archibald Elliot is described as "in Gorrenberrie" in 1541,* and Will Elliot of Gorrombye was concerned in the rescue of Kinmont Willie in 1596, Sim Elliot takes the lead in the pursuit of the marauders which Willie Scott has in the other version, and like him is killed. Martin Elliot of Braidley had among his sons, in 1580, a Sym, an Arche, and a Hob,* and was, during a portion of the second half of the sixteenth century, says Mr Armstrong, perhaps the most important person of his name.† This Martin Elliot would fit very well into our ballad, but that he should be described as of Prickenhaugh, not of Braidley, raises a difficulty.

* R. H. Stodart, *Scottish Arms*, 1881, II, 277, 276. What is there said of Elliot of Braidley was mostly communicated by Mr. R. B. Armstrong.

Sym (Simon), Arche (Archibald) and Hob (Robert) are sons of Martin.

After the family of Stewart of Doune received the keepership of the castle, and both before and after it was granted heritably along with the peerage of Doune, the castle was frequently used as a State prison. On the 1st of September 1567, the Privy Council directed Oliver Sinclair of Whitekirk, and William Newton of Newton, to enter their persons in ward within the castle of Doune in Menteith, within three days, and to remain there at their own cost until relieved.¹ On the 31st of August 1569, the Lords of Council discovered that two prisoners, Robert **Ellot**, *alias* **Clement** Hob, in Gorumbery, and Archibald **Ellot**, *alias* Archie Kene, who had been ordered to enter themselves in ward in the Castle of Doune, and remain there until relieved, without attempting to escape, had not only made their escape, but

It is felt that Archibald alias Archie Kene of Goranberry is Martin's son. Note listed in 1569, of importance is a Robert Ellot, alias Clement Hob.

Slaughter of the Laird of Hassindene,

Oct. 21.—WILLIAME **ELLOT** of HORSLEHILL, Robert, Gawane¹ and Arche,² Williame Ellot, bastard sone to vniq³ Robert Ellot, James Scot, sone to Walter Scot in Hassindene, delatit of the Slauchter of vniq³ DAVID SCOT OF HASSINDENE; committit vpoun xvij day of October instant.

PERSEWARIS, The Lard of Balclenche, (The Quenis Advocattis.)

PRELOCUTORIS for the Persewaris.

PRELOCUTORIS for the Pannall.

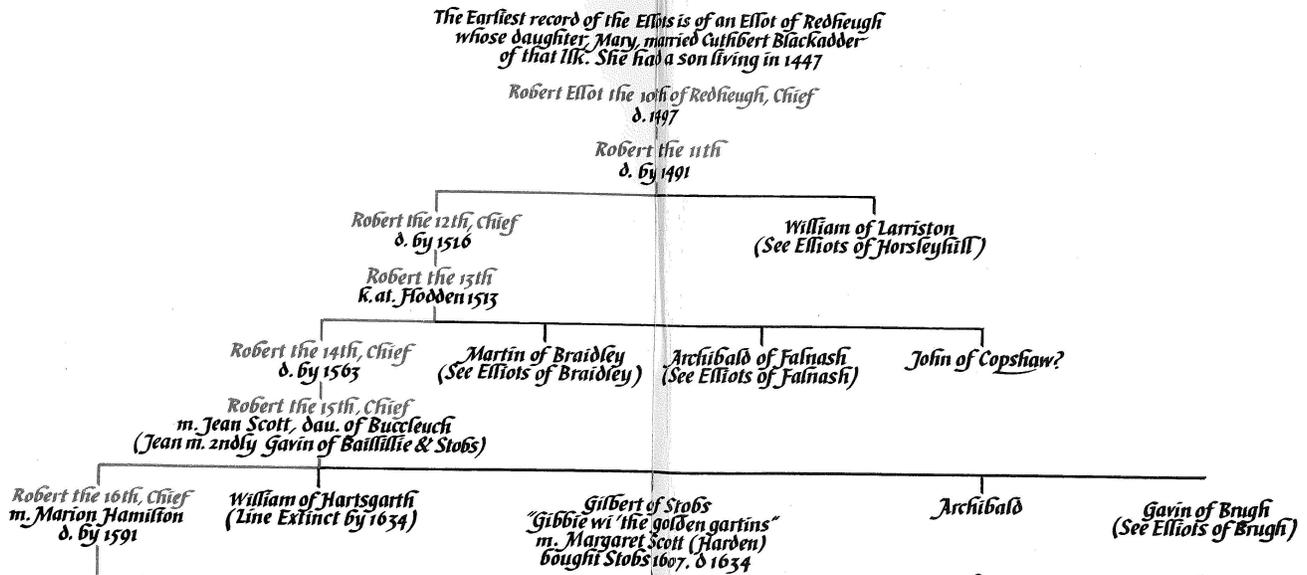
The Gudman of Thirlstane, Tho^s Scot of Edene, The Lard of M^cKerftoune, W. Douglass of Cruik, Walter Scot of Edschaw, Tho^s Scot of Hanyng, The young Lard of Edmistoune, Alex. M^cDowgall, The Gudman of Tuschelaw, of Steidrig, Mr George Dowglaiss.

My Lord Justice Clerk askit instrumentis, that the pannall aboue writtin defyrit thair persewaris to be putt vpone thair Affyise; becaus thai knew befor the tryell of the cryme thai wer delatit of: And protestit, that albeit the Justice depute, be awyise of his Assessoris, for the present tyme consentit heirto, that the same in tyme cuming fuld be na preparatiue.—VERDICT and SENTENCE. 'Fylit—Decollat.'³

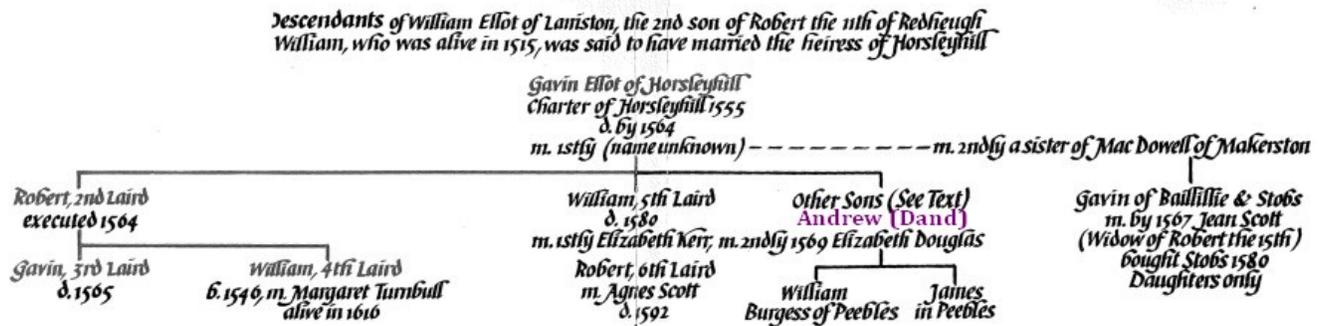
Above in 1564, listed is William, Robert, Gawain, and Archibald are felt to

be the sons of Martin's brother William of Lariston.

The Ellots of Redheugh



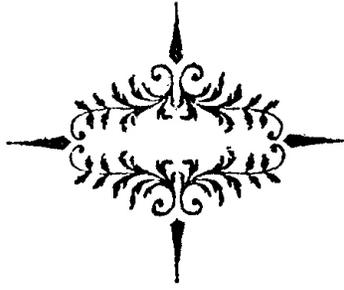
The Ellots of Horsleyhill



It is felt but needs some work that;

Robert of Redheugh has son; William of Larriston who has son; Gavin Elliot of Horsleyhill who has son; Andrew Elliot of Baillillie, his half and younger brother Gavin obtains Baillillie then Stobs. It is said that the Daniel Elliot family of Tullykelter is related to the family of Stobs, and this is the way it is felt to be.

Andrew or Dand of Braidley or Martin's grain has two sons, Young Dandie of Braidley. Robert (Clementis Hob), Clement Crosar adobts Dand of Braidley second, because he is died by 1563/1564 and dies early.



The Elliots of Horsleyhill

It is said that the Elliots of Horsleyhill trace their descent from William of Larriston (brother of Robert the 12th of Redheugh) who married the daughter and heiress of Robert Scott of Horsleyhill.¹ Certainly the family was settled in this part of lower Teviotdale by the time there was written evidence of this branch in 1551 and it seems probable that Gavin Elliot in Horsleyhill, who signed the 'auld' Band of Roxburgh on 24th March of that year, was the grandson of William of Larriston.²

Horsleyhill (the hill of the horse pasture) was the special name given to the **Western part of the barony of Hassendean**, the other parts being referred to simply as the 'East Mains' (now a part of Minto) and the 'Middle Mains' of **Hassendean**. **Although Gavin was at first only a tenant in Horsleyhill and was more important as the owner of Baillillie in Selkirkshire and Cavilling near Hawick, which he had purchased in 1551 (from Gilbert Kerr of Prymside),³ he was granted a charter, on Wadsett and Reversion, to both Horsleyhill and the Middle Mains of Hassendean on 19th July 1555 by Alexander Lord Home, the superior of the barony.⁴**

As we have seen in the history of Redheugh, the murder of David Scott of Hassendean in 1564 and the subsequent execution or banishment of several of **the leading Horsleyhill Elliots** was the immediate cause of the great feud between the Elliots and the Scotts, one of the bloodiest conflicts in the Borders and **one which involved the whole of the Elliot and Scott clans**. But the settlement of **an isolated family of Elliots in lower Teviotdale** appears to have caused trouble from the beginning. Even as early as about 1547 Gavin and his three sons, **Robert, William and Andrew**, had made Horsleyhill a synonym for lawlessness

Gavin Elliot of Horsleyhill, owned land of Baillillie in Shelkirk, and Cavilling near Hawick which he had purchased in 1551 (from Gilbert Kerr at Prymside), he was granted a charter, on Wadsett and Reversion, to both Horsleyhill and the Middle Mains of Hassendean on 19th July 1555 by Alexander Lord Home, the superior of the barony. Note; names Gilbert Kerr, and Alexander Home.

HORSLEYHILL

by murdering a certain Hugh Douglas.⁵ The circumstances of the murder are unknown. But the trouble probably arose from a dispute over land and, almost as soon as Gavin had received his charter, members of the family were themselves at odds. The disagreement arose over the lands of Newbigging in the Middle Mains of Hassendean between the children of Gavin's first wife (name unknown) and those of his second wife (a sister of MacDowell of Makerston) and is interesting chiefly by the way in which it was settled. The dispute was decided by arbitration, by what would now be called a 'court', consisting of Gilbert Kerr of Prymside, David Turnbull of Wauchope and William Elliot in Larriston with Robert of Redheugh as 'overman in case of variance'.⁶ That the final decision should rest with Robert of Redheugh indicates a recognition of his authority as Chief and the close affiliation of the Horsleyhill Elliots with the Clan.

Gavin was dead before the murder of David Scott in 1564 and the outbreak of the Scott-Ellot feud. He left issue six sons:— Robert, William, Andrew, David, Gavin and Archibald. Little is known of Archibald. He was involved in the murder of David Scott of Hassendean in 1564 but was discharged as a 'puer' (boy under sixteen) by the Privy Council.⁷ The only other record of him is as a witness to a sasine on 11th March 1596/97 when he was referred to as brother of Gavin Elliot of Stobs.⁸

I. ROBERT ELLOT, 2nd Laird of HORSLEYHILL, was, as we have seen, involved with his father and two of his brothers in the murder of Hugh Douglas in about 1547. He is chiefly notorious, however, as the instigator of the killing of David Scott of Hassendean in 1564, which precipitated the feud between the Scotts and the Elliots and for which he was tried and executed the same year.¹ He left issue two sons:—

(1) GAVIN ELLOT, 3rd Laird of HORSLEYHILL, described as 'grandson and heir to Gavin of Horsliehill', did not long survive after his father's execution, dying in December 1565.¹

(2) WILLIAM ELLOT, 4th Laird of HORSLEYHILL, was 19 years old when he was served heir to his brother Gavin on 19th July 1566.¹ On 6th November of that year he also received, as heir to Gavin, a Precept of Clare Constant of the Middle Mains of Hassendean and of Horsleyhill from Alexander Lord Home.² He immediately settled 'the 4 merk lands' of Horsleyhill on his wife, Margaret Turnbull.³ But it is probable that William found all

these lands heavily mortgaged for his father's forfeiture. On 23rd April 1569 he gave a charter of the lands to his uncle, William.⁴ He also persuaded his wife to renounce her right to Horsleyhill, for which she received 130 merks on 13th Feb. 1570/71.⁵ Young William then appears to have engaged in some sharp practice by selling the same lands twice over. Having already disposed of the Middle Mains of Hassendean and Horsleyhill to his uncle William, in 1572 he sold them again to his other uncle, Gavin. The elder William naturally took the matter to court and, on 5th March 1574/75, the Privy Council annulled Gavin's infestment and right to these lands.⁶ Finally, in July 1573 William sold Cavilling, which he had also inherited from his father and which he held from the superior, Douglas of Cavers, to his uncle William irredeemably.⁷ After the sale of his lands we hear no more of William until 20th March 1616 when he acknowledged the Redemption of the Reversion of the Middle Mains of Hassendean by Alexander Lord Home.⁸ (This Reversion had been granted by his grandfather, old Gavin of Horsleyhill, to Lord Home's father in 1555).⁹

2. William, 5th laird of Horsleyhill, of whom hereafter.
3. Andrew (alias Dan) was, as we have seen, involved in the murder of Hugh Douglas in about 1547. On 1st July 1551 his father settled on him the lands of Baillillie, though reserving the life-rent to himself.¹ Andrew was dead by February 1563/64.
4. David, a tenant in Cavilling, was first mentioned in 1564 in a case brought against him by John Turnbull of Hassendeanbank who accused him of having stolen 80 sheep. William Elliot of Horsleyhill, as guardian to his nephew Gavin who had inherited Cavilling, and William Douglas of Cavers, as the superior of these lands, were ordered to produce David to answer the complaint.¹ We do not know the result of the case but David was soon at odds with another of the Turnbells. In 1567, as tenant in the 6 merk lands of Chamberlain Newton, he was 'warned' (given notice) to remove from the farm by the owner, George Turnbull of 'Wowlie' (Wolfelee), a Burgess of Jedburgh.² David must have died soon afterwards since the actual Decree of Removal was made against his widow, Margaret Turnbull, on 6th March 1570/71.³
5. Gavin, a son of Gavin of Horsleyhill by his second wife, was known successively as 'of Baillillie,' 'of Horsleyhill' and 'of Stobs'. He came into the possession of Baillillie after the death of his brother, Andrew, in 1563/64 and

May G. Williamson *The Non-Celtic Place-Names of the Scottish Border Counties*

Unpublished PhD thesis, University of Edinburgh, 1942

- (k) MSc *cavelling*, a verbal noun from *cavill*, “to divide, share, assign by lot” (DOST, s.v.), is seen in a “lost” name **Cavilling* near Cavers: *Cauillyne*, 1368 LSMM; *Cavilling*, 1564 RPC, 1569 *ib*; *Kaveling*, 1573 RPC. The sense is “land which has been acquired by lot”, or, simply, “a share”.

Cavelling, a likely Nordic word, for parcel, **lot** ting, and allocation, in this case pretains to land.

Illustrations of the topography and antiquities of the shires of ..., Volume 4
edited by Joseph Robertson

160 THE SHIRES OF ABERDEEN AND BANFF.

William Comitis of Douglas
living in the barony of Cavers,
including, Yarlside, Cavillene,
Langside...

Carta Comitis de Marre. ¹ —(A.D. 1368.)

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel auditoris Thomas de Balliolo frater magnifici viri Domini Thome comitis de Marre salutem in Domino sempiternam . Nouerit vniuersitas vestra me ex certa et euidenti causa ac deliberato consilio et expreso consensu dicti Domini Comitis de Marre fratris mei . . . simpliciter resignasse . . . reuerendo domino meo Domino Willelmo comiti de Dowglas domino baronie de Cauerys tanquam domino meo capitali de dicta baronia / omnes terras meas et singulas ac tenementa integra de Yarlside . **Cauillyne** . Langside . Senglee . Scanehushope et Pencererys cum pertinenciis in dicta baronia infra vicecomitatum de Roxburghe me ex dono dicti dominj fratris mei Comitis de Marre hereditarie contingentes a me et heredibus meis imperpetuum . In cuius rei testimonium

Also Thomas de (of Balliolo, (likely Baillille).

www.interglot.com/dictionary/de/en/search?q=Kaveling&m=

Detailed Translations for *Kaveling* from German to English

Kaveling:

Kaveling  [die ~] **noun**

1. **die Kaveling**  (Partie )

▼ the allocation ; the lotting ; the parcel 

▣ allocation   [the ~] noun

▣ lotting   [the ~] noun

▣ parcel   [the ~] noun

Wadsett

DSL – DOST **Wedset(t, Wodset(t, Wadset(t, v.** Also: **wedsete, vedset, vodset, –sit.** P.t. **wedsett, wodset(t, vodset, wodset(t)ed.** P.p. **wedset(t, –sette, wedeset, vedset, wodset(t, vodsett, woodset, wadset(t, waidset.** [ME *wed-sette* (Manning), *wedde-sette* (c1440, north.); **WED** *n.* and **SET** *v.*] *tr.* To put in pledge (a possession, chiefly land), to pawn. Also *absol.* and *fig. pres.* Gif I ethir sel or wedsete ... ony of the forsaid landis; **1394** *Argyll Cart.* The man sall ioyis the borowage all his lyf tyme bot he may nocht wedsett na sell it; *Acts* I 28/2. It behufis hym or hyr thruch povertie thair borowage to sell or to wedset or to ferme lat; *Acts* I 43/2. We oblise ws ... that we ... sal nocht wedset, giff, sel na analy ... the said land; **1443–4** *Cart. S. Giles* 70. For the fader has the sone in his powar, and may sell him or wedsett him at his lyking quhen him nedis; *HAY* I 232/22. That he sal nocht analy, vedset, or put away the castell and chemis of Auchlek ... fra his sone; **1480** *Douglas Chart.* 112. The wardane ... had na power to wedsett nor analy na geir; **1541–2** *Grey Friars* II 39. All our gay garmentis ... We thame wedset, our bodyis to sustene; **1572** *Sat. P.* xxxii 54. *absol.* The perell ... that

Reversion

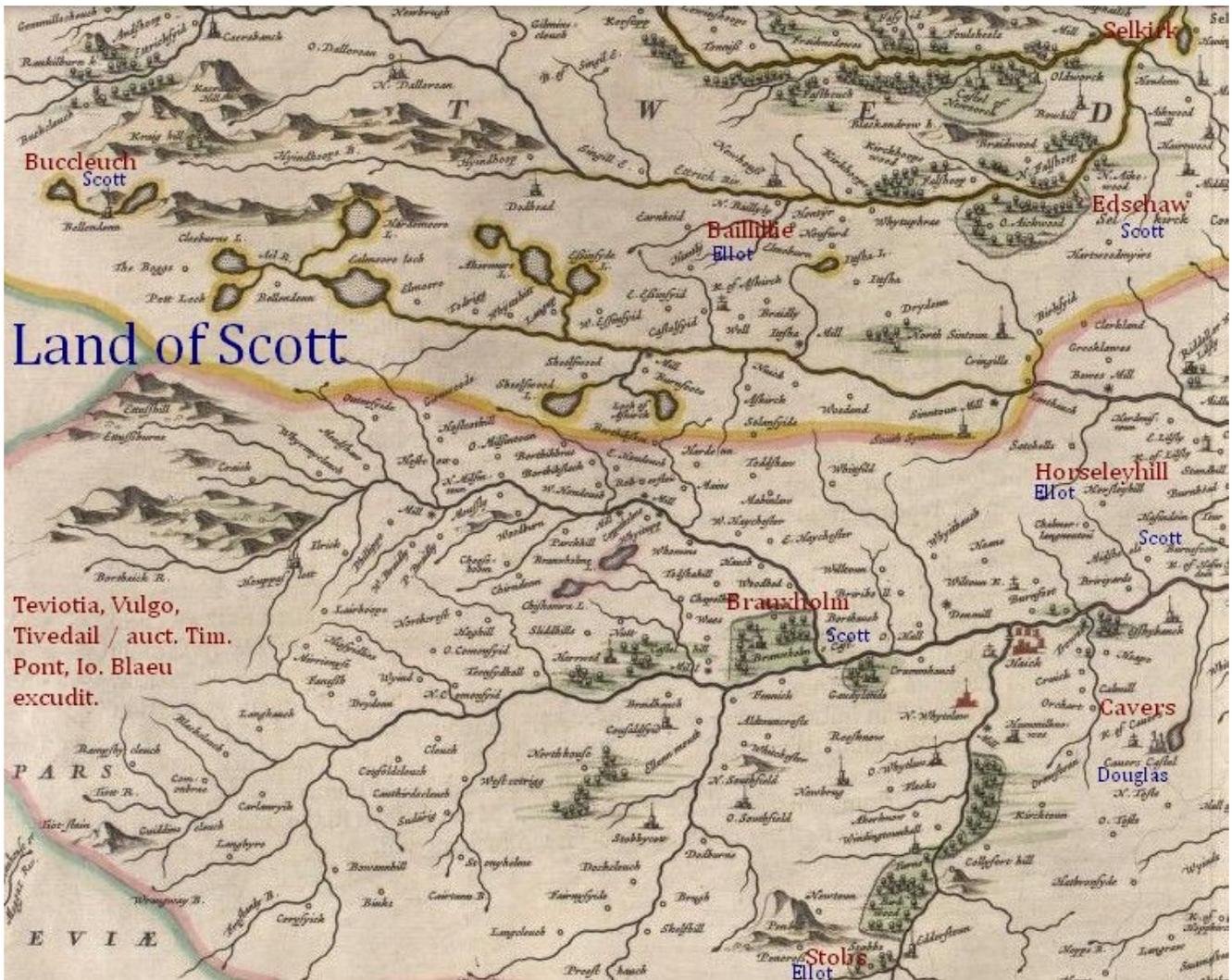
DSL – DOST **Reversio(u)n(e, –vertio(u)n(e, n.** Also: **ravers–, rewers–, reverc–** and **–iowne; (revertiatione).** [Late ME and e.m.E. *reursion* remains, remainder (c1440), in legal use (1442; also, in AN, a1300), OF *reversion, –cioun* (13th c. and 1304 in Larousse), L. *reversioŋ–*, f. p.p. stem of *revertere* **REVERT** *v.*] The right of a debtor who has borrowed money on security of land to redeem the land within a limited time by payment of a sum specified in the original contract or in a separate deed, as a *letter of reversion*; a statement of the conditions under which a right of reversion may be operable. **b.** A deed setting forth such conditions; a letter of reversion. Also ? *transf.* Under Canon Law 'the direct disposition in security of a sum lent, with a fixed rate of interest, being impossible, the alternative form of an annualrent secured upon land and a wadset were adopted ... The right of reversion was usually provided for in a separate deed by a mutual contract, ... the wadsetter undertook to grant a right of reversion.' *Encycl. Laws Scotl.* VII 573–4.

Baillillie

DSL – DOST *Baillerie*, *n.* Also: *bailleri*, *-arie*, *-irie*, *bayllery*, *baylerie*, *ballere*, *-ery*, *balry*. [f. **BAILLIE** after F. nouns in *-erie*: cf. **BAILZERY** and **BAILLIERY**.]

1. The district under the jurisdiction of a bailie. The schirefys & officeris of regalitez ilkane within thair bayllery sal do thair besines til arreste the personis; *Acts* I. 211/2. Within the princepale places of thair bailleriis; *ib.* 212/1. His place of Dunlop ... lyand within the ballery of Cunnyngname; 1522 *Acta Conc.* MS. XXXIII. 6. Land ... liand within the lordschip of Roberton, ballere of Cunyngnam, and schirefdom of Ayre; 1545 *Montgomery Mem.* 138. The toun and Mainis of Mertoun ... lyand within the ... baillarie of Lauderdaill; 1600 *Liber Dryburgh* 316. Within their houses, lands, bounds, or Bailleries; *SKENE Reg. Maj.* II. 161. Johne Stewart, ... baillie within the baillerie of Newabbay; 1640 *Kirkcudbright Min. Bk.* 73.

Wadsett, Reversion, and Baillillie, are community locations, but are felt to have names which deals with the administration of land in the Scottish language. Definitions in Scotland which go back before 1550.



For the Scots have erected houses “even upon the fronte,” which before they did not approach “by a large myle and more.” And they have erected “stronge tower houses,” planting a headsman of the clan therein, surrounded by the strength of his name, viz., against Tynehead, Martin Elliott has erected a strong tower hard by the March, “within this twenty or some odd yeares, strongly vawted, att the head of Liddell, with open ventes for traynes of powder.” Robert Elliott within these 12 yeares, has erected another called Laristone. John Elliott *alias* Jock Copshaw, in these few yeares, another called Blackstone lee. They take our good habitable grounds, and “chaise” us further into the land, making their entry easier. *Calendar of Border Papers* p204