

The Pringles of East Teviotdale, 1425 – 1675.

by James Bruce Pringle (brother of Sir Murray Pringle of Stichill, 10th Bt).

Introduction

The Hoppingills originated from a place of the same name, five miles north of Stow (A7 between Galashiels and Edinburgh, Scotland). They held lands between the Gala and Leader waters and were longtime supporters of the Earls of Douglas. Members of the family were squires to each of the nine successive earls for the hundred years or so until the downfall of the last earl in 1455.

In the mid-15th century the estates of Pringle of that Ilk comprised Hoppingill, Glengelt, Kirktonhill and Muirhouse. The oldest cadets, the Hoppingill's of Smailholm, who contested the right to bear the name Hoppingill of that Ilk and subsequently the more influential, had the lands of Pilmuir and Blackchester (off Leader Water but nearer the town of Lauder) and the west half of the barony of Smailholm with other lands around Muirhouse.

At this time, the fortunes of the Pringles suffered two severe blows. First, Pringle of that Ilk died without leaving a son and heir. His heiress, Mariotte, took Glengelt, Kirktonhill and Muirhouse with her. Glengelt was given to Lord Borthwick in 1458 by the King, Mariotte's superior, as a casualty of marriage due from an unmarried heir of marriageable age or from a minor heir once he/she attained marriageable age. Kirktonhill passed to Mariotte's son, William Mowbray. Hoppingill was occupied by her mother until two-thirds was reclaimed in 1480 by Adam de Burnhouse, now Pringle of that Ilk. The remaining third was held by Lady Hoppingill as her terce until she died and then it passed to Adam. Secondly, George Hoppingill, Douglas squire since 1425 was appointed Master Ranger of the Tweed Ward of Ettrick Forest in 1456; but lost that position in 1461 for continuing to support the disgraced earl. He was replaced by Robert Hoppingill of Wrangholm and Smailholm.

[Alex. Pringle in 'The Records of the Pringles or Hoppingills of the Scottish Border' published in 1933, strongly rejected, on pages 29 to 31, the then prevailing and still current error that the Hoppingills were in some way descended from the Pyngle's of Whitsome (e.g. Roger Pyngle of Whitsome and Adam Pyngle of Aberdeen) as absurd. I have tried to correct this ongoing error with my namesake on his Clan Pringle website but with little success to date. The Hoppingills were all descended from the place or stead named Hoppingill]

David Hoppingill of Pilmuir and later of Smailholm and Galashiels was Ranger of the Tweed Ward. David formed an alliance with Ker of Cessford who was

appointed bailie of Jedburgh Forest by the Earl of Angus. The Pringle/Ker alliance continued throughout the 15th and 16th centuries.

This leads us to East Teviotdale; east of the line drawn from Kelso to Jedburgh and from there to the Scottish/English border. In particular, to Cessford (1467) and Clifton (1509).

Cessford Castle

The ruin of this castle, which in 1523 the English esteemed the third strongest place in Scotland, (letters and papers, Henry VIII), stands on high ground overlooking the valley of Kale Water about 6 miles NE. of Jedburgh.

A charter to Walter St Clair of the barony of Cessford in 1375-6 (Reg Magni Sig Reg Scot 1306-1424), makes no mention of a tower on the property, and a sasine of 1441 in favour of Christian Sinclair, spouse of the deceased Sir William of Cokburne, of her lands whatsoever of Cefurde, specifically mentions that it is "done in the town of Cefurde in a building of the same" (W Fraser).

The above entry suggests that the existing tower had not yet been built. Further, according to the Old Statistical Account of Scotland, Andrew Ker of Atonburn was granted a charter to Cessford in 1446. The second of that name, he was the first to be styled "of Cessford". And in a Letter of Reversion granted by him in 1453 to Sir Robert Colville of Oxnam (W Douglas 1925), he speaks of "my manr place of Cessward".

In [October]1467 a sasine is given at the gates of Cessford Castle, (Information from History Mss Comm. Roxburgh 17). The probability is, therefore, that the tower was built or rebuilt about the middle of the 15th century.

[The above was taken from Castle Duncan Forum – Cessford Castle].

George and Alexander (Sandy), Douglas Squires

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 (A.P. pages 92/93).

In January 1430 **George** performs a similar duty in the retour of Thomas of Fotheringham in the third part of the lands of Caverton (A.P. page 93).

On 2 November 1433 Archibald, Duke of Touraine and Earl of Douglas, issues letters from Edilbredshiels (Auldwark) granting lands in Sprouston to the Carthusian convent of the Charterhouse, Perth to which the witnesses were 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** (Sandy) Pringill, squires (A.P. page 93).

In April 1456 the Earl of Angus 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 (A.P. page 96).

David of Pilmuir and Smailholm

On 7th December 1457 at Jedburgh, George, Earl of Angus and 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 did not have a seal of his own present (Douglas Book Charter 431).

In 1471 at Borthwickshiels, **David** Pringill witnesses along with David Scott (Buccleuch) and William Scott the infetment therein of Walter, son and heir of Andrew Ker of Cessford (A.P. pages 97/98).

*[David had a number of sons. **James**, his heir, who first made the records in 1464. **William**, in Cessford and first of Craigleith, first mentioned in April 1467. **Alexander**, first of Trinlyknowe, witnessed a notarial instrument in Edinburgh with **William** in May 1468. **David**, **James** and **Adam** of St John's Chapel appeared together as witnesses in 1476].*

James son and heir of David of Smailholm

In 1466 **James** succeeded his father **David** as Ranger of the Tweed Ward.

In 1484 at Jedburgh **James** Hoppringill is on a jury that retoured James Douglas as heir to the lands of Drumlanrig in the barony of Hawick (The Scotts of Buccleuch).

Adam of that Ilk

In 1474 King James III granted to **Adam** Pringill de Burnhouse, "familiaris armiger suus" (Household Guards), the lands of Caverton, Rox. forfeited by Robert, Lord Boyd (G.S.).

[No other information is known about this gift from the King].

William in Cessford, Whitton and 1st of Craigleith; second surviving son of David, Ranger of the Tweed Ward [NOTE: JBP later realised that David was not Williams's father, Adam de Burnhouse was].

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 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 Cessford 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 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** Pringle [*very likely Alexander, first of Trinlyknowe*] 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 (A.P. page 129).

In 1478 **William** Hoppringill and Christian Sinclair are ordered to restore to Robert Allen 29 merks, the belt, the knife, the hat and the tippet (fur cape) taken from him; and for the contempcion done to the king by the said William in the striking and dinging of the said Robert, the said William ordered to enter his person in ward in the castle of Blackness, there to remain till freed by the king's highness (A.L.C. 16).

In 1484 John Rutherford, **William** Hoppringill and Ralph Ker act as bailies 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 (A.P. page 129).

On 3rd June 1486 **William's** (and **Alexander** his son) lease to Craigleith is renewed at the end of the existing lease made on 28 October 1483 (E.R. page 620).

In 1486 **William**, **Alexander** and others sat on the assize that retoured John, 4th Lord Maxwell in the barony of Maxwell, Rox. (A.P. page 129).

On 6th July 1488 **William** and **Alexander** renew their lease to Craigleith; plegio **James** [*of Smailholm*].

In 1489 **William** 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 (A.P. page 129).

In 1490 William Borthwick, Ralph Ker and **William** Hoppringill acknowledge receipt of Patrick, Earl of Bothwell's pay as Warden of the East and Middle Marches, probably as Depute Wardens.

[There are a number of documents in which William Hoppringill, constable of Cessford Castle, appears with Ralph Ker, brother of Walter Ker of Cessford].

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On 7th June 1490 **William** and **Alexander** renew their lease to Craigleith.

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, discharging the same (A.L.A. 149, 171, 180). In the same year, **William** Hoppringill of Cessford, and Thomas and William Ker resign their lands in Rachan, Glenhighden and Glenchoen, Peebleshire and the king granted a charter of them to Thomas Dikeson of Ormiston, giving one attendance in Parliament and at Justice Ayres (Great Seal).

In March 1492, **William** and **Alexander** renew their lease to Craigleith. Also in 1492 **William**, designated of Whittoun, received a charter of the lands of Hut. Rox.

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 [*Rutherford*] become sureties for satisfying the parties.

On 30 April 1499 **Robert** Pringill is associated with his grandfather in the lease to Craigleith. Also in 1499 **William** has a £10 fine for ploughing and sowing in Craigleith remitted (E.R.).

On 15th April 1501 **William** and **Robert** have a lease to Craigleith, plegio Camerario.

On 6th September 1501 the King conceded to Jasper Lauder, natural 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 (Great Seal) - see Alex Pringle p. 272.

On 21 March 1526-7 **Alexander** of Trowis [the Knowes], Robert of Newhall, George of Torwoodlee and others were summonsed to attend court to be held 5 April next at the tolbooth of Edinburgh (S.P.B. page 46 no. 20).

In 1531 a gift under the Privy Council was made to **Alexander** and **William**

Hoppringill of all goods movable and immovable that pertained to two persons at the horn for a slaughter (Register of the Privy Seal - P.S.).

On 8 October 1540 **Alexander** Hoppringill of Quhittoun (Whittoun) came to the principal mansion of 40 shilling [land]s of old extent [in] “neyther hoc” [nether haugh] lying in the lordship of Cauerton [Caverton] and sheriffdom of Roxburgh and there presented a precept of sasine with seal of white wax on red of Walter Ker lord of Sesfurd to James Hoppringill his bailie depute humbly requiring the precept to be executed and the said **James** brother german of the said **Alexander** received the said precept and handed it to me [Ninian Brydin] to read out make public and proclaim in the following tenor: Walter Ker of Sesfurd and superior of part of the lands of Caverton to Robert Thomsone, Robert Ker, **James** Hoppringill conjunctly and severally my bailies in that part specially constituted greetings for as much as it is clear to me that the deceased **Robert** Hoppringill father to **Alexander** Hoppringill died last vest and seised in the peace and faith of our lord king as of fee of all the lands called “nether hoc” with pertinent extending yearly to 40 shillings scots money of old extent lying within the lordship of Cauerton and sheriffdom of Roxburgh and that the said **Alexander** is lawful and nearest heir to the same deceased **Robert** his father and that he is of lawful age and that it is held of me by you in chief now we order you and command you to give sasine to the said Alexander or his rightful attorney without delay in tenor of his charters and evident, to which to do I commit to you my full power. In testimony of which my seal and sign manual is appended at Halidene 16 day of May 1539 before witnesses George Ker in Faudonsid, James Ker of Farnile, George Riddaill in Lyntobank, master Thomas Ker in Sonderlandhall, Walter Ker of Sesfurd. After which **James** Hoppringill bailie in that part gave sasine of all the said lands called “nether hoc” with pertinent and manor and mansion thereto by earth and stones to **Alexander** Hoppringill personally present and accepting in tenor of the precept, save the right of whomsoever. **Alexander** Hoppringill asked instrument done on the ground of the same near “le peill” before Robert Thomsone, Andrew Patersone, Thomas Patersone his son, John Fynlawe, Andrew Bennat (Ninian Brydin, Selkirk Protocol Books).

*[The above precept of sasine shows that **Alexander**, his father [**Robert**], grandfather [**Alexander**] and great-grandfather [**William**] had occupied Whittoun for the past 73 years and proves that **William** of Cessford, Whittoun and Craigleith were one and the same person. Also, A.P. (page 181) was incorrect in stating that **Robert** fell at Flodden. **Robert** and **Alexander** were mentioned together in 1526/7 and Robert appears in the list of parishioners of Stow in 1530].*

Robert had at least five sons; **Alexander** his heir, **George** (A.P. page 181), **William** (as above), **James** (as above) and **John** a witness to a sasine of lands of Wethirburne in Blakhauch on 13th July 1536 with **John** brother of **George** of Torwoodlee (Selkirk Protocol Books item 2, page 23).

I have not satisfactorily identified all **William's** sons.

The Tanlaw

Andrew (Dand) Pringill was a son of **William** Hoppringill of Cessford and Craigleith and succeeded as constable of Cessford Castle.

On 10 April 1510 a nortarial instrument of assedation is made by David Hoppringill in Tynnis in favour of his cousin William in Torwodle, of assedation under the Privy Seal to lands of Tynnes and the hamlet of Glengabir in Yarrow (T.W.).

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 October 1515, writes Dacre, "Mark Ker of Dolphinston, depute-warden of the Middle March, the Kers of Gateshaw and Graden, the young laird of Mow, **Dand** Pringill constable of Cessford Castle, and George Davidson of Fourmertdean, with 400 men came to Millfield, whence they sent 160 horsemen who sacked the town of Holborn ... (Henry VIII Letters and Papers – HL). In November 1515, the same party burnt the town of Hazelrig (HL).

In 1535, **George** (Pringill) was granted a charter of remission under the Privy Seal for taking part with the rebels of the King (James V).

In 1536 **George** Pringhill of the Tanlaw was present on the days of the Truce, as one of the six Scottish Jurymen at seven meetings held by the Wardens (HL).

On 23 August 1542 at Hadden Rig, George Douglas of Parkhead, natural son of Sir George, brother of the Earl of Angus was taken prisoner by **James** Hoppringill son of **George** of the Tanlaw. Afterwards the King wrote to the Bailie of Melrose Abbey granting the stead of Langlee to **James** (Liber de Melrose). [*Langlee is adjacent to Westhousebyres – see A.P. pages 153 and 155*].

In 1550 **George** Hoppringill of Tanlaw was on the assize that sat on the apprising by William Rutherford for £3,000 of the lands of Fairnington that belonged to Patrick, Earl of Bothwell (G.S.).

In 1551, Ker of Ferniehirst is charged to enter (**George**) Hoppringill of Tanlaw in ward in Edinburgh Castle for Disobeying the Warden of the Middle March (The Lord High Treasurer's Account).

In 1596, amongst the English bills for reifs given to the Border Commissioners

was one against **George** Pringle of Tanlaw (Border Papers).

William of Cessford & Craigleith
Dand of Tanlaw
George of Tanlaw
James son of George of Tanlaw
George of Tanlaw

Note: Langlee is north of the Gala, north east of Galashiels, adjacent to Westhousebryes.

The Tofts - William (descended from Hoppringill of Cessford)

In February 1511/12 **Thomas** Hoppringill, (page torn) in Torwodlie, **William** Hoppringill in (page torn) chaplain, **Roger** Hoppringill [*of Trinlyknowe*] were witnesses to an instrument drawn up by William Ker heir to the deceased Ralph Ker of Yair (Selkirk Protocol Book pages 2/3, no. 8).

[In 1490 William Borthwick, Ralph Ker and William Hoppringill acknowledged receipt of Patrick, Earl of Bothwell's pay as Warden of the East and Middle Marches, probably as Depute Wardens (A.P. pages 129/130). Craiglatch and Trynlyknowe are adjacent landholdings separated from Torwoodlee by Whytbank.

On 7 December 1517 **William** Hoppringill witnessed George Ker of Linton affixing the seal of master George Ker of Auldroxburgh to a letter of assedation (S.P.B. page 6 no.30).

On 19th June 1518 **William** Hoppringill was a witness to a document, subscribed by Margaret, Queen of Scots, discharging master George Ker of a sum of money (S.P.B. page 5, no. 23).

In the same month and year **William** Hoppringill was witness to a document drawn up by master Thomas Ker (S.P.B. page 6 no. 27).

On 19th May 1520 **John** Hoppringill of Galloschelis and **William** Hoppringill of Tofts witness a letter of assedation drawn up by Andrew Ker of Primsydloucht relating to the relict of the deceased Ralph Ker his father (S.P.B. pages 7/8 no.35).

On 26th January 1522 **William** Hoppringill witnessed a dispensation to marriage granted to George Scot and Margaret Trumbill (S.P.B. page 9 no.42)

On 20 January 1526-27 **William** witnessed a lease to John Best of a tenement within Selkirk paying rent to William Ker (S.P.B. page 45 no 16).

William of the Tofts was twice on the jury in 1536 and also tendered a bill for 52 “hold sheep”, which was delivered for.

In 1537 **William** tendered another bill against five Englishmen named Store, which was quit by them.

In 1605 **Andrew (Dand)** Pringill son of the late **John** in the Tofts gets from **George** Pringle of Torwoodlee a charter of 3-merk lands of his quarter of Clifton (occupied by **John** Pringill, called Guantlet), 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 Tofts, his great grandfather, in 50s lands in the eastern quarter of Clifton, and on his death is succeeded in 1619 by his son **John**.

William of Cessford
Alexander or brother
William
John
Andrew (Dand)
John
John

Alexander (Sandy) Fernacres, Northumberland

In 1536 **Sandy** Pringhill tendered a bill for 52 sheep, which was delivered; while an English bill is referred to the quittance of **Curste Sande** Pringhell (H.L.).

*[Alexander Pringle states on page 156 that Sandy was a son of William Hoppringill, first of Torwoodlee; but William did not have a son named Alexander. **Sandy** was a grandson of **William** Hoppringill, first of Craigleith, Cessford and Whittoun].*

On 27 July 1543 Lord Parr, the English Warden reported that 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 [John]** a Pringill who took Parson Ogle at the battle of Hadden Rig.

On 31 July 1543 Parr reported 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 10 August 1543 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 by malice and Pringle had favoured divers of the King's subject as Parson Ogle had declared they and all the rest save two or three must be saved. The rest are to be dismissed, Mow and Pringill and ten of the best 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.

Hounam

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; suety himself and **David** Hoppringill of Tynnes.

In 1544 **Dand (Andrew)** Hoppringill was delivered to the English Warden as Pledge for his Surname along with 39 Pledges for the other Surnames of East Teviotdale.

[In Alexander Pringle's Records of the Pringles (A.P. p. 150) he states that Dand (Andrew) Hoppringill was a son of George of Torwoodlee and Clifton. However, George is not shown by Alexander Pringle (p.210) to have had a son named Andrew. Dand is probably the same Dand, as Dand, constable of Cessford Castle in 1515].

In 1576 **James** Hoppringill of Hounam and his son **Dand** appear in the list of "Assured Scots".

In 1577 **James** Hoppringill in Hounam, **Dand** his son, **Watt** Hoppringill in Clegtoun, **Thomas** his brother in Halden are summoned "to answer sic thingis as salbe inquirt of thame".

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 in Hounam to flit.

In 1596 **Thomas** Hoppringill in Hounam is mentioned and in the same year **Dand** is raided by the English.

In 1597 **Dand**, younger, was Pledge for the Surname in York Castle.

In 1605 **Dand**, then senior , of Hounam, great grandson of **George** second of Torwoodlee, was granted by George 4th thereof, 5½ merk lands there occupied of his quarter of Clifton, and other 5½ merk lands there occupied by him; both lands he resigned in 1623, with consent of his wife Christina Davidson and eldest son Andrew, to **Mark** Pringill, first of Clifton (G.S.).

In 1607 **Alexander, Dand**, called little Dand, and **David** Pringill of 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 a 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).

William of Torwoodlee and Clifton, son of James of Smailholm

In October 1508 at Edinburgh, James Henrison, burgess, Clerk of Justiciary, granted "for singular love towards **David** Hoppringill in Tynnes" **William** a charter of his lands in Clifton extending to one fourth part of the lands and barony thereof, to be held of the King.

William was killed at the battle of Flodden in 1513.

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 son **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 Kings hands by reason of ward (Register of the Privy Council - P.C.).

[From the above, it seems that George, William's son and heir, was a minor and therefore Robert, parson of Morham, and Alexander could not possibly be his brothers. In all likelihood they were his tutors (probably his uncles)].

*[Alexander Pringle, on page 33, states that James Hoppringill of Tynnes is a son of Alexander of that ilk. However, the Selkirk Protocol Books (item 89, page 70) relates to the testament made by David Hoppringill in Galloschellis and lord of the lands of Smailham Crag, in which his relict and executor, Margaret Lundy, asked instrument on 17 July 1529 before **Elizabeth** Hoppringill, Lady Polvort [Polwarth], **master Robert** Hoppringill rector of Morham, **James** Hoppringill of Tynnes brother german of same. This Elizabeth is a daughter of James of Smailholm, who married David Home of Wedderburn. It seems that the three were brothers and sister of **David** of Galloschellis.]*

In 1518 a gift of the ward and nonentities 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 (Register of the Privy Seal - P.S.). [The king would make such gifts to the dependants of those killed at Flodden but there is some doubt that the John and William, the beneficiaries, were George's sons, as they were still minors. Also, since Flodden Scotland and its borders was in disarray. It is possible that these two were grandsons of William of Cessford].

In May 1526 a letter of pardon listing 148 persons is issued under the Privy Seal naming nine Hoppringills including **George** and his brothers **James** and **David**.

On 19 April 1532 a notarial ratification by **George**, son and heir to **William** of Torwodlie was made between **George** and **James**, **David**, **Robert**, and **William**, his brothers for themselves and for **Thomas**, **John** and **Margaret**, also their brothers and sister (seven brothers and sister). Witness with others was master Robert (of Morham, his uncle). *[As you see, there is no mention of Alexander. Alexander Pringle in his book, states that Sandy (Alexander) Pringle was a son of William, first of Torwoodlee, but this cannot be].*

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.

In 1540 the King confirmed **George** and Margaret Crichton, his spouse, in the said £10 land (G.S., 1623) – *[it is not clear whether this was an additional £10 land (old extent) or the original his father, William, had received in 1508].*

On 9 May 1556 a dispensation for marriage was given to **Thomas** Hoppringill of that ilk and **Isabella** Hoppringill of Torwoodlee notwithstanding that they were in the fourth degree of consanguinity (third cousins). [*Who was the common ancestor? Once again it goes back to David of Pilmuir's generation, as shown below*]:

	Thomas/Archibald		David
1.	Adam	1.	James
2.	Alexander	2.	William
3.	John	3.	George
4.	Thomas	4.	Isabella

Westerhousebyres, William son of George 1st of Torwoodlee

The battle of Pinkie was fought on 10th September 1547, 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 Westerhousebryes. To repay them the 100 angels they had advanced to pay for his ransom.

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.

In 1570, **William** acts as bailie at the sasine of **John** Hoppringill of Smailholm in part of Mellerstain.

In 1572 **William** 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 [see Pentcailand], brother of the late **George** of Torwoodlee [Alexander Pringle confuses this Robert with **Robert**, rector of Morham – Torwoodlee's uncle].

In 1610 Pringill, son of the late **William** of Westhousebyres, gets a gift of the nonentry, mails and duties of the 4th part of Clifton that pertained to **William** Pringle 1st 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).

The Bents, Clifton - John son of George 1st of Torwoodlee

In 1537 **John** Pringell of Clifton was a juryman once and also tendered a bill that was respited.

In May 1538 Ninian Glendinning sold to **John** (Torwoodlee's brother) the 50s land of the £10 land (old extent) of Clifton, as occupied by him.

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.

On 20 and 21 November 1576 at Jedburgh, **John** of the Bents and his son **David**, subscribe, along with 27 others of the surnames of Teviotdale to Bond of man-rent to serve and obey Archibald, 7th Earl of Angus, and their feudal Lord. The other five Hoppringills were: **Walter** in Clifton and his son **David**, **James** in Hounam and his son **David** and **David** in Linton. The others included 6 Youngs, 6 Taits, 5 Davidsons, 4 Burns and 1 Dalgliesh.

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 December 1625, William Ker of Linton and his son Andrew acknowledge the receipt from **Robert** Pringill of Baitingbus (later 1st of Stichel) of 2500 merks in gold and silver, which they promise to repay before Whitsuntide next, and to infeft him in certain lands in Clifton; done in the office of Robert Pringill W.S. Edinburgh (S. Rox).

[The above clearly shows that Robert of Stichel and Robert of Fountainhal W.S. were two quite separate people].

In 1629 the king granted to **James** Pringill of Clifton, called the 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-merk 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** Pringill, 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.).

In 1683 the said **Robert** Pringill in his Will left the said **James** and his wife a certain pension and victuals for life.

Howden, Parish of Maxwell

In 1549 Pringill 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 tiend sheaves of Howden for the years indicated.

James Pringill of Howden, in the parish of Maxwell, a son of **William** of the Tofts, who married Barbara, daughter of Andrew Haliburton appears in the records at this time (A.P. p 141).

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.

Other Pringill's

In May 1538 English officials on the Borders reported that a company was ready to ship to France to bring home the Queen; six score of them from Teviotdale and the Merse. Another official reported that he had met with Lord Maxwell who said that he and the Master of Kilmaurs with 300 of the best were going to France to bring home the Queen and **James** Pringill, the King's servant, told him that he and twenty Pringills must go (H.L.) - see Buckholm.

*[The Protocol Book of John Brydin 1526-1536 – On 17 July 1529 **David** Hoppringill in Galloschellis and lord of the lands of Smailham Crag, made his testament and made his executors, Margaret Lundy his spouse and **James** Hoppringill his first born son, procreated with the lady Margaret, and the said David Hoppringill appoints as advisors his superiors, master Andrew Dure lord abbot of Melrose and master Andrew Houme rector of the church in Lauder in all and singular causes affecting or seeking to affect these executors and the said*

*David ... of his own free will leaves all his moveable goods, grain, utensils and household (goods) to his four daughters viz. **Agnes, Christian, Janet and Margaret** Hoppringill on his decease to be shared between (amongst) them. **Margaret** asked instrument before witnesses **Elizabeth** Hoppringill lady of Polvort (Polworth), master **Robert** Hoppringill rector of Morham, **James** Hoppringill of Tynnes brother-german of the same; and others]. This newly found document refutes Alexander Pringle's statement on page 33 of his book that James was a son of Alexander of that ilk.*

On 3 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.).

In May 1544 war between the two countries broke out afresh. The Earl of Hertford took Edinburgh, except the castle, burned the city, Holyrood and the country round about and retreated by the east coast, burning Haddington, Dunbar and other places on the way.

On 12 June 1544 Hertford reported that he had burned Jedburgh and its Abbey killing 160 and taking 500 horse loads of spoil. When they reached Kirk Yetholm they saw a number of English villages afire, whereupon Sir Ralph Eure with 500 men rode in haste towards the fires, on sight of them the Scots fled (H.L.). The Captain of Norham took 78 prisoners including **William** and **Alexander** Pringill and the laird of Cornhill and **John** Pringill (Hamilton Papers).

In July 1544 the English burned 13 steadings on the Kale and took prisoners, cattle, sheep and horses.

On 29 October 1544 Sir Ralph Eure, English Warden of the East Ward, received the hostages of 39 Teviotdale lairds who had agreed to serve the King of England, viz., the Kers of Fernihirst, Linton, Gateshaw and Corbet, 4 Rutherfords, **John** Hoppringill of Clifton, **Dand** Hoppringill, **Jok** Hoppringill of Clifton, 2 Turnbills, 5 Youngs, 4 Davidsons, 3 Burns and 12 others. Pledges for 10 other persons, including **George** Hoppringill of Torwoodlee were also received. The pledge for the Hoppringills was **Dand** Hoppringill and for George, **George** Hoppringill. On 25 February 1545 Eure calls in the pledges especially George Pringill's (H.L.).

In February 1545 The English army of 5000 men and 600 of the "Assured Scots" advanced but on 27 February they were defeated at the battle of Ancrum Moor. **David** Hoppringill of Slegden was captured by the Captain of Bamborough Castle.

Cardinal Beaton was murdered in May 1546 and Henry VIII died in January 1547. The Scots army was destroyed at the battle of Pinkie on 10 September 1547. Many of the Scottish lairds including **George** Pringill of Torwoodlee took an

oath of fealty to Edward VI.

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 any defence they have.

The war between the two countries became ferocious but the tide turned in Scotland's favour. Following the peace treaty between England and France in 1549 the English, after eight year's of war, withdrew entirely from Scotland in April 1550.

In May 1550 the Regent being in Teviotdale takes a Tait, a Middlemas, a Burn, a Davidson, a Young, a Pyle, a Hall and **William** Hoppringill, as Pledges (T.A.).

In 1558 the Borders went from bad to worse, the Queen made repeated calls to arms. On 21 September a messenger came with letters charging the hail surnames of the Hoppringills and Scotts to be in Melrose on the 24th inst. for resisting our auld enemies in England (T.A.).

In January 1559 a messenger was sent from Edinburgh charging all inhabitants of Teviotdale and the Merse who took English prisoners or standards on 23rd inst. to bring them to the Queen; when **William** Hoppringill by her special command for winning a standard was given £6 (T.A.).

In June 1565 Walter Ker of Cessford, Warden of the Middle March, complained that certain barons and lairds including the Hoppringills of Clifton had failed to enter their men and tenants fyled of bills.

In November 1576 **John** of the Bents, his son **David, Walter** in Clifton, his son **David, James** in Hounam, his son **David** and **David** in Linton subscribe to a Bond to serve and obey the Earl of Angus, their feudal lord. [*Torwoodlee was tenant in chief and his feudal lord was the King so the above must have held lands as tenants of the Earl of Angus*].

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 Taits, who are estimated to be 3000 men.

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 8 April 1588, 25 landlords and masters on the Borders were charged to appear personally before the King and Council at Jedburgh on 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 Commission at Berwick in February 1589 included among those in Teviotdale were **Dand (Andrew)** of Hounam and his son **Wat (Walter)**, 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 December 1592 **William** Hoppringill, brother of **David** of Hounam, finds caution in £40 not to intercommune with the Earl of Bothwell, and to answer for his past actions with him on eight days notice (P.C.).

In July 1596 Sir Robert Carey, writing from Berwick to Lord Burghley mentions **Dand** Pringle of Hounam and **Jock (John)** Pringle.

In 1596, a roll of wrongs by Sir Robert Ker, Scottish Warden, included **Robert** Pringle of Hadden, son of **Thomas** in Hounam, slain in plain daylight, following his own goods on Scottish ground; also five score ewes stolen from **Dand** Pringle of Hounam and **James** Pringle in Clifton (B.P.).

Late in 1596 Commissioners were appointed to meet in Carlisle to determine all wrongs committed since their last meeting in Berwick. Bills for small lots were fyled on **Dand** and **David** Pringle of Hounam and **George** Pringle of Tanlaw.

On 22 June 1598 Robert Redhead, Keeper of York Castle, certifies that he has received the 13 Scottish pledges including **Dand** Pringle of Hounam (B.P.). It is not known how long Dand remained a prisoner.

*[Contrary to what Alexander Pringle says in his Records of the Pringles (p.150), **William** 1st of Torwoodlee had seven sons viz. **George** (Torwoodlee), **James** (unknown), **David** (Slegden), **Robert** (Fountainhall), **William** (Westhousebyres) **Thomas** (unknown) and **John** (the Bents)].*

*[**Andrew** (Dand) of Tanlaw and **Alexander** (Sandy) of Fernacres were descendents of **William** 1st of Craigleith not **William** 1st of Torwoodlee].*

Sharpitlaw, Kelso

Robert Hoppringill, son of **David** of Hounam, first of Sharpitlaw, became tenant of the 7-merk lands about 1573. He succeeded his uncle **William** to the kirklands

in Eckfurd, acquired by **William's** brother **James** in 1590 (see Hounam). **Robert** died in 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.).

In 1609 **George** was confirmed in Sharpitlaw and the anna in the Tweed. In 1623 he got sasine of the kirklands of Eckfurd, the witnesses being **Mark** Pringill in Sprouston (first of Clifton and Haining) and **Robert** in Caverton (Newhall).

George was succeeded by his son **Robert**, who appears as laird in 1635. In 1640 he was retoured heir of his father in the Eckfurd kirklands. In 1664 on a precept of 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 in Kelso (see Nenthorn).

Nenthorn, Kelso

Walter Hoppringill, apparently from Hounam, is mentioned as being in Nenthorn in 1573 and 1582.

Alexander Pringle in Nenthorn mill and his brother **John** are recorded in 1609 and his son **Walter** appears in 1619. In 1621, his son **Andrew** is apprenticed to **David** Pringill, surgeon in Edinburgh.

Kelso

Clifton and Haining

In 1605 **John** Hoppringill heir of the late **John** in Clifton, his grandfather, is granted by **George** Pringill in Torwoodlee a charter of a 50s land of his quarter of Clifton, as occupied by him. 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 May 1623 **Mark** Pringill in Sprouston with **Robert** in Caverton witness **George** Pringill of Sharpitlaw's sasine in the kirklands of Eckfurd. In June of the same year **Mark** Pringill witnessed **Dand** Pringill's sasine in the £3 lands in the east part of Clifton (S.E.).

On 23 July 1623, as servitor of Robert, Earl of Roxburgh, **Mark** Pringill is

confirmed in the 11-merk land on the east side of Clifton resigned to him by **Dand** Pringill of Hounam and his eldest son **Dand**; also the £5 lands in the barony of Clifton is resigned to him by **John** Pringill portioner of Clifton (G.S. - see Tofts and Bents).