

# Goranberry Gang and the Grayne of Martin

plus a hodge podge on Elwald/Ellot of the sixteenth century.

**DSL – DOST** Grain(e, Grane, *n.*<sup>2</sup> 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.

The Grayne of Martin;

Hobbe. The grayne of Martin Ellot of Bradley:—  
Gowan Ellot called the Clarke; Hobbe Ellot his  
brother; Arche Ellot his brother; Joke Ellot called  
Copshawe; John Ellot of Thornesope.; Will Ellot of  
the Steele; Dand Ellot of the Brandley; John Ellot  
of the same; Seme Ellot of Hardin. All theise  
**Border raids and reivers By Robert Borland pg171**

It should be noted that Dand Ellot of Braidley is in the grayne of Martin Ellot. Gawaine the Clarke was an bailee, legal administrator to Patrick Hepburn and felt to be the first laird of Stobs.

It should be noted no dates are used on above, but the surname Ellot was used from about 1535-1600, by the Robert line this would be between the Reformation and the Union of the Crowns.

Gowan (Gavin/Gawaine), Hobbe (Hob, Robert), Arche (Archibald, like Archibald Douglas) are brothers. Joke called Copshawe (Jok (John) of Copshaw Park), John of Thornesope (Thorlishope), Will of Steele (Steel), Dand of the Brandley (of Braidley), John of Braidley, Seme of Hardin (Simon of Harwick). These are people who fight for Martin, and all these are under the direction of Robert (Clan Chief) of Redheugh.

Sixteenth century Scottish Borders is a great entanglement and will take awhile to attempt to untangle. Hope people will not attempt to jump ahead. Above information is not dated so it will be difficult to put in the genealogical generations until sequencing with some dates are given.

Martin of Braidley; where is Braidley.



Braidley is just up the Hermitage Water from the Hermitage Castle.

In the map below, if someone is “of the hill” it is felt to be “Hermitage Hill” because it is a prominate feature on maps. This is given for future reference.



As you can see above Gorranberry is near Braidlie, the pin represents the location of the Brownie.

### ORIGIN OF THE BORDER CLANS.

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stood the **tower** of the Elliots of Gorranberry, whose importance in the clan may be measured by the circumstance of their having had a supernatural ally to themselves. The Brownie of Gorranberry still lives in tradition, and is said never to have failed the family in faithful service, till its last member had been gathered to his fathers. Disdaining no toil, however servile, doing many a busy night's work in silence under the harvest-moon, the Brownie's chief duty lay in averting by timely warning the approach of danger. Mute at all other times, his voice was then heard like the sighing of the autumn wind, rising into shrieks and passionate wails when dread passed into certainty of woe.<sup>1</sup>

Martin is the leader of the Gorranberry Gang, later referred to when a Robert of Redheugh (south of Hermitage Castle) lead the clan, became the grayne of Martin, under the direction of Robert, or what may be said one of the branches of the groups of men which fought for Robert of Redheugh.

The Brownie would be; The “Cowie of Goranberry”, which assisted the Elliot. It at one time was said that Martin lead the clan when Robert Elliot leader of the clan died at Flodden. Martin was felt to be the minor brother of this Robert Elliot, the above information giving the grayne of Martin when a Robert lead a clan would likely be at a later day, after a son of Robert could take over a clan.

# Battle of Flodden

Field From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle\\_of\\_Flodden\\_Field](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Flodden_Field)

## Casualties

Surrey's army lost 1,500 men killed.[1] There were various conflicting accounts of the Scottish loss. [George Buchanan](#) wrote in his *History of Scotland* (published in 1582) that, according to the lists that were compiled throughout the counties of Scotland, there were about 5,000 killed.[2] A contemporary French source, the *Gazette of the Battle of Flodden*, said that about 10,000 Scots were killed,[3] while a plaque on the monument to the 2nd Duke of Norfolk (as the Earl of Surrey became in 1514) at [Thetford](#) put the figure at 17,000.[2]

Notable men who died included:

# Robert Elwold (Elliott, leader of the Elliott Clan); died in battle with;

## James IV of Scotland

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From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*"James IV" redirects here. See also James IV of Majorca.*

**James IV** (17 March 1473 – 9 September 1513) was King of Scots from 11 June 1488 to his death. He is generally regarded as the most successful of the Stewart monarchs of Scotland, but his reign ended with the disastrous defeat at the Battle of Flodden Field, where he became the last monarch from Great Britain to be killed in battle.

## George Douglas, Master of Angus

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From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**George Douglas, Master of Angus** (1469 – 9 September 1513) was a Scottish Nobleman. The son of Archibald Douglas, 5th Earl of Angus and Elizabeth Boyd, daughter of Robert Boyd, 1st Lord Boyd, he was born at Tantallon Castle and died at the Battle of Flodden.



# Adam Hepburn, 2nd Earl of Bothwell

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From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Adam Hepburn, 2nd Earl of Bothwell** (died 9 September 1513) was a [Scottish nobleman](#), who succeeded his father [Patrick Hepburn, 1st Earl of Bothwell](#) in 1508. Prior to that, he was known by one of his territorial designations, **Adam Hepburn of Crag**, under which he drew up his Testament.

He married in 1511 (her first of four husbands) Agnes (died February, 1557), the illegitimate daughter of [James Stewart, 1st Earl of Buchan](#) by Margaret Murray. This Agnes Stewart was provided with Letters of Legitimacy, confirmed by Queen [Mary of Guise](#), on 31 October 1552, under the [Great Seal of Scotland](#).

Adam Hepburn and Agnes had one child: [Patrick](#).

The Earl of Bothwell was killed at the [Battle of Flodden](#), where he commanded the Scottish [reserve](#).

## George Hepburn

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From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**George Hepburn** (d. 1513 September 9) was the son of [Adam Hepburn](#) and brother to [Patrick Hepburn](#), the first *[Earl of Bothwell](#)*.

He was a churchman, and served firstly as postulate [Abbot of Arbroath](#), before becoming [Lord High Treasurer](#) of Scotland for a brief spell in 1509. Serving in that role only for a short time, he was consecrated as [Bishop of the Isles](#) in 1510 and was also Commendator of the Abbeys of Arbroath and Icolmkill.

He was killed at the [Battle of Flodden](#) in 1513, as was his brother [Adam](#) and his nephew, also [Adam](#), the second Earl of Bothwell.

It should be noted that Patrick Hepburn was owner of the Hermitage Castle, during a good part of the sixteenth century.

# Alexander Stewart (Archbishop of St Andrews)

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From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Alexander Stewart** (c. 1493 – 9 September 1513) was an **illegitimate** son of King **James IV of Scotland** and his mistress **Marion Boyd**. He was the eldest illegitimate child of King James IV of Scotland his mistress Marion Boyd. He was an elder brother of Catherine Stewart his only full sibling, a half brother to James Stewart, Margaret Stewart and Janet Stewart the other royal illegitimate children of James IV and his mistresses. He was an older half brother of **James V**.

[Contents](#) [\[show\]](#)

## Mother

[\[edit\]](#)

His mother was **Marion Boyd** daughter of Angus Boyd who was **Archibald Douglas, 5th Earl of Angus's** brother in - law through his second wife. Angus's influence over the young King may have been how Marion and James IV met and eventually had two children, Alexander born around 1493 and Catherine born around 1494.

**Had a difficult time figuring out why a Robert dies at Flodden. Puts James IV, plus Archibald Douglas 5<sup>th</sup> Earl of Angus who transferred land of the Hermitage to Patrick Hepburn 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Bothwell. Amongst the Elwald found Archibalds and on Patrick. Archibald moved to Bothwell. Also looking for a connection between the Robert line being educated at St Andrews. Also the approximate dates of Flodden.**

**Mark Elliott 8/5/2010**

So it would be said that Robert of Redheugh leader of the clan died at Flodden about 1513, then Martin a younger brother of this Robert would began leading the clan soon after.

It should also be noted land was past down through the Robert of Redheugh line, the others had to establish land another way. In 1520 the clan name would be Elwald, so the above grayne of Martin would be after 1535.

The said larde complains on said Will of Fidderton, Dande Elliott "Martins Dande," Will Elliott of Thorleshoppe "Renyon Will," Hobb Elliott of the Shawes, Hobb "Bohomes," Hobb "Bullie," for reaving 24 kye and oxen, 100 "yewes and wedders," and insight worth 30*l*. sterling, about 26 November 1588.

Alexander Hall of Wodhall and Thome Hedley of the Neatherhowses, complain upon Gawine Elliott of [ ], Hobbe Elliott larde of the Burneheades, Will Elliott of Fidderton, John Elliott of Bohomes, Arche Croser "Heuhead," "Quintins Arche" Croser, John Armstrong "John of the score," for reaving 30 kye and oxen, 6 horses and mears, about 2 July 1589.

William Robson and Mathew Thompson of Allerweshe, complain upon Arche and John Elliott sons to Martinge Elliott, Dande Elliott brother's son to said Martinge, John Croser, Clemy Nixson "the Clashe," Jenkene Nixson, for reaving 16 kye and oxen, 3 horses, insight worth 20*l*. sterling, and taking and ransoming said William Robson, "the first weike in Lent 1589."

Robert Frenche and Alexander Cragge of Whynatlie, &c. complain upon Robin Elliott of Reidhewghe, Martinge Elliott, and Arche and Hobb, Martin's sons, Will Elliott of the Steill younger (*elder?*) and Will Elliott of the same younger, for reaving 60 kye and oxen, 2 horses, insight worth 100*l*. sterling, and burning 5 houses and 2 "stakes" of coru, the last of September 1589.

Thomas Blenkesopp, Raiphe Walles, Georg Walles, Nicholas Tesdale,

Note the date 1589

"Martins Dande", is a Dande Elliot in the grayne (who fought with Martin) It states Arche, Hobb and John are sons of a Martin. Also lists a Robin Elliot (son of Rob which is son of Robert of Redheugh and has a son called young Robin all of Redheugh), shows a Will (William Jr and Sr) of Steel. Shows also a Gavin of "\_\_\_\_", William of Thorlishope, Hob of Schaws (south of the Hermitage, Schaws felt to be tenants on land of the Douglas of Cavers), Hob of "Bohomes". Dande is the newpew (brother's son) of Martin.

Hope the reader begins to get a hint of what I am dealing with for the border (1500)Elwalde/Elwald/Ellot or Elwood/Elliot (1600) during the sixteenth century.



of the Hermitage in 1563.<sup>1</sup> 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 Elliot 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 as usual, and in 1580 we find him fighting on the side of the Scotts of Buccleuch, in a fray which occurred between them and certain Liddesdale thieves, and in which Redheugh was wounded.<sup>2</sup> He died in 1590 or 1591, survived by his wife Marion or Marjorie Hamilton, and two sons, Robert and William, both under age.<sup>3</sup>

The inhabitants of the towne of Elsdon complaine against Martine Ellott, Roben Elliot, the lairde of Whitehaughe, George Armestronge and others in their company to the number of v<sup>c</sup> [*i. e.* five hundred] men for that they came to the said towne of Elsdon and did burne the towne and murdered xiiij men

Gives an idea that Martin is likely the uncle of Robin and brother to Rob of Redheugh. George Armstrong is the laird of Whitehaugh, south of Redheugh.

In 1580 we hear of Archie, Gib, and Dandie, sons of Martin's brother. STOBBS. Gawen Elliot of Stobbis is mentioned from 1584 to 1600. He married Jane Scott, and was dead in 1607, leaving three coheiresses —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.

It is felt this should read Archie, Gib (felt it should be Gavin) and Dandie, sons of Martin's brother. Though I have Archie, Gavin and Dandie as first cousins to Martin, sons of William of Lariston. It is felt that though been researching that the term of relation to Martin meant a cousin of uncle, a close relative but not a brother, and it may be a mix up in translation of the term placing Martin as an uncle. Could easily be mistaken, but things like this comes up an with a need to untangle.

It is felt there is a first William of Lariston, brother of the first Robert which received lands of Redheugh. Lariston and other land in the area, being the faithful squire of Archibald Douglas fifth earl of Angus. William and his sons would be tenants on the land of his brother Robert (Robert son Rob son Robin and son young Robin) of Redheugh. It is felt these sons of William moved on to land of Willaim Armstrong of Cavers Castle, as tenants. These land were part of Schaws, Braidley near Goranberry. These sons were known as the Gorenberry Gang, from the Thieves of Leven a group the included the Gorenberry Gang, when not of the direction or Robert who died at Flodden. When a younger Robert of Redheugh became chief of the clan, then they became the grayne of Martin a branch of the Robert of Redhuegh.

of the Hermitage in 1563.<sup>1</sup> 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

# Martin is Executed;

February 23, 1606[-7]. Berwick. The Earl of Dunbar to the Bishop of Carlisle and Sir W. Lawson. "Man purposeth and God determyneth." Hopes to be well enough to meet them on the 18<sup>th</sup> of March. Mangerton, Whithaugh, William Elliott, Andrew Armstrong,

**The manuscripts of the Earl of Westmorland,  
Captain Stewart, Lord ..., Volume 30 By Great Brit**

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HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

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and Martin Elliott, are executed for very odious and criminal causes, and fourteen others for stealths and other punishable causes.

LORD  
MUNCASTER'S  
MSS.

February 23 1606/7 Martin Elliot is executed.



of Cavers, sheriff of Roxburgh, at Jedworth, the said Robert was served heir to his said grandfather, who is stated to have died four years previously, vested in all the before mentioned lands in Liddesdale.

<sup>8</sup> 11th November, 1508—Robert Elwand of Redheuche was witness to a sasine at the Hermitage of Adam, second earl of Bothwell, on the death of Patrick, first earl.

15th May, 1510—A respite was granted to Robert Elwald of Redeheuch and others to come and go freely to the court for the space of three months.

In Hall's chronicle there is mention of a "Master Elliot," slain at Flodden. Mr Armstrong considers it probable that this was the chief of the clan, and their leader on this occasion. If this be so, and the last mentioned Robert of Redheuch was chief of the clan, then the "Robert Elwald of William Elwald of Laverokstanis his brother,"

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<sup>1</sup> *Vide* Armstrong's History of Liddesdale, &c., p. 144.

<sup>2</sup> Larriston Titles.

<sup>3</sup> History of Liddesdale, &c., p. 197.

Above the Robert of Redheuch is brother to William of Lariston, and is slain at Flodden.

Anthony Grenwell, Thomas Heroun and Lancelot Teesdalle complain upon Arche Elliott son to Martin, &c. for stealing 12 kye and oxen, and insight worth 6*l.* from Stealie, on 16 September 1588.

Percevell Thurlwall, Lancelot Robson and William Thurlwall complain upon Steven Sheill, John Sheill, Will Elliott of the Steill elder, Will Elliott the younger, Arche Nixon "Cowfowle," George Simpson, &c. for stealing 16 kye and oxen, spoiling 3 houses value 30*l.*, in January 1588.

John Armstrong complains upon said Will of the Steill, Martin's Arche, Martin's Dande, Hob the tayleer, Thome Armstrong "Smys Thome," &c. for stealing 6 kye and a bull, and insight 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, the first Satterdaye in Leute 1588."



— “red” Martin, of Hewghouse : raids by, 132, 229, 595 ; Martin, of the Hewghouse : assures for his branch (18th Dec. 1584), p. 170.

Martin of Hewghouse (near Thorlishope)

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.

Above it states that Martin of Braidley has sons Sym (Simon), Arche, and Hob (Robert, may be Williams son which fought for Martin (Martin's Hob)).

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2. Martin's Gibb Elliot, "a leader of that wicked race", was a reiver whose name crops up frequently in raid records. A man of some parts, he was brought up in the wars in Flanders and France, according to Eure, and on one occasion defended his own tower against a joint siege by old Scrope and John Forster.

**The Steel Bonnets: The Story of the Anglo-Scottish Border  
Reivers By George MacDonald Fraser p199**

Feel Martin's Gibb Elliot is the son of a Robert of Redhuegh which becomes the second laird of Stobb, and this is how the Redhuegh Stobb line starts. Gibb is referred to as Martin's Gibb because he is fighting for Martin, and is taking over the leadership of the grayne of Martin.

Need to clear something. When it is referred to as Martin's/Martin it is of the grayne of Martin, and likely a closed relative such as a first cousin or newphew. Another example; Clem's Hob is Clement Corsar's Robert Elliot not of the Robert of Redheugh line. This is a lot to sort.

of the Hermitage in 1563.<sup>1</sup> 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 Elliot 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 as usual, and in 1580 we find him fighting on the side of the Scotts of Buccleuch, in a fray which occurred between them and certain Liddesdale thieves, and in which Redheugh was wounded.<sup>2</sup> He died in 1590 or 1591, survived by his wife Marion or Marjorie Hamilton, and two sons, Robert and William, both under age.<sup>3</sup>

Some useful information regarding the family is supplied in a letter from Musgrave to Burleigh anent the Border riders, anno 1583,<sup>4</sup> in which he gives a list of "Ellottes of the head of Lyddall"—"Robin Elliot of the Reddhughe, chiefe of the Ellotes; Will Elliot of Harskarth, his brother; Gibbe Elliot, his brother; Arche Elliot, his brother; Hobbe Elliot of the Hewghus;" and others of the name.

Above it says Robin son of Rob and son of Robert who obtained land at Redheugh and has a brother name William of Lariston.

Robin has a border Will Elliot of Harsgarth, Gibbe Elliot (the tutor second laird of Stobbs) his brother, Arche his brother, and a Hobbe (Robert likely the son of Martin) of Heughhouse. It is felt that later in the sixteenth century the sons of Martin (Simon, Archibald and Robert (a Hob)) migrated to land around Thorlishope/Heughhouse which was in the hand of the Elwald/Ellot for many years.

William Robson and Mathew Thompson of Allerweshe, complain upon Arche and John Elliott sons to Martinge Elliott, Dande Elliott brother's son to said Martinge, John Croser, Clemy Nixson "the Clashe," Jenkene Nixson, for reaving 16 kye and oxen, 3 horses, insight worth 20l. sterling, and taking and ransoming said William Robson, "the first weike in Lent 1589."

The above also states a John Elliott as being a son of Martin Elliot.

He complain uppon Arche Elliott, elder Will of the  
 tt, Martins Gib "being Martins cossen," &c. for  
 horse and meares, insight of 3 houses worth 20l.

Martin's Gib is Martins cousin which would mean kinsman.

Found 1 DSL Entry  
 containing  
 "cousin" in the  
 Headword Form  
 Field

DOST 1. Cousin, *n*

**DSL – DOST** Cousin(e), Cowsin(e), Coosin(e), *n*. Also: *cousyn*, *coussin(e)*; *cou-*, *cowsein(e)*, *cous(s)en*, *cowsen*, *coos(s)en*; *cousune*.

[ME. *cousyn* (14th c.), e.m.E. *cousin*, *cousen*, *coosen*, OF. *cousin*. Cf. *cosin(e)* and *cusin(e)*.] A cousin or kinsman. (*a*)

Our dairrest cowsein and tutour; 1549 *Coll. Aberd. & B.* 113.

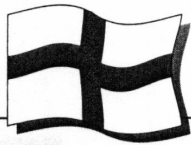
Gawaine the Clerk, his brothers Robert (Hobbe), Archibald (Arche). John of

**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 theise**

Copshaw (famous Jok of (Copshaw) Park allied with nearby Armstrongs)  
 John of Thorlishope (maybe a son of Martin). It is felt Andrew (Dand) and  
 John of Braidley are also brothers of Gawaine which would be sons of  
 William of Lariston brother to Robert which was the squire to Archibald  
 Douglas who obtained the land of Redheugh. These sons of William became  
 the Goranberry gang then became of Martin's grayne allied with a Robin  
 grandson of Robert of Redheugh.

# A Timeline of Border History Events

- |         |                               |   |
|---------|-------------------------------|---|
| 122-128 | <b>Hadrian's Wall</b>         | – First boundary drawn between southern and northern Britain, the edge of the Roman Empire, establishes the region as a frontier. |
| 1018    | <b>Battle of Carham</b>       | – Scots claim all land north of the Tweed.  |
| 1092    | <b>Carlisle Castle</b>        | – William Rufus incorporates Cumberland (formerly part of Strathclyde) into England.  |
| 1242    | <b>Hermitage Castle</b>       | – "The Strength of Liddesdale" is first mentioned as a fortress of Border warlords.   |
| 1249    | <b>Leges Marchiarum</b>       | – "Laws of the Marches" are established. Both sides of the Border divided into West, Middle and East Marches, each with a Warden. |
| 1286    | <b>Death of Alexander III</b> | – Edward I launches a series of brutal incursions into Scotland and plunges both countries into 300 years of warfare.             |
| 1314    | <b>Battle of Bannockburn</b>  | – Robert the Bruce defeats the English after which his victorious army systematically savages the English Marches.                |
| 1450    | <b>Debateable Land</b>        | – First named in a Truce Document.  |
| 1482    | <b>Berwick-upon-Tweed</b>     | – Becomes part of England after its capture by Richard III.   |



England

Sixteenth Century

Scotland



King Henry VIII

King Edward VI

Queen Jane

Queen Mary

Open hostilities between England and the Auld Alliance of Scotland and France recommence in 1513 with an English invasion of France and a Scottish invasion of England.

**Flodden Field**  
Howard, Earl of Surrey, defeats the Scots. King James IV and much of the nobility of Scotland are killed. This catastrophe for Scotland is followed by periods of uneasy truce through the 1520s, with occasional intervention by French troops and other foreign forces.

William, Lord Dacre, new Warden of the English West March moves against the Debateable Land – trying to apprehend Johnnie Armstrong and Sim the Laird.

Beginning of **Dissolution of Monasteries** in England. Catholic rebellion in northern England – the Pilgrimage of Grace is suppressed.

Henry decides on war against Scotland. Army crosses Border, burning and looting, but then retreats back to Berwick.

The '**Rough Wooing**' begins; an attempt to subdue the Scots. Leith destroyed. Edinburgh attacked and some 190 other towns torched.

Duke of Somerset invades Scotland in the East.

English propose to take control of the Debateable Land – Scots want it divided.

Debateable Land divided: marked by 'Scots' Dike'.

Queen Mary marries King Philip of Spain. England allies with Spain against France and hence is against Scotland.

English and Scottish forces unite to expel French from Scotland. England continues to fortify the Border; to be ready to provide support for Scotland if need be, but also to oppose the unruly Borderers.

Henry, Lord Scrope of Bolton, is appointed English Warden of West March.

1509

James IV invades England to support the French, under attack by Henry VIII.

1513

**The 'Ill Raid'**  
The English raid Scotland and in retaliation the Scots take much booty but are slowed by it and many are killed in ambush.

1525

Dunbar, Archbishop of Glasgow, famously curses all Reivers.

1528

James V assumes kingly power, decides to tackle the Reivers.

1530

James V, with a force probably in the region of 10 000 men, moves against the Reivers – most infamously against Johnnie Armstrong of Gilnockie.

1536

**Solway Moss**  
James retaliates against English attack and a Scottish force under Maxwell advances on Carlisle. Although the Scots have a much larger army – perhaps ten times as many men, they are thrown into disarray. Trapped against the River Esk and the Moss they are completely routed by Deputy Warden Thomas Wharton and his Cumbrian 'prickers'.

1542

**Ancrum Moor**

Destruction and terror continues in Scotland. Ralph Eure and English forces are defeated at Ancrum Moor.

1543

1544

1545

**Pinkie**

French support for Scotland growing. French take garrison of St. Andrew's. Scots defeated at Battle of Pinkie.

1550

Lord Maxwell, the Scottish Warden, lays waste the Debateable Land to discourage resistance.

1551

1552

French ambitions to take over Scotland.

1553

1554

1558

1560

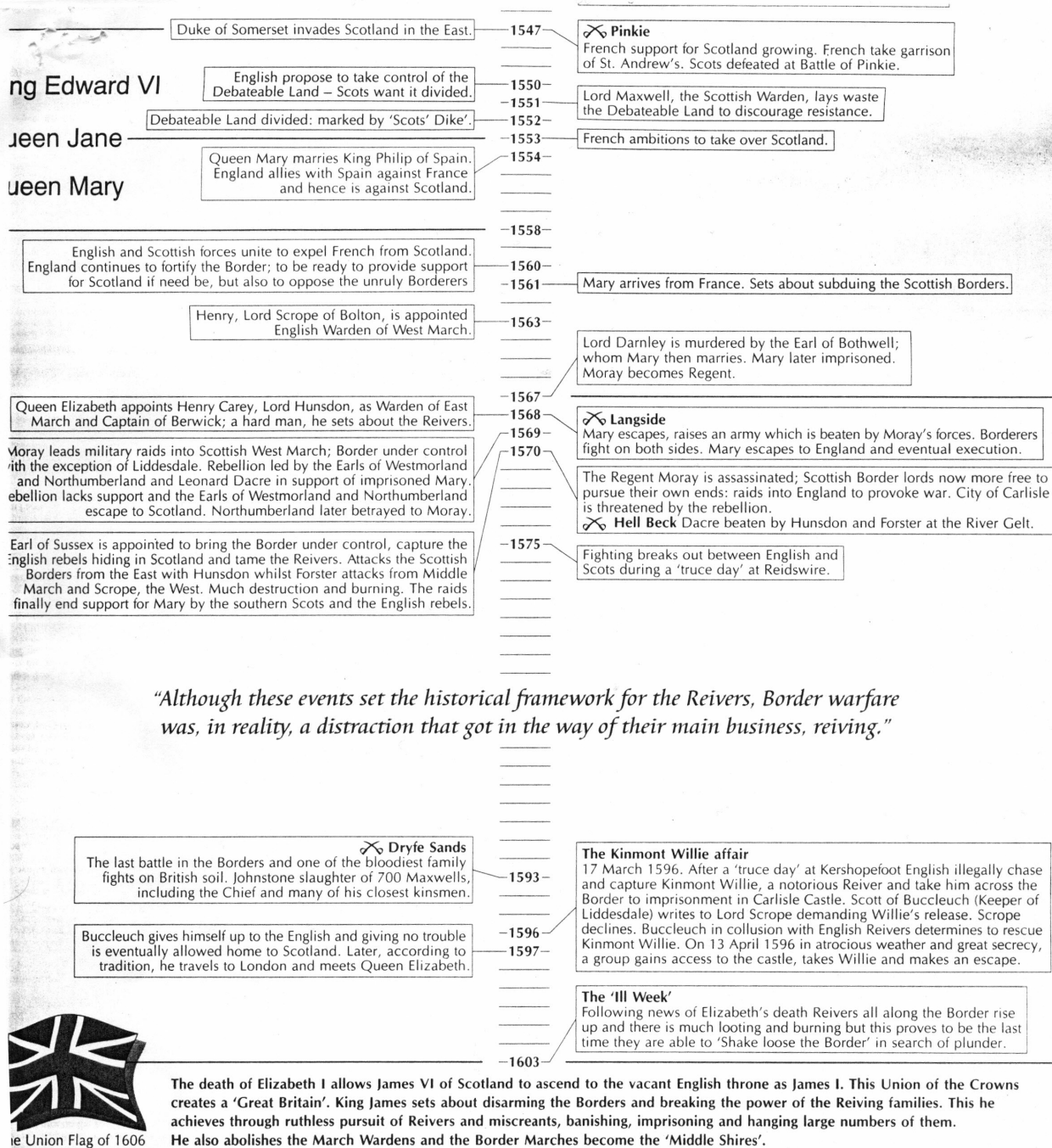
Mary arrives from France. Sets about subduing the Scottish Borders.

1561

Lord Darnley is murdered by the Earl of Bothwell; whom Mary then marries. Mary later imprisoned. Moray becomes Regent.

1563





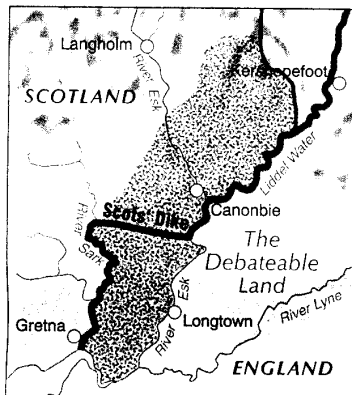
The Union Flag of 1606

Want to thank Linda for including the time line of sixteenth century Scotland.

Take note of Flodden, Scotland's alliance with France, Lord Darnley murdered by Earl of Bothwell owner of the land of the Hermitage. Kinmont Willie, and Scott (Sir Walter) of Buccleuch (Keeper of Liddesdale), then union of crowns.

# The Border Marches and Riding Surnames in the Sixteenth Century

Workir

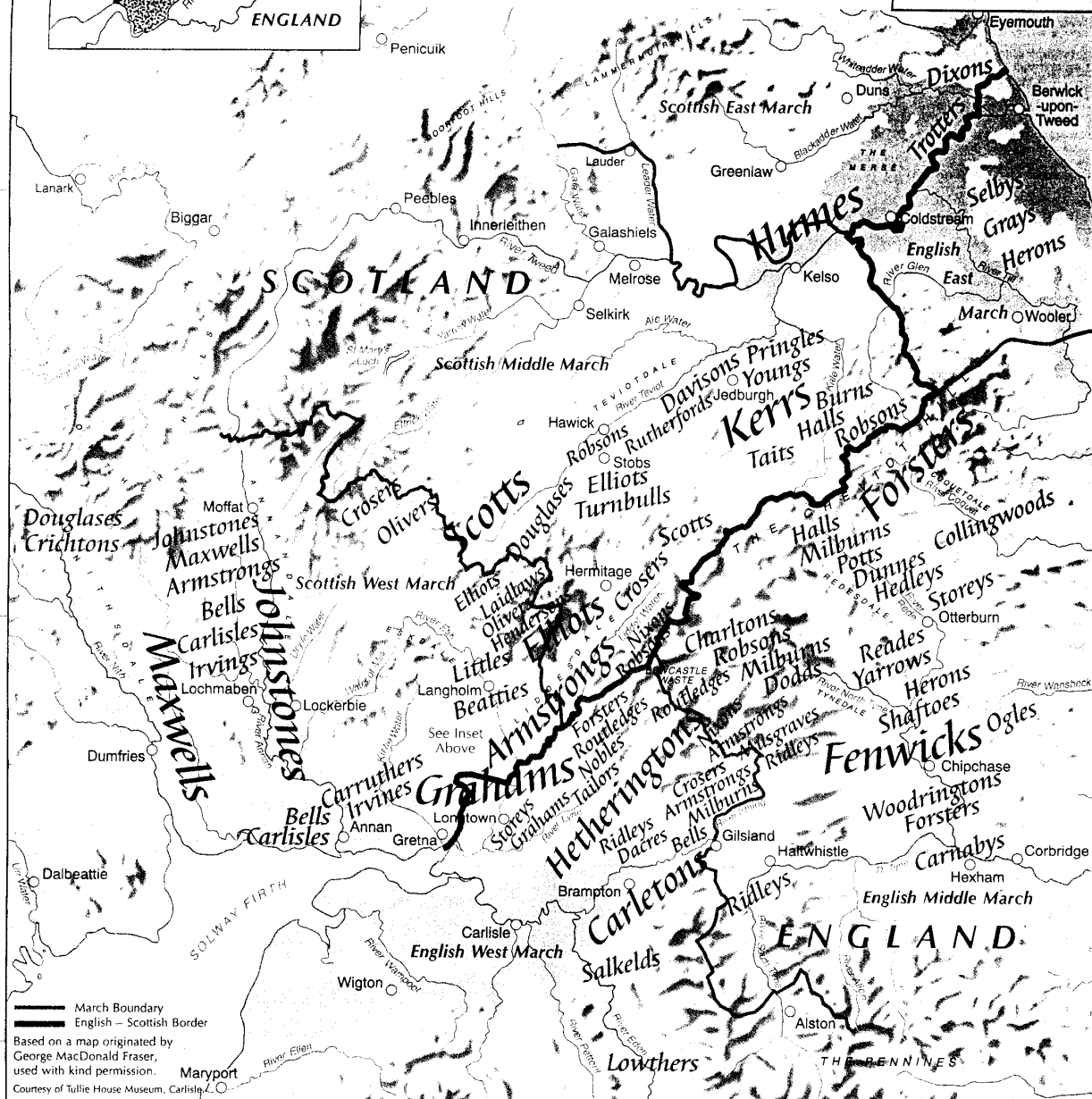


Border records of the sixteenth century show fairly clearly where the limits of the six marches ran, but there are some portions for which the evidence is conflicting or incomplete, particularly between the English Marches.

The Debateable Land (see inset left) was an area of disputed land. In 1552, with the French Ambassador arbitrating, the Border was finally agreed and marked with a trench and bank called, to this day, Scots' Dike.

Whitehaven

St Bees Head  
St Bees Sch  
St Be



Linda also supplied above map. Elliotts north, middle and south.

North found; Douglasses, Scotts, and Elliotts, around the Branhhold, Stobbs, and Cavers region.

Middle found; Crosers, and Elliotts, around Lariston, Steel, and Goranberry.

It should be noted that the name Clem (Clement), like Dandie (Andrew), Jok (John), Gib (Gilbert), and Hob (Robert) is sometimes felt to be Clem, and reference is made to Clements Hob, which would mean a Robert Elliot which fought for a Clement Crosers, the Crosers where like family to the Elliot.

South found; Armstrongs and Elliotts; Mangerton considered the location for the head of the Armstrong Clan, and notorious Jok of Park, in this case felt to be Copshaw Park across from Mangerton, and south of Redheugh, at about the location at the forge, where the waters of the Hermitage, and Liddle collide.

Look towards the western part of the map it is found Douglas, Irvine and Armstrongs.

### **Treasonably bringing in the Thieves of Leven, &c.**

Feb. 28, (*dies Sabbati*.)—HECTOR LAUDIR, brother of the Laird of Todrig, produced a Remission for treasonably bringing in of Willoc **Elwalde**, Rolland **Elwalde**, and five brethern of the Armstrangis, Traitors of Levyn, to the 'Herfchip' of Quhitmur: *Item*, for art and part of the Stouthreif of V<sup>xx</sup><sup>3</sup> cows and oxen, and the whole household goods from the Tenants of Quhitmur, at the same time: *Item*, for Treasonably bringing in the Forstaris and other Thieves of Levyn to the Pot-Loche of Selkirk, &c. &c.—Robert Scot, son of Walter of Edfchaw, became furetie to satisfy the parties.

<sup>1</sup> 'Unius tergoris corticati.'      <sup>2</sup> Ovium le 3owis.      <sup>3</sup> At the end of the proceedings of this Aire, there is the following entry: 'SUMMA totalis extractus Itineris, V<sup>c</sup>.iij<sup>xx</sup> xv lib. xviiiij s. iiij d. (L.575, 18s. 4d.)'      <sup>4</sup> In Adultery, 'tempore quo concubuit cum uxore ejus.' There are numerous entries to the same effect, both in the Criminal Records and in the Register of the *Privy Seal*, where Remissions frequently occur for this offence.      <sup>5</sup> Five score.

#### THE LANDS OF KIRKENNAN.

1464. 4th year of James III. At Aberdeen, 17th July.

The King has granted to William, Lord Monepenny and his heirs, the lands of Kirkennane and the barony of Torstra-chane, with its tenants and tenancies, in the lordship of Galloway and the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, which Lord Hammyltoune and Eufamia, Countess of Douglas, his wife, have resigned at the Monastery of Aberbrothok.

#### LANDS OF MABIE, &c.

1468. 8th year of James III. At Edinburgh, 18th June.

The King has confirmed the deed of William M'Culloch of Kirkmabrik [by which he sold and alienated to Robert Heris of Kirkpatrick Yrnegray, his heirs and assigns, the lands

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#### GLEANINGS OF OLD DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY. 141

of Doularg, Sanctbridesholme, the Crukis, half of the lands of Maby, Dalchene, and Cragvile, half of the lands of Machrewin, in the lordship of Galloway, the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, for a certain sum of money paid by hand, to be held by the said William from the King, one red rose to be paid to the King in name of white farm, upon the Bridge of Drumfres. Witnesses: Gilbert M'Culloch of Cardennes, Rolland Elwald, George of Wardelaw, Donald of Law, John Bell, public notary. At Kirkcudbright, 8th July, 1466].

#### THE BARONY OF CLOSEBURN.

1470. 11th year of James III. At Edinburgh, 15th October.



## Registrum secreti sigilli regum Scotorum By Scotland, Matthew Livingstone

A.D. 1516.]

440

[4 Jac. V.

castri de Hammiltoun contra autoritatem  
regiam, ac pro omnibus crimine et actione,  
etc. Per Signetum. xs. solut. v. 90.

merk mare na<sup>1</sup> is contenit in the said  
rentale, etc. Per Signaturam [*ut supra*].  
Gratis. v. 92.

**2827.** Apud Edinburgh, 31 Oct.

Preceptum Remissionis facte cum con-  
sensu gubernatoris JOHANNI LOGANE  
tanquam assistenti et participi cum  
Jacobo comite Aranie, etc., pro arte et  
parte proditorie convocationis et congre-  
gationis ligeorum regis, ordinando bellum  
apud castrum et villam de Glasgow  
adversus dictum gubernatorem personam  
regis et autoritatem representantem, et  
pro omni crimine, etc. Per Signetum.  
xs. solut. v. 92.

**2828.** At Edinburgh, 3 Nov.

Ane Lettre maid with consent of the  
governour to M. JAMES OGILVY,  
commendatour of Driburgh, his airis and  
assignis of the gift of the marriage of

**2830.** At Edinburgh, 8 Nov.

Ane Respitt maid with consent of the  
governour to WILLIAM ELWALD of  
Larestanis, William Elwald in M<sup>c</sup>Patrik,  
Robert Elwald in Deuly, **Rolland Elwald**  
in Thorleshop, Johne Elwald in Sandop,  
William Elwald in Heuchous, and  
generalie to all utheris thair kin and  
frendis of the clannis and surnames of  
Elwald in Bagget; and als to thir uther  
persouns underwritin, thair kynnismen,  
frendis and servandis for quham thai war  
bundin and hes deliverit plageis, that is to  
say,—James Forestare, Johne Forestare  
his sone, Johne Forestare his brother,  
William Forestare, Johne Forestare in  
Fowishelys, James Forestare, Alane Fores-  
tare, Sym Thomsoun, Nycholl Thomsoun,

In is felt that the Elwald, and the Irvine had a little bit of a foot hold in that area. The Irvine were felt to be connected to Aberdeen, Aberbrothok (Angus), like the Douglasses. It should be noted that the name Rolland Elwald is in a number of regions. It is not a name found in the the Robert line, but definitely with the given information would be of the Traitors/Thieves of Levan inclusive of the Armstrong, Douglas, and Elliot. Of course Forestare are the Fosters.

Though it is felt that there were Elwald in areas on the map. It is felt like there was a progression of Elliot with seeds in various locations, progressed in their growth north and East of Redheugh, then mainly to Ulster northern Ireland then onto America.

It is felt that most reveivers just wanted to raid for their substance in like such as food, those which could aline themselves with the winning monarchy seemed to survive on the land. The border reveirers were considered to be scabs on the land.

It is felt by looking at the map supplied by Linda, the Scottish Clan map, looking at the muster rolls of 1630 of Ulster, and individual can kind of knowing the name grouping on the borders can see which area of the border these clans came from to go to Ulster. If there is a lot of Armstrongs and Elliotts, along with Fosters it can be seen that, that group came for on the border.



About the name Andrew, it is felt that the name Andrew became Dandie, then Dand and then in Ulster Daniel. Though people today like to say Dandie is an alias of Andrew (St Andrew) it is felt that after the Reformation that Dandie, then Dand became the preferred names though it had been known as an alias of Andrew. Now people feel it should say the son of Dandie the Kow would be the Daniel of Redheugh which went to Ulster, and Dandie the Kow did have a son named Dandie in Braidley, but it is felt that he did not migrate on to Horsleyhill or Shelkirk like his father, but would he retreat back to Redheugh or would this Dand of Redheugh be a later break off of the line of Roberts which I would question the name of Dand it would likely be of Andrew to follow the pattern of the direct line. It is important to establish a time line on this to see if the migration and the generation intervals work along with the family attributes.

If any questions comments or additions please contact.

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