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To Sir Leonard W Poyne Bt
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See page 2

The Spirit of Tweed.

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
TWEEDIE, OR TWEEDY,
FAMILY;

A Record of Scottish Lowland Life & Character.

BY
MICHAEL FORBES TWEEDIE.

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A.D. 1902.

ILLUSTRATED.

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PREFACE.

*"Did I fear a great multitude, or did the contempt of families terrify me.
Oh . . . that mine adversary had written a book."*

THIS history, which has been nearly twenty years in making, was originally intended solely for the members of the family, but as time went on the hope grew that it might also be of interest to others as a picture of the inhabitants of the Scottish Lowlands, whose manners and customs formed so distinctive a feature of the country and who played such a prominent part in its story.

As it is actually written, however, for the family only, I have not hesitated to make frequent extracts from other authors, notably from the late Professor John Veitch, with whom I had a pleasant correspondence concerning this work. I feel that the highest tribute I can pay to him, the greatest authority on Scottish Border history, is to quote from him. He, himself, kindly said that my name and the ancient relations between our two families were more than sufficient apology, and I have, as well, since received kind permission to the same effect from his publishers, Messrs. Blackwood & Sons, of Edinburgh. I also gratefully acknowledge the kindness of Mr. R. M. Hay and Mr. F. S. Hay in allowing access to the ancient documents in the Charter room at Duns Castle, and for enabling photographs to be made of them; and I have as well to express my thanks to the many other persons who have assisted me at the cost of much time and trouble to themselves.

For the sake of convenience I have adopted the general spelling of the name as Tweedie, as being the more usual, at all events in Scotland; it is, however, found in the ancient documents in every conceivable form, Tuedy,

Twyddie, Tweedy, Tweedie, Twedy, Twedie, Tweidie, and many other ways, and except by reason of custom and usage in any particular branch, no one form is more correct or authentic than another. Whenever, however, this custom and usage exists, I have adhered to it.

In spite of the care I have spent on the work, I am only too well aware of its many imperfections, for which I ask the indulgence of the reader. Perhaps, some day, when the index and printing of the Public Records of Scotland are completed, some one may be found to complete this story.

I would add that the pedigrees in the Appendix are not given in any pride of descent, but to place on record the information that has developed itself in the course of the work. Genealogical details are, perhaps, of more than ordinary interest in this case, because not only is the surname borne by a very limited number of people, but it is of such a purely local character that it always denotes, if not actual kinship, at least a definite connection with the district of Tweeddale, which is, beyond all doubt, the source whence all Tweedies come.

MICHAEL FORBES TWEEDIE.

RAWLINSON, 1902.

THE HISTORY

OF THE

TWEEDIE, OR TWEEDY, FAMILY.

CHAPTER I.

TEN CENTURIES AGO.

WHENCE they came, who they were, and what manner of men they may have been, is the natural thought of every man about his Ancestors; it is but a matter of sentiment, and of less importance than what manner of men we are, and whither we are going, yet it is doubtful which question has received, and does receive, the more consideration.

We venture to think that pride of race and family is not altogether undesirable, for, as Tennyson tells us, "Ev'n the homely farm can teach us, there is something in descent." Ever since the Creation, the "family" has been the unit of all good government, of all order, and all organization, and its prosperity the keynote of all success; the knowledge that he has a good family record to maintain, and a name to uphold, has often done much to sustain a man in the hour of need; and it is indeed in this knowledge that the practical value of a recorded history of a family lies, quite apart from its antiquarian interest.

It was a feeling of this kind that first suggested the idea of collecting the records of the Tweedies. The search for the earliest traces of the family takes one back into the dark distance of the ages where all beginnings would be lost for ever but for the indistinct glimmerings of tradition which have reached us; but more fortunate than many families, the Tweedies can quote from the Master of all Scottish tradition the legend of their origin, which is related in the preface to "The Betrothed," as follows:—"Scottish tradition ascribes to the Clan of Tweedie, a family once stout and warlike, a descent which would not have misbecome a hero of antiquity. A baron, somewhat elderly, we may suppose, had wedded a buxom young lady, and some months after their union he went to the Crusades and left her to ply the distaff alone in his old tower, among the mountains of the County of Peebles, near the source of the Tweed. He returned after seven or eight years—no uncommon time for a pilgrimage to Palestine—and found his family had not been lonely in his absence; the lady having been cheered by the

The Betrothed
by Sir Walter
Scott (preface).

*The Lay of the
last Minstrel.*
Appendix, Canto I.
Stanza xii.
Note K.

arrival of a stranger (of whose approach she could give the best account of any one) who hung on her skirts and called her mammy, and who was just such as the baron would have longed to call his son, could he have made his age correspond, according to the doctrine of civilians, with his own departure for Palestine. He applied to his wife, therefore, for the solution of this dilemma. The lady, after many floods of tears which she had reserved for the occasion, informed the honest gentleman, that walking one day alone by the banks of the infant river, a human form arose from a deep eddy still known and termed Tweed pool, who deigned to inform her that he was the tutelar genius of the stream, and, *bongré, malgré*, became the father of the sturdy fellow, whose appearance had so much surprised her husband. This story, however suitable to Pagan times, would have met with full credence from few of the baron's contemporaries, had not the wife been young and beautiful, the husband old and in his dotage. Her family (the Frasers, it is believed) were powerful and warlike, and the baron had had fighting enough in the holy wars. The result was, that he believed or seemed to believe the tale, and remained contented with the child with whom his wife and the Tweed had generously presented him. The only circumstance which preserved the memory of the incident, was that the youth retained the name of Tweed or Tweedie. The baron, meanwhile, could not, as the old Scotch songs says, 'keep the cradle rowing,' and the Tweed apparently thought one natural son was family enough for a decent Presbyterian lover. So little gall had the baron in his composition, that having bred up the young Tweed as his heir while he lived, he left him in that capacity when he died, and the son of the river-god founded the family of Drummelzier and others, from whom have flowed, in the phrase of the Ettrick Shepherd, "Many a brave fellow and many a bauld feat."

The legend of a river becoming the father of a child is a very ancient one—quite classical in fact,—compare, for instance, Homer's account of Tyro, the daughter of Salmoneus, King of Elis, and the birth of the twin Kings, Pelias and Neleus, her sons:—

Homer's
Odyssey
Book xi.

"For fair Enipeus as from fruitful urns,
He pours his watery stores the Virgin burns;
Smooth flows the gentle stream with wanton pride,
And in soft masses rolls a silver tide.
As on his banks the maid enamoured roves,
The monarch of the deep beholds and loves;
In her Enipeus' form and borrowed charms,
The amorous god descends into her arms;"

A pool in Tweed, near Drummelzier, is still called the "Devil's Pool," and tradition says that the family name was originally Tweedieil or



FONS ATQUE ORIGO FAMILIÆ.
The River Tweed above Drummelzier.
"The Devil's Pool."



THE RUINS OF DRUMMELZIER CASTLE.

Tweed devil, and thus subsequently Tweedie; this is, however, of course, mere tradition and nothing more, and has no real basis of truth. The first recorded form of the name is de Tueda, as of a man living in the reign of Alexander II., but in whatever shape it may be found, there seems no doubt that the origin is the same, although, after the manner of the times, it is spelt in many different ways, the same individual's name being sometimes differently rendered even in the same document; Tuedy, Tuedi, Tweedy, Twedy, Tueday, Tuedie, Tweedie, Twidy, Twedie, Tweidie, Tueidie, and even Twyddie, being a few examples in point. It was not until comparatively modern times that any uniformity was observed, but for the sake of convenience it is proposed to keep to one spelling of the name, except when an actual quotation is given, or reference made to any branch of the family which has definitely adopted another form of the name, and no one form is more correct or authentic than another. All of the name, no doubt, sprung either direct from the common ancestor who first assumed the surname from the river on which he dwelt, or from one of his followers; for it was not unusual in those wild lawless days for men to adopt the surname of the patron under whose protection they gathered, and to whom they were united by the common danger in bonds as strong as actual relationship, even if such did not already exist between them.

It is however, with the days before feudal times, although subsequent to traditionary ages, that we propose first to deal, and we cannot find a better guide than Professor Veitch, the great authority on the district of the upper reaches of the river Tweed, for it is in Drummelzier, Hopkelloch, Kilbucho, and Oliver, and the adjoining country, that we find the family resident in the earliest days of its recorded history, when surnames first began to come into use.

History and
Poetry of the
Scottish Border,
2 vols., by
Professor Veitch.

Professor Veitch tells us that "this district, the land of foray and feud, of hostile inroad from England, and of aggression in return, has been the heart whence strong bold action, the gradual growth of history, tradition, legend, the continuous flow of song, ballad and music have moved the feelings and moulded the imagination not only of the people of the district but of the whole land of Scotland."

History and
Poetry of the
Scottish Border
vol. 1. p. 3.

The nature of the Country has probably changed but little, except perhaps that it was in early times clothed with birch and woods of a like nature. The Celtic inhabitants were found by the Romans in their forests, and many of the names throughout all the Border Country are indicative of felling and clearing. The land was a forest wherever soil and elevation permitted wood to grow, all part, no doubt, of the great and ancient forest of Caledon, *Coit Celidon*, and it is possible that the name Gadeni or Cadeni, borne by the ancient inhabitants of at least a portion of the Border

Green, "Making
of England."

The Ballad of the
Outlaw, Murray.

district, meant dwellers in the wood. No doubt the hill-tops were as bare in the old times as now, but in the valleys and glens grew the birch, sallow thorn, mountain ash, and alder, forming a dense underwood with the Scotch fir, ash, and oak, juniper, bracken, fern, and common heather on the higher slopes, giving a fair picture of the Country in the times when Cymri and Angles held the land. Game of all kind was abundant, bird and beast of chase, red deer and roe deer,—even as late as the days of James V. and Mary, and for many years afterwards.

Scotorum
Historia vii. 590
(ed. Galt).

All down the stretch of Tweed, “the flood of Tweed,” as it is called in the Border Laws, stands out the line of the now ruinous old castles and peels, of which many were held by Tweedies, such as Oliver Castle in the upper reaches, Wrae Castle, Drummelzier Castle, and Tinnies Castle; they extend over a hundred miles of country, memorials of the incidents and struggles of the Border, and of its old rough life.

It is beyond the scope of our present work to enquire who were the people that in the past lived in this district, or to what races they belonged, our interest only begins when we first find signs that the dwellers in these ancient towers and castles were possibly the ancestors of the family which subsequently held the district for many years.

History and
Poetry of the
Scottish Border
vol. i. p. 31.

The names of these castles and peels, to say nothing of the hills and streams on which they stand, point clearly to the owners having originally been that Cymric people who occupied the greater portion of the Lowlands for several centuries after the departure of the Romans from Britain, and who made such a gallant struggle against Pict and Angle and Scot to maintain their footing in those wilds. These forts were their last places of retreat in that district, and their last strongholds there were the Border Hills of Scotland, ere they were finally subdued, and emigrated from the district or were merged in the Kingdom of Scotland. Curiously enough the information obtained from Ptolemy and other historians confirms the supposition that the inhabitants of the valleys of the Tweed and the Clyde, at the dawn of history, were identical with those of Wales and Cornwall.

History and
Poetry of the
Scottish Border.

Coming to comparatively modern times, it is a matter of history that after the successes of William the Conqueror, or “Conquestor”—as is written on his tomb in Caen—many of the original Saxon landowners emigrated northwards from England and actually reached Scotland. The Conquest, as it is called, really took seven years to complete in England, those who resisted being treated as rebels, and their lands being forfeited.

Many persons of importance fled northwards to Scotland, and there was in that direction a constant stream of Saxon emigration, which appears to have continued even down to the time of David I., when to this Saxon current was added a flow of French and Normans. We find from the early charters of David I., his brothers, and the Alexanders, that the Celtic names

had gradually disappeared from places of importance in the Lowlands of Scotland, and the whole language ultimately formed and spoken there came to be a fusion of Angle, Danish, and Saxon.

At the Battle of the Standard, in 1138, the "Tevidalenses," that is, the people of Teviotdale and Tweeddale, formed with the Cumbrenses, the second division of the Scots, and the latest reference we have to the dwellers in the district as a distinct race, is in the reign of Malcom IV., about 1165. After that they seem to have been wholly merged in the general population and the language known as Angle, or the broad vowelled branch of the Saxon, became the spoken language of the country.

This confusion of tongues points to a large immigration from Northumbria and probably other parts of England, and the charter lists of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries show a great preponderance of Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman names of persons on the Tweed. No doubt many good Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman families settled in the Lowlands about the time of David I., who encouraged them, and had a bodyguard of "Milites Angli et Franci," or Anglian and Norman Knights, at the Battle of the Standard, it was to these "Milites Angli et Franci" especially that he gave estates on Tweedside, and it is here at this time, and as barons and landowners that we find the first historical record of the Family of Tweedie. The men to whom David gave estates on Tweedside, and their successors, soon held nearly all the lands along the Tweed and its tributaries. Each man built himself a fortalice, a mill, and a brewhouse, and surrounded himself with his own followers. Thus the old Cymric stock in the south, and in a measure the Gaelic race in the north, were superseded, on the Tweed at all events, by men of Norman, Flemish, or Saxon blood, and probably from this stock sprang the ancestors of those who now bear the surname of Tweedie, or Tweedy, or any of the kindred renderings of the name. The word Tweed is the Cymric Tywi, from the root Twy, and probably means "*that which limits, checks or bounds,*" Twyad in Welsh meaning "*a hemming in,*" Robertson gives the Gaelic, Tuath-aid "*the river flowing to the north side,*" but the oldest spelling of the name favours the other derivation, Bede writes Tuid and in 1185 it is written Tuede, and the family surname no doubt arose from the original holders describing themselves, as is evident from the records, as John, or Thomas, as the case might be, "de Tueda," John of the Tweed, then John Tueda, or Tuede, and so Tweedie or Twedy.

At the first it is difficult to even guess at the personalities that these far away records disclose, for surnames were yet to be adopted, and a man was only known either by the lands he held, or as the son of his father, or by some such indefinite description, but in some cases even this still points to certain individuals as ancestors.

History and
Poetry of the
Scottish Border
vol. I.

Jordans Chron.
3nt. lll. llll.

James Early
Scottish
History, 10.

History and
Poetry of the
Scottish Border
vol. I. p. 99.

A.D. 1115—1124.

Between the years 1115 and 1124, an enquiry was held regarding the lands and churches belonging to the Episcopal See of Glasgow, the proceedings of which are recorded in a document still existing, known as "Inquisitio per David princepem Cumbrensem de terris Ecclesie Glasguensi pertinentibus facta." The supposed date of this document is 1116; by it the five oldest and wisest men of all Cumbria record on oath the possessions of the Church, and they deal particularly with the district in which the family of Tweedie is found. Among the names of these five is Gillielmus, filius Boed, which bears a strong resemblance, making due allowance for the phonetic spelling of the age, to Gylis the son of Buht, who is described as of Drummelzier in another document of somewhat later date to which we will presently refer. Drummelzier being a possession which was inherited by the Tweedies through marriage with an heiress, we may fairly conjecture that Boed or Buht, and Gillielmus or Gylis, were lineal ancestors of the Tweedies living about the year 1066, the time of the Norman Conquest of England.

Reg. Epis.
Glasgow 1, No. 1.

A.D. 1153—1165.

In the reign of Malcolm IV., about the years 1153—1165, we find the King addressing the people of the land as "Francis, Anglicis, Scotis, et Galweiensibus," and again as "Francis, et Anglicis, Scotis, Walensibus, Gauclensibus." The witnesses to these documents are the leading men of the period, amongst whom, with other names evidently hailing from the district of Tweeddale, appears the name of "Olifard," surely the name of the then possessor of Oliver, and if so, with very little doubt an ancestor of the long line of the family that have held Oliver ever since, of whom Tweedie—Stodart is the present representative.

Histories of
Scotland.
Fordun's Chron.
3nt. lib. liii.Reg. Epis.
Glasgow 1,
No. 12.

A.D. 1175—1199.

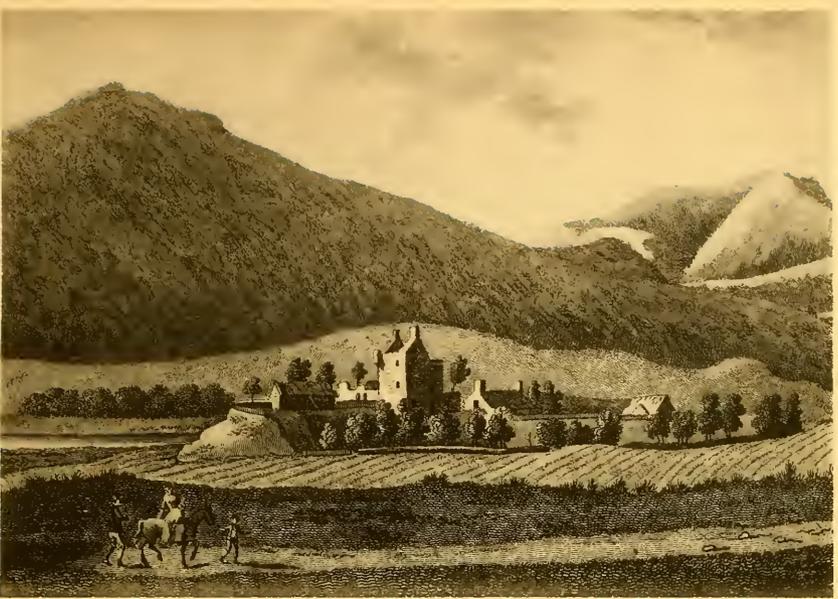
Oliver, the son of Kylvart, possibly the same person as Olifard, appears among the followers of the great Earls of March between the years 1175 and 1199. He built a fortress on his desmene in Tweeddale which was known by his name as early as the year 1200; he married a lady named Beatrice who probably brought him lands on the Tyne in East Lothian, and, according to tradition in the family, it was through her also that he acquired great estates on the Tweed.

Origines
Parochiales
Scotiae vol. 1.
p. 205.

A.D. 1200.

About the year 1200, while William the Lion was king, we have a very curious and interesting document which has preserved the names of many persons and places of that period in the Valley of the Tweed. This is the *Divise de Stobo*, or the *Marches of Stobo*, preserved in the Chartulary of the Bishopric of Glasgow, which dealt with the very heart of the district with which we are concerned. Among the witnesses to this document we find Patricius de Hopkeliof, Gylis filius Buht apud Drumedler (to whom we have already referred), and Adam et Cosouold, filii Muryn apud Castrum Oliveri. Hopkelloch or Hopkailzie, now Kailzie, was one of the earliest

Reg. Epis.
Glasgow 1—89,
No. 104.Origines
Parochiales
Scotiae vol. 1.
p. 199.



DRUMMELZIER CASTLE IN 1791 (From an Old Engraving).



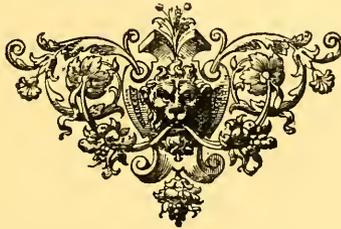
WIDMORE LODGE, WIDMORE, KENT.

possessions of the Tweedie family, and Patrick was a name in constant use in the family for years afterwards.

In the year 1260 we hear of "Erchebald of Hopkelioch" as a witness to a deed regarding the lands of Windilawes in Eddleston parish, while the names of "Archibald and Clement of Hopkeliov" appear as jurors at Peebles on the day of St. Leonard in the year 1262 regarding the moss at Walthamshope.

A.D. 1260.
Bair's Calendar
11, 202—533
A.D. 1262.
Peebles Charters
p. 5.

In the far-away figures of Buht and his son Gyllis, of Kylvert and his son Olifard, Oliver, Patrick, and of Muryn and his sons Adam and Cosouold, the Tweedies of to-day may thus well recognise kinsmen. This, however, is but an idea, and having summoned up a vision of who their forefathers may have been, and whence it is possible that they came, let us pass on to the more certain facts disclosed by the records, and see what manner of men the earliest-known ancestors of the family really were.



CHAPTER II.

THE DAWN OF RECORD.

IT is a long step from legend and inference to history, but it is one which, when once made, lands us upon trustworthy ground where the searcher feels himself almost in personal touch with the past.

The first man whom we find mentioned in the records by the surname which the family has borne through so many ages is one Johannes de Tueda, as he described himself in the reign of Alexander II. He afterwards had a Charter from Alexander III. granted him under the name of John de Tuedy, and this would have been about the years 1214-1249. It is on record that he was the owner of lands on the river Tweed from which the family took their name, and that even then the family connections and possessions were widespread and powerful.

The next step brings us to documents which put us at the present day into direct view of the dawn of record.

In the Charter room at Duns Castle are some ancient writs and charters, so ancient indeed that some time since their mere interest as such prompted an antiquarian, searching there for other purposes, to make a note of them. In subsequent days chance led him to hear of this present work, and realising that these ancient documents were of first importance to it he gave information which led to their careful consideration. They turned out to be the original writs and charters of the family of Tweedie dating from the year 1314 to the year 1633.

Their presence at Duns Castle is accounted for by the fact that in the year 1633, Drummelzier Castle, up till then the chief seat of the Tweedies, passed into the possession of Lord Hay of Yester who made it over to his younger son. His descendants subsequently parted with the property, but retained, as of no value, the old charters and writs which had gone with Drummelzier when it left the hands of the Tweedies; and they have lain in the Charter room ever since at Duns Castle, by the kind leave of whose owner inspection has been permitted of these interesting old records.

With these writs and charters and the documents on the public registers, begins the recorded and accurate history of the family, upon which we will enter without further comment.

Inquist
Generalca.

Cockburns of that
31k p. 210.

A.D. 1214-1249.

The earliest of these charters and writs of the family refers to Fynley de Twydyn, "del Comte de Lanarke" (of the County of Lanark), an undoubted ancestor, who did homage to Edward I. of England on his assuming sovereign rights over Scotland. This Fynley or Fynlaw had a son named Roger, who married one of the co-heiresses (the eldest daughter), of Sir William Fraser of Oliver Castle, son of Sir Simon Fraser, so celebrated in the days of Bruce, and it was through her the estates of Drummelzier and Oliver came into possession of the family of Tweedie. This marriage may have taken place at any time between 1296 and 1329, but probably during the reign of David II. Roger was evidently a person of some importance, and apparently even then used the arms which the family of Tweedie carry at the present day, as we learn from subsequent records that he bore on his shield: *argent a saltire engrailed gules a chief azure*; along with which he displayed the arms of Fraser in right of his wife, the heiress, but the Fraser Quartering was afterwards discontinued some time between the years 1500 and 1600. Mary, the other co-heiress of Sir William Fraser, married, in 1308, Sir Gilbert Hay of Lockerward.

A.D. 1296.
Original Charters of the Tweedie Family.
Ragman Roll Originals Parochiales I, p. 204.
Anderson's Hist. of Frasers p. 6.

Among the most ancient possessions of the family was Hopcailzie, and on the 28th August, 1296, "William le Hopkelioche" is found as one of the tenants of the King in the County of Peebles, but whether he was actually an ancestor or not is unknown; he swore fealty to Edward I. at Berwick-upon-Tweed. His seal is described as "*Vesica shape Lion passant to Sinister*" and lettered "*Willelmi de Hopcailow.*" He is also on record as holding the lands of Westerhopkeliov and Esterhopkeliov of the King, and a little later on he obtains leave from the King to lease certain portions of these lands, the consideration or rent for which is not uninteresting: "12 Chalders of provender, a Sutor at the Court of Peebles, "a 3rd of a Knights service in the King's Scottish Army and a Man for "8 days to keep the road through Minehe Moor free from robbers."

Tweed and other Dooms p. 206.
Bain's Calendar II. pp. 202—533.
Do. pp. 424, 425.
Do. No. 1675.
A.D. 1302—1304.
A.D. 21st June, 1305.

In a humble way, illustrative of the times, we find among the garrison of the Castle of Bothville one Hugo de Twydyn, an archer, possibly one of Fynlaw's men, at 2d. a day, from 8th July, 1311.

Chronic. Mem. vol. III. 408.
A.D. 1311.

In the year 1314, Robert the Bruce, King of Scots, made a grant to his beloved and faithful Roger (who we have already mentioned), the son of Fynlaw de Twydyn, of all the lands which belonged to John of Seton, within the tenement of Cornokis, in recompense of the damage sustained by Roger in consequence of John of Seaton and his brother having abducted the "Equitinium" of Roger. The original of this document is still in existence, and is dated at Ayr, 18th December, 8th year of the reign of Robert the Bruce, and it seems probable that Roger must have fought for the Bruce, and John of Seton on the other, and losing side.

A.D. 1314.
Original Charters of the Tweedie Family.

What the "Equitinium" was that was stolen is a matter of some doubt, as there is no such word to be found in classical Latin, but it may be a mistake for equitium, meaning a stud of horses, a valuable appendage of the landowner of those days. Can John have descended upon Roger, and got clear away with his horses? And if so, was that all he took? We think, knowing the spirit of the times, it did not probably stop there, and a curious picture is conjured up of a sudden attack, stampeded cattle and horses, and blows and cries in the darkness of a certain night: in the year 1314.

A.D. 1320.

In the year 1320, this same Roger, the son of Fynlaw of Twydyn, acquired the house, brewhouse, yard, and lands in Drummelzier, which William, the son of Utting, had held formerly, and for which Roger was to pay yearly a pair of gilt spurs or sixpence sterling, a curious example of the value of property, and in 1321 we find Roger also acquiring property in Kilbucho.

Original Charters
of the Tweedie
Family.

A.D. 1326.

In the year 1326, and possibly on the occasion of the marriage of his daughter to Roger, Sir William Fraser granted to Roger the Barony of Drummelzier, for "a pair of gilt spurs or 12 pennies if asked," which was confirmed by King Robert I. (the Bruce), at Glasgow, on the 12th June in the same year, and henceforward the Tweedies became Barons of Drummelzier.

Original Charters
of the Tweedie
Family.

Origines
Patriciales
vol. i. p. 204.

This marriage of the daughter of a local family to a stranger probably gave rise to the tradition of the mythological origin of the Family of Tweedie. The common people, whose ignorance usually gives birth to all legends, found a stranger among them whose presence and power they could not account for, and whose origin they accordingly put down to supernatural causes; a tradition that was not likely to lose in strength for the want of a little additional colouring as the legend passed down from mouth to mouth through successive generations of a credulous and superstitious peasantry.

In much the same way local traditions claim for the district other supernatural characters, such as Jack the Giant Killer, King Arthur, Thomas the Rhymer, and the Wizard Merlin. Thus a legend prevalent in the parish of Tweedsmuir relates how a person of diminutive stature, called Little-John, from behind a boulder discharged an arrow at a freebooter of gigantic proportions who, though standing on the opposite side of the Tweed, could not elude the deadly stroke, and was buried on the spot where he fell. This incident is considered the origin of the well known story of Jack the Giant Killer, and if any there be who disbelieve it, all that can be said is, that there is the legend, that a tumulus in which human remains have been found is still pointed out as the "Giant's grave," and that if any further evidence be wanted, to this very day the boulder can be seen

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New Statistical
Account.

in Tweedsmuir, close by the road leading from the Church to Menzion House.

As for Merlin the Wild, his grave is pointed out at Drummelzier beneath an ancient thorn tree, close to the junction of the Powsail with the Tweed, and we learn from Fordun that this personage resided at Drummelzier, and roamed through the woods of Tweeddale, and it is in his name that the Scottish prophecies are issued. The whole district is pervaded with the fame of Thomas of Erceldoune, or Thomas the Rhymour of Erceldoune, or simply Thomas the Rhymour, and it is the best known name with which a definite work is associated. The historical facts about this soothsayer are but few, and they are mostly given by Sir Walter Scott in his notice of him in the *Minstrelsy*. He lived some time in the thirteenth century, in the hamlet of Erceldoune, now Earlston, and even in his lifetime he was regarded as a seer and foreteller of the future, and as having a mysterious connection with the land of Faërii. The story of his end is, that he disappeared from his grey tower in Erceldoune one day in response to a supernatural call and was never seen again.

Fordun's
Scottish Chron.
L. iii. C. 31.

About King Arthur, his personality and exploits, so great a conflict has raged that we refrain from entering into it further than to say that local legends claim the Tweeddale district to have been the scene of his life, his battles, and his death. "A mystery to the world," says the old Bard, "is the grave of Arthur"; and a mystery to the world is the story of his life, as far as we know it now. But for a masterly treatment of the Arthurian Legend we would refer our readers to the fifth chapter of the first volume of Professor Veitch's "History and Poetry of the Scottish Border," and advise them to see for themselves the wonderful picture of the past conjured up by the learned Professor before making up their minds on the subject.

Waldave's
prophecies of
Merlin.
Scott, *Minstrelsy*
iii. 201.

In 1329, Roger, the son of Fynlaw of Twydyn, acquired the lands of Wester Hopkailzie under another charter granted by King Robert I., and in 1331 the lands of Glenbruk, now Glenbreck, in Tweedsmuir, from Sir Hugh de Gurclay, which is the last mention made of Roger to be found in the records.

Origin. Paroch.
vol. i. p. 520.
Original Charters
of the Tweedie
Family.

On the 26th November, 1331, we find a complaint lodged before the Parliament at Scone by the Lord of Skirling against William Tweedie, in that the latter had not performed "Sectas et Servitia." This William was the son of Roger, and the grandson of Fynlaw de Twyndyn, and in the year 1351 we learn that Tweedie of Drummelzier (probably William), married the fourth daughter of Sir James Douglas and Lady Agnes Dunbar. This Lady Agnes Dunbar was the celebrated Black Agnes of Sir Walter Scott's "Tales of a Grandfather,"

A.D. 1331.
Acts of
Parliament Scot.
vol. i. p. 512.
Robertson's
Index p. 43,
No. 28.
Original Charters
of the Tweedie
Family.
A.D. 1351.
Douglas Peerage
Vol. ii. p. 267.

Tales of a
Grandfather
p. 124.

“She kept a stir in Tower and Trench,
That brawling, boisterous Scottish Wench,
Came I early came I late,
I found Agnes at the Gate,”

sang the minstrels in their ballads about the siege of the Castle of Dunbar in 1333, and her exploits in its defence. With this near relationship between them and the leading characters of the day, we may be sure that the Tweedies took an active part in all the long and terrible wars that then raged, when there was nothing but fighting, the making of prisoners, battles, and the wounding and slaying of men innumerable, when, as Sir Walter says, “there was no finding any refuge or protection but in the strongest arm and the longest sword; when there was no raising of crops, no religious devotion, and all the laws of humanity and charity were transgressed without scruple; when whole families were found starved to death, even cannibalism being resorted to, and the whole country reduced to a most disastrous state.”

A. D. 1355.

The Douglas family about this time appear to have been allies of the Tweedies, and to have exerted themselves in their interests, for on the 8th December, 1355, letters of regress (or pardon) were issued by Robert, the Steward of Scotland, Lieutenant of the King, in favour of James of Tweedie, because the Lord of Douglas had received him to the faith and peace of the King. This was Tweedie of Drummelzier, and he must have been in trouble of some sort. These letters were confirmed by David II., King of Scots, at Perth, on the 4th July, 1360, five years afterwards. It will be remembered that David II. had been taken prisoner by the English at the battle of Neville's Cross, near Durham, on the 17th October, 1346, and carried to London, nor did he regain his freedom for eleven years, which was possibly the reason of the delay in confirming this charter. In the meanwhile, William Douglas had shown great courage and skill in regaining the Borders for the Kingdom of Scotland, and it was no doubt in respect of some arrangement arrived at with James of Tweedie in regard to this, that this charter was granted, probably to secure Tweedie's co-operation in the fighting which resulted in the retreat of Edward III. from Scotland and the liberation of David II.

About this time also (1362), the Tweedies were connected with the powerful family of Cockburns, for Sir Alexander Cockburn married Margaret, a cousin of this James Tweedie of Drummelzier, and she had an annual (or annuity), charged upon his lands of Hopkelloch.

On the 27th March, 1373, the name of “Walter de Tuedy,” “locum tenens Viccomitis de Pablis” appears in proceedings recorded in the Exchequer Rolls, and in the same records, under date the 12th June, 1388,

Original Charters
of the Family of
Tweedie.

Robertson's
Charters p. 59,
No. 19.

A. D. 1362.
Robertson's
Index p. 59,
No. 19.
Cockburns of
that ilk p. 39.
Register of
Seal I, p. 26,
No. 34.

A. D. 1373.
Exchequer Rolls
vol. II, p. 426.
A. D. 1388.
Exchequer Rolls
vol. III, p. 179, 199.

we find mention of a "William de Tuedi" in matters connected with the Borough of Peebles.

James of Tuedy of Drummelzier was made her nominee by Jonet of Graham, Lady of Watchtone, by a document dated 8th February, 1389, for the purposes of dealing with the lands of Hartree.

*A.D. 1389.
Morton Charters
ii. No. 159.*

From the year 1388, with the exception of the last-mentioned incident, the records are silent for thirty years, an entire generation, and we think the reason is not far to seek. 1388 was the year of Otterbourne, and, although the number of Scots and English engaged in that fight were not great, but few indeed of those on either side returned. Amongst the slain no doubt were many Tweedies, for their intimate relations with Douglas make it sure that they supported him in that and every other quarrel, and the old ballad says of the followers of Douglas that "They are born along by the water of Tweed," that is, were natives of Tweeddale.

The story of the fight is historical. In August, 1388, James, the Second Earl of Douglas, made a raid into Northumberland, laid waste a great part of the district, and finally met Henry Percy, or Hotspur, in single combat before the new Castle, winning from him his pennon, which he declared he would carry back to Scotland as a trophy. This Percy swore he should never do, and pursuing the Scots as they retired homewards came up with them at Fawdoun Hill on the east side of the Otterbourne at nightfall. The battle raged throughout the entire night, and finally ended in a victory for the Scots, who captured and carried off Percy and his brother. The accounts vary as to the number of men engaged, but a recent discovery at Elsdon Church, about three miles from the scene of the conflict, may be regarded as throwing some light on the slaughter. There skulls to the amount of a thousand have been disinterred, all lying together. They belong to lads in their teens, and to young and middle-aged men; but there are no skulls of old men, or women. Probably these are the dead of Otterbourne, perhaps of one side and perhaps of the other, or perhaps of both; and if, as is likely, the manhood of the family of Tweedie fell at Otterbourne along with that of many other Border families, the silence of the next thirty years is well accounted for.

*History and
Poetry Scottish
Border vol. ii.
p. 137.*

Next in date, among the original writs of the family, comes a dispensation by the Bishop of Dunblane, dated 25th January, 1422, at the Abbey of Cambus Kenneth, for the marriage of James Tweedie of Drummelzier with his cousin Katherine of Caverhyll, which was required apparently because they were related to each other in the third and fourth degrees of consanguinity, and the young bridegroom may well have been the son of one of the men who fell at Otterbourne leaving only an infant son to succeed him.

*Original Charters
of the Tweedie
family.*

A.D. 1422.

We now come, in order of date, to the next document of the original writs and charters of the family, which takes the form of letters of maintenance and defence by King James to "James of Tweedy of Drummelhoure" in recognition of Bond of Man rent and service by James to the King, and is described as having been given under the Privy Seal at Lanark on the 8th March in the 19th year of the reign (1425).

One year later, on 17th December, 1426, Thomas Frysale (or Fraser) surrendered to Walter Tweedie, "his superior," all the lands he had in the Barony of Drummelzier.

"Johannes de Twedy" appears in 1429 as a witness to a charter by King James I. to James of Douglas; and among the manuscripts of the Duke of Roxburgh we find the same name again as a witness to a document dated 28th April, 1432.

Walter Tweedie of Drummelzier, the name and title now beginning to take a more definite form, was a witness, in the year 1434, to the proceedings under which John of Geddes resigned, by delivery of a staff and baton as the fashion then was, his lands of Half of Ladyurd into the hands of his Over Lord Walter Scott of Northington, it is believed for the charitable uses of the Church of St. Andrew at Peebles. In the same year in a Charter dated 22nd July, 1434, Walter is mentioned together with James Tweedie "his son and heir apparent." This Walter appears to have been a man of considerable property, and for nearly fifty years he evidently was of great consequence in the district.

James of Douglas, second lord of Dalkeith, by a Charter dated 15th June, 1434, granted the lands of Hartree in the Barony of Kilbucho, resigned by James of Twedy in 1389 as above-mentioned, to Richard Brown, to be held by him and the heirs of his marriage with "Elizabeth of Twedi," the granddaughter [neptem] of Lord Dalkeith. This charter was confirmed by James II. on 12th March, 1439-40.

The feudal payments made by crown vassals were entered in a series of books known as "Libri Responionum." The extant books begin in 1513, but there is a manuscript index or minute book of the Responiones in the Archives of the General Register House for the reigns of James II. and James III., and in this index James Tweedie and Walter Tweedie, no doubt the Walter referred to already, are mentioned in connection with the lands of Clifton in Roxburghshire, and Horne Huntersland (now Innerleithen) in Peeblesshire.

In 1450, Margaret Tweedie, the daughter of Tweedie of Drummelzier, married Andrew Ker of Auldtonbury, the ancestor of the Dukes of Roxburgh. One of their daughters married, firstly, Sir James Sandilands of Calder, and, secondly, William Earl of Errol, Hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland.

A.D. 1425.
Original Tweedie
Charters.

A.D. 1426.
Original Charters
of the Tweedie
Family.

A.D. 1429.
Reg. St. Seat
p. 31.

A.D. 1432.
Hist. MSS. 14
Rep. app. 3 p. 21.
A.D. 1434.

Roger's Feudal
Forms.

Reg. St. Seat
1424-1513,
No. 228.

Exchequer Rolls
vol. ix. p. 657,
p. lxxv. Preface.

Douglas Peerage
vol. ii. p. 441.
Herald and
Genealogist
vol. vii. p. 123.

From the History of the Cockburns of that Ilk we learn that in 1451 James, the elder son of Walter Tweedie of Drummelzier, married Margaret Giffert, the widow of James Cockburn, and that Patrick, a younger son of Walter Tweedie, married Mariota, a daughter of Alexander Cockburn of Skirling and Cessford. Patrick appears to have held the lands of Hopkelloch or Hopkailzie, a possession of the Tweedie family usually occupied by one of its cadets.

Cockburns of that Ilk p. 220.

In the manuscripts of the Duke of Hamilton we find a charter by James, 9th Earl of Douglas, to James Lord Hamilton, and dated at Peebles on the 9th February, 1454-5, one of the witnesses being Walter Tweedie, son and apparent heir of James Tweedie of Drummelzier. This charter must have been made in the midst of all the stirring events which followed hard upon the chivalrous visit of Sir Patrick Gray, the Captain of the King's Guard, to the Castle of Thrieve in Galloway. At this time the Douglas family, the Hamiltons and all whom they could collect to their support, were in arms and engaged in active warfare against the King, to avenge the murder of the Earl of Douglas, the father of the 9th Earl.

A.D. 1454.

Hist. MSS. 11th Rep. App. 6 p. 17.

Many battles were fought in different parts of Scotland between the forces of the King and the Douglasses and their allies, among whom would appear to have been the Tweedies. Much blood was spilt and great mischief done to the country; famine and pestilence followed, and the land was everywhere desolate and wasted by civil wars, conflagrations and slaughters, until at length, in 1453, the power of the Douglasses was broken at the battle of Arkinholme in the valley of the Esk.

Tales of a Grandfather chap. lvi.

For a long period the only sort of organisation in support of law and order that availed on the Borders was that of Clanship and the system of the blood feud which it involved. A blow for a blow and a life for a life was the only code of the blood feud. It was the one check on brute force and violence; and it helps us to understand the social life and history of the Borderers. Occupying an isolated portion of the country between England and Scotland, and having to depend chiefly on themselves for protection from the Southern foe and from each other, the combination of clans and families was perfectly natural, and thus we need not wonder at the rise and subsistence through centuries of the family feuds which appear to us so bloody and disgraceful. The feeling of revenge for injury to the person and for violent death is a trait of character which the Lowlander inherited from his Anglo-Saxon ancestry. It is derived no doubt from the instinctive feeling that the person of a man is the most sacred thing about him, and that any injury done to him must be wiped out in blood, a feeling which is in reality just as strong with us to-day, but modern ideas and training teach us to repress it. The whole social history of life on the Borders is full of instances. Even the Church for

History and Poetry of Scottish Border vol. II. p. 34.

Minstrelsy vii.
144.

a time recognised the power if not the propriety of the system. It was long customary in the Border Counties to leave the right hand of male children unchristened that it might deal the more deadly, in fact the more unhallowed, blow to the enemy. Now this may seem a shocking sentiment, and no doubt it would not be justifiable under any perfect system of social law and order. But in those trying times there was no protection for the weak or the injured, and the certainty of punishment under this system was in fact the only restraint in those lawless days on the wrongdoer and the oppressor; and the moral right of self-defence, and the duty of administering punishment, where the law was powerless to protect the injured or punish the aggressor, had risen to a very positive ethical code. The nearest kinsman of the injured or slain was bound to take up the quarrel and the duty of revenge, his kinsmen were bound to support him, and any relative of the man who had done the wrong was liable to have the wrath of the avenger directed against him. Family feuds of the deadliest sort thus naturally continued from father to son through many generations, and in dealing with such a state of things it is very difficult properly to apportion the blame. Even in the time of James VI. there is a certain recognition in the Acts of his Parliament of the intrinsic propriety of the custom, at least of its use and wont, and of the necessity of making allowance for the mutual reprisals that had taken place.

*History and
Doctry of
Scottish Border*
vol. ii. 41.

Exchequer Rolls
vol. vi. p. 618.

*Hiccarten's
Criminal Trials*
vol. i. p. 26.
*Cockburns of
that ilk* pp. 211,
225.
A.D. 1455.

We now come to the first record of one of the many of these feuds in which this family was, and no doubt had been, embroiled for years. Probably they occurred more often than they were recorded, and similar "cruel slaughteris" had, no doubt, been going on for ages between the Tweedies and their neighbours. On the 18th November, 1458, Roger Tweedie and Walter Tweedie (a son of John Tweedie of Dreva) were killed, how and why we know not, by Sir William Cockburn of Henderland, Sir William Cockburn of Skirling, and James Cockburn, the brother of the latter. The great want of variety in christian names, and of any mention in the records of relationships, and indeed the poverty of the actual records, which contain little more than the meagre facts, render the task of framing any consecutive story an exceedingly difficult one throughout, and it is only by inference that anything like a connected history can be pieced together. In this particular case the whole affair is shrouded in doubt, not only of what the facts were, but also of how those concerned came to be mixed up in the quarrel. All that can be ascertained is, that Patrick Tweedie, a son of Walter Tweedie of Drummelzier (no doubt the man already referred to as far back as 1434), had married Mariota, the daughter of Alexander Cockburn, whilst James Tweedie, the elder son, had married Margaret Giffert, the widow of James Cockburn, and that there seems to have been some difficulty over the ownership of the lands of

Hopkelloch or Hopcailzie. This affray seems to have taken place in the streets of Edinburgh during the sitting of Parliament, Walter Tweedie of Dreva was killed as we have seen, his sword and shield were carried off by the Cockburns, and an Andrew Tweedie was also "grievously" wounded, for all of which the Cockburns were ordered to "satisfy" the Tweedies with whom and the Veitchs of Dawick they are stated to have had, at this time, a "deidly feid"; and no doubt, for years after, reprisals went on over the affair.

In the town repositories at Peebles, there is an original charter granted by "Sir Walter Scott, Knight, Lord of Bukcluch and Kyrkowl," giving an annual rent from his lands to "my beloved Cousin James of Tuede, Lord of Drummelzier (undoubtedly the husband of Margaret Giffert), for his manifold counsels, helps and benefits rendered to me." The seal and the document are both in excellent condition.

A.D. 1462.
Peebles Burgh
Records, 4 Nov.
1462.

This Sir Walter Scott had much to do with the ultimate triumph of the king over the powerful family of Douglas, and the downfall of that sept, and it is curious to find a record of this nature after what we have seen of the intimate relations between Tweedie and the Earl of Douglas only eight years before. At the same time, it is noteworthy that Hamilton, who apparently was also on similar terms of intimacy with Douglas, actually rose into power on the fall of the latter.

Scott Tales of a
Grandfather
chap. xxi.

The Charter Chest of the Archives of the Earls of Wigtown at Cumbernauld contains a document dated 10th February, 1465, under which Robert Lord Fleming, Gilbert Lord Kennedy, and Sir Alexander Boyd agreed to maintain a certain "Wat of Twedy" in all his causes and quarrels. Who he was exactly cannot be ascertained, but from what we know of the relations of the Tweedie family with their neighbours, he probably had very good reasons of his own for making arrangements for effective and defensive alliances. It is possible that he was Walter Tweedie of Drummelzier himself.

A.D. 1465.
Tyler's Hist. of
Scotland, vol. II.
p. 63.

The family appears, however, at the same time, to have been held in esteem, for in the year 1467 amongst the persons ordained by Act of Parliament to make certain enquiries at Peebles, we find "ye lord of Drumellior;" and in 1468, George Tweedie seems to have acted on behalf of Walter Ker, son and apparent heir of Andrew Ker of Cessfurde, and to have represented him in the purchase of the lands of Honimame on the 20th May, 1468, at Edinburgh. It is a matter for some speculation, whether this George Tweedie was not the same as, or perhaps the father of, the George who founded the family of the Tweedys of Essex, as "George Twedye who came out of Scotland, from the house called Dromelzearre," and to whom reference is made hereafter, as these are the only instances of the Christian name of George found on record. On the 5th

A.D. 1467.
Acts of
Parliament of
Scotland vol. II.
p. 91.
A.D. 1468.
Hist. MSS.
xiv. Rec. App. 3
p. 18.

A.D. 1470.

March, 1470, James Tweedie of Drummelzier formed one of the jury at Edinburgh, who acquitted Andrew Ker of Cessfurde, when put upon his trial "for the traitorous in bringing of James Douglas, traitor, from England within Scotland, and for treasonable communing with divers Englishmen to the hurt of the King, his realm and Lieges," and possibly it was fortunate for Andrew Ker that he had a friend on the jury at this crisis in his fortunes.

Hist. MSS.
Iiv. Rep. App. 3
p. 27.

A.D. 1473.
Reg. Gt. Scal
1424—1513
p. 230.

James Tweedie of Drummelzier handed over to "James Tweedie the son and apparent heir of Walter Tweedie and Margaret Gifford the spouse of James," a certain portion of the lands of "Hopkelyou," on the 14th May, 1473.

Burgh Records
of Peebles i.
pp. 20, 21.

A Chaplaincy was founded at the altar of St. John the Baptist at St. Andrew's church in Peebles, on the 15th December, 1473, when James Tweedie of Drummelzier (the son and apparent heir of Walter Tweedie), and Margaret Giffert his spouse with other persons, granted the patronage of the Altar to the Bailies and Community of Peebles. It was founded, more particularly, in honour of King James III. and his Queen Margaret, and for the souls of James Tweedie of Drummelzier and some others, and of all who had been slain in the wars of those individuals. There were two charters dated the same day and much to the same purpose, and some unexplained mystery seems to surround the proceedings. Probably, the founding of the chaplaincy may have been intended as an expiation for blood spilt in some Border feud, as hardly any other power than the Church could have compelled these warlike and predatory lairds to trouble themselves to such an extent about spiritual matters.

A.D. 1474.
Reg. Gt. Scal
1424—1513
p. 237.

On the 5th April, 1474, King James III. made a grant of the barony of Cessford to Andrew Ker and his wife, Margaret Tweedie, no doubt the same persons as already mentioned under the date of 1450. It must have been their son or grandson, Sir Andrew Ker, described by Sir Walter Scott as a border chief of great power, who made the celebrated defence of the Castle of Fernieherst, the feudal seat of the Kers, against the English under Lord Dacre, in 1523. The castle was taken, but with great loss to the besiegers. In the evening Lord Dacre encamped close by, and about eight at night, when the English were at supper, the camp was rushed by the Scottish men, whom the English had believed to be defeated and dispersed, the horses all cut loose, and fifteen hundred of them charged down upon the Earl of Surrey's camp, where they were received with showers of arrows and volleys of musketry, for the English soldiers thought the Scots were storming their entrenchments. The tumult was so great that the English imputed it to supernatural interference, and even the Earl of Surrey himself alleged that the devil was seen visibly six times during the confusion.

Tales of a
Grandfather
chap. ix.

Walter Tweedie was returned heir of his father, James Tweedie, in the Barony of Drummelzier, on the 4th July, 1475, as we see from the original writs of the family. On the "inquest" we find Sir William le Hay (Knight), and William le Hay of Mynzaw, and others, with six Seals, and among the same writs we find a charter by Walter Tweedie, granted about 1476 to Thomas Frysale of Frude, to which the witnesses are James of Douglas of Balvany, Patrick of Levynstone of that Ilk, and others.

A.D. 1475.
Original Charters
of the Tweedie
family.

Certain members of the family seem to have been inclined to peaceful callings, for in the next year we find an Alexander Tweedie, a Burgess of Edinburgh, as a witness to a charter under which King James III. made a grant to one Archibald Dundas, on the 11th of June, 1477; though after all, if what is gathered from the city records is true, even the Burgesses of Edinburgh had plenty of fighting on hand at that time and for long after, in order to support the King in his difficulties with his own turbulent Barons, and his more serious quarrels with his cousin of England, and the subjects of that realm on the other side of the Border.

A.D. 1477.
Reg. St. Seal
1424—1513
p. 262.

The next incident is an example of "the good old rule, the simple plan, that they should take who have the power, and they should keep who can." Some time previous to the 18th March, 1478, James Tweedie and Marion of Crechton, his spouse, had seized on certain lands known as "Gaitstakis," belonging to Robert Charters, son of Robert Charters of Armisfeld, and held them against him by force, and on that day Robert Charters made formal complaint to the authorities and asked for redress. This matter was adjourned to "the X. day of Maii nixt to Cum," but it is to be feared that it never came for Robert Charters, as nothing more is ever heard of him, and if Robert was not actually put quietly beyond the power of making further trouble, he no doubt received a sufficient warning of what might happen. There was in those days a rough and ready method in Tweeddale of dealing with troublesome people, and there is talk yet of the terrible knob of stone at Drummelzier that was used as a gallows, as it also was elsewhere, and was seldom without a corpse or a "tassel" as it was called, as a grim warning to those who might wish to press undesirable claims, or be otherwise unduly inconvenient.

A.D. 1478.

Acts Lords
Auditors p. 79.

On the 19th March, 1478, Thomas Portuis of the Halkshawis (Hawkshaw in Tweedsmuir) obtained a judgment on behalf of himself and the widow and children of the late Hubert Portuis, his brother, against Walter Tweedie of Drummelzier, but whether it was ever actually paid we do not know. On the same day Walter Tweedie, who appears to have been in a good deal of trouble, had a difficulty with Henry and John Preston in regard to the marriage of Thomas Somerville, lately deceased, with Walter's daughter, whose name is not given, but whose dowry apparently had not been paid over by her father. Perhaps Walter was annoyed at the death

Acts Lords
Auditors p. 81.

Acts Lords
Auditors p. 82.

of his son-in-law, and at finding his daughter on his hands again. After the manner of the times, however, the matter was adjourned, and we hear no more of it.

In the same year, on the 11th June, there is a record of a curious dispute between this Walter Tweedie of Drummelzier and "Master Adam of Cokburne of Skraling" about "a fuit Cop of Silver with a covertour of the samyn double gilt," which Adam claimed from Walter. This question was also adjourned, with the curious direction that Walter should call witnesses "gif it ples hym," and as is dryly added, "gif he has ony." Whether Adam ever got the cup, history does not relate, but as Walter Tweedie had possession of it, and his death did not take place until many years after, we may have our own views of what the probable ending was.

On the 18th September, 1478, the half of the lands of Halmyr and the Camys were confirmed to Walter Tweedie of Drummelzier, who in the following year comes into conflict with his powerful neighbours, the Hays of Yester, in regard to a claim made by them upon him and Alexander Horsbruk of that ilk, as sureties for Gilbert Cokburne of the Glen. In this matter, which was heard on the 13th March, 1479, before the Lords Auditors, Tweedie pursued his old tactics of an adjournment, but without the same success, for it was heard again on the 11th October, though curiously enough the record is silent as to the result.

On the 14th February, 1480-81, Walter Tweedie of Drummelzier served on the Inquisition which declared deliverance in the Justice Air of Peebles.

"Master" William Tweedie, Dean of Peebles, applied on the 15th February, 1480, for a license for Sir William Gibson, the Chaplain of the Rood Altar, to enable the latter to travel for four years, and the license was given by the award of the whole Court. The same ecclesiastic, referred to as "Master Wylyam of Twede, person (parson), of Glengwham, and deyn (dean) of Peblis in that tym," is mentioned in the Peebles Burgh Records under date 23rd of July, 1480, when Herbert Tweedie and others "with consent of the hayll communitie of the said burgh (Peebles), passit to the markat cors of the samyn, haf gewyn herytable stat sesing and possession to Sir Wylyam Thomson, Chaplin, and to his successors that sall sing mes and mak service at the Rud altar in Sant Androis Kyrk of Peblis, in the Rud loft for evirmar to pray for the sawll of the said Sir Wylyam Thomson, his fader's sawll and his moder's sawll, and for the prosperite and the wellfar of the burgh of Peblis."

In the Register of the Great Seal, in a Charter of James III., under date of 8th May, 1481, Margaret Tweedie is again referred to as the wife of Andrew Ker of Cessford.

Acts Lords
Auditors
1466—94 p. 65.

A. D. 1478.
Reg. St. Seal
1424—1513
p. 286.
A. D. 1479.
Acts Lords
Auditors p. 76.

Ibid. p. 86.

A. D. 1480.
Peebles Burgh
Records p. 27.

Peebles Burgh
Records p. 186.

Origines
Parochiales
l. p. 180.

A. D. 1481.
Reg. St. Seal
1424—1513
p. 307.

Herbert Tweedie again comes before us, in 1482, as an alleged wrong-doer, with others, in proceedings taken by Johne of Gledstansys of that Ilk and others, in regard to the wrongful occupation of the Common of Cademuir and Common Struther, as to which the Lords Auditors direct an Inquisition to be chosen by the next Justice Air at Peebles, the date of this Act being 26th March, 1482. The matter seems to have been of sufficient importance to cause King James V. to issue Letters dated at Edinburgh, 6th February, 1484-85, directed to the Justices on the South side of the Forth to make further inquisition, whereof the deliverance or judgment is given on the 18th of the same month against Johne of Gledstansis, the finding being that the Common of Cademuir and the Common Struther belong to the Burgh of Peebles, whose interests apparently Herbert Tweedie was upholding.

A.D. 1482.
Acts Lords
Auditors p. 98.

Peebles Burgh
Records pp. 28,
29.

A complaint is made, in 1483, by one Henry Preston against Gilbert Tweedie for the latter having carried off "eighty ewes, a horse, and a pair of brigantynis," and Gilbert is summoned, but whether he ever appeared we do not learn—probably not.

A.D. 1483.
Acts Lords
Auditors p. 117.

Laurence Tweedie was sub-prior of Melrose Abbey about this time, for, on the 24th April, 1484, he made a grant in his official capacity as such to David Scott of Branxholme of the bailliary of the lands of Esdale. It is somewhat reassuring to find that the family counted among its members both the Dean of Peebles and the sub-prior of Melrose, and it is to be hoped that the influence of these divines was exerted in a proper direction.

History of
Liddesdale
pp. 97, 159.

Alexander Tweedie and John Tweedie are found as witnesses to charters in the years 1484 and 1486, in one of which the unusual name of Yhoile appears as a surname.

Reg. St. Seal
pp. 337, 349.
A.D. 1486.

An entry in the Acts of Parliament for the year 1487 shows that the Laird of Drummelzier was in some trouble, for the King issued a precept on the 15th October calling upon all Prelates, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, and Parsons, to attend in Edinburgh to advise the King upon certain matters, among others "the pcess of forfatn of ye lard of Drumelzor and Edward Huntr, etc."

A.D. 1487.
Acts Parliament
vol. ii. p. 180.

Trouble arose shortly after with Thomas Porteous of Hawkshaw, who was arraigned on 16th February, 1489, for having, no doubt by way of reprisal for some injury, lifted seventy-four lambs from the lands of Oliver Castle, belonging to William Tweedie and Laurence Tweedie.

A.D. 1489.
Acts Lords
Auditors p. 137.

On the 16th April in the same year King James IV. confirmed a charter by Christian Dikyson, the wife of "Walter Tweedie of Drummelzier," and one of the heirs of John Dikyson of Smithfield, in favour of Elizabeth her daughter, of lands called the Denys.

Reg. St. Seal
p. 389.

Something of the state of the Lowlands and the Borders at this time may be gathered from the legislation of the period. We may be sure

that if it had come to having to deal with the troubles by Act of Parliament, things must have been very bad indeed. Personal conflicts, raids and slaughters, no doubt, were matters of every-day life, long before they attracted such attention as that of the King and Parliament, and it would need a graphic pen to give any adequate description of the daily scenes of those times.

The internecine strife of the powerful families of the Borders however at length engaged the attention of Parliament. In the year 1428 a Statute had ordained "that na man suld ridande na gangande cum to na Courte na Semblay with multitude of folkys na with armys." The matter again came before Parliament in 1478, and in the accounts of the Lord High Treasurer is found under date the 6th of August, 1491, an item: "to pass to the lardis of Lammyngton, Drummelzare (Walter Tweedie), and Hawkshawis, to gar them cess a gadering."

Trouble seems still to have been on foot between the Hays and the Tweedies, for on the 6th May, 1491, John Tweedie, of Drummelzier, is called upon by the Lords Auditors to pay over the sum of £96 8s. claimed of him by Christian, the widow of the late Thomas Hay, the sheriff depute of Peebles, and penalties are ordained on him in default. In the statistical account of Scotland it is alleged to have been a Thomas Tweedie who owed this money, but this is incorrect, for John was the delinquent. A little later in the same year another decree issues directing "to distrenze" William Tweedie, "brother to umquhile (*i.e.* the late) the Lord of Drummelzare," for another sum of money, apparently a balance due by him to the same lady, but it is recorded that William Tweedie was "oft tymes callit and nocht comperit," an easy way of dealing with such demands when the authorities who make them have not the power of enforcing their judgments, as was very often the case on the Borders in those days.

Not content with troubles abroad the Tweedies are found in the next year quarrelling amongst themselves. On the 4th February, 1492, the Lords of Council found "for ocht that they have yet sene, Johne Tweedy of Drummelzare dois wrang in the vexacioun and distroubling of James Tweedy, his brother, and his tenentis" in the peaceable possession and cultivation of the lands of Horne Huntaris land. He was ordered to desist, James having produced a charter from the late James Tweedie of Drummelzier; and was also directed to restore a "herezeld ox" which he had taken from the lands in question.

In the Ledger of Andrew Halyburton reference is made, under the dates 1492-1503, to certain members of the family of Tweedie having been trading correspondents or customers of his, but it is added that not much is known of them individually.

In 1492 appears, in the accounts of the Lord High Treasurer, the

Acts Parliament
Scot. vol. ii.
p. 122.
A.D. 1491.
Chron. & Mem.
Accounts Lord
High Treasurer
vol. i. p. 150.

Acts Lords
Auditors p. 148.

Statist. acc.
Scotland p. 922.

3*ibid.* p. 149.

A.D. 1492.

Acta Dominorum
p. 272.

Ledger Andrew
Halyburton
p. liii.

following item: "and sua restis toyidder with twenty poundis for finance of James Yong and Johane Yong Wat of Twedy in Peblis, £488 2s. 3d."

Chron. et Memorials Accts. Lord High Treasurer vol. i. p. 205. Erchequer Rolls vol. i. p. 764. Burke Landed Gentry vol. ii. 7th Edition p. 1866. Orig. Paroch. vol. i. p. 203.

Sasine is granted, in 1492, to John Tweedie, of the lands of Drummelzier, Hopkelloch, Vestir (? Yester), and Halmyr.

A statement is made in Burke's Landed Gentry that Andrew Tweedie of Oliver Castle and his kinsmen, Andrew and Walter of the Drummelzier family, had a Suit in 1492 against William Flemyn of the Borde for the possession of half the lands of Kingledoors, and this information is also to be found in the Origines Parochiales.

Burke Landed Gentry vol. ii. 7th Edition p. 1866. Orig. Paroch. vol. i. p. 203.

The name of John Tweedie occurs constantly in the records of the Register of the Great Seal during this period as a witness, but who he was in particular does not transpire. In 1493, however, as appears from the original precept from Chancery dated 3rd June, John Tweedie of Drummelzier is instituted in the lands of Drummelzier as the heir of his father the late James Tweedie. There is also an entry to be found under the same date, in the Ledger of Andrew Halyburton the Edinburgh merchant, in regard to a commercial transaction with a John Tweedie, but whether this is the same or another man is not clear.

A.D. 1493. Original Charters of the Tweedie Family.

Ledger Andrew Halyburton p. 10.

In the next year a remission is granted to Walter Tweedie "for the slaughter of Alexander Bell," but no further information regarding the episode is recorded. It may, however, be assumed that on this occasion Tweedie had right as well as might on his side, or he would not have gone boldly to Edinburgh for a pardon.

A.D. 1494. Acts Lord High Treasurer vol. i. p. 210.

In 1495 there is mention in the Ledger of Andrew Halyburton of another dealing with "John of Tuedy," whose wife's name apparently was Margaret.

Ledger Andrew Halyburton p. 31.

In November of the same year a complaint was lodged by George Edwardsoun, a burghess of Edinburgh, before the Lords of Council, against John Tweedie of Dreva, because the latter had put him to much trouble by commencing an action against him and then not appearing to prosecute it. On the 13th of the same month a John Tweedie accepted office as an arbitrator to settle a dispute between certain persons. This arbitration was to be held at St. Giles's Kirk, and if this be the same John Tweedie of whom George Edwardsoun complained, it would seem that Tweedie had more confidence in his own dispensing of justice than in that of the Lords of Council.

Acta. Dom. Concl. 1478-95 p. 413.

Ibid. p. 429.

At a Justice Aire, held at Peebles by Lord Drummond, 15th November, 1498, John Tweedie of Drummelzier and five others "came in at the King's will" and were each fined five merks for "act and part" in an act of oppression committed on Oswald Porteous and his wife Janet in ejecting them from their holding in Upper Kingledoors. The act of "coming in at the King's will" was a recognition of the sovereign power so

A.D. 1498. Biggar and the House of Fleming p. 297.

apparently foreign to the nature of these Border lairds that it would almost seem as if the delinquents on this occasion had ascertained previously that merely a nominal penalty in the shape of a small fine would be imposed.

This incident brings us to the close of the 15th Century, and full though its records are of feuds, slaughters, and forays, we cannot but feel that they really tell us only little of what actually went on; we are left to picture for ourselves the lawlessness and disorder that prevailed in the Lowlands and on the Borders of Scotland in those days with the ever-present danger from the English across the Border and the deadliest feuds existing between the nearest neighbours, and it is indeed almost impossible to realise the state of constant alarm and watchfulness in which the entire population must have spent their lives.



CHAPTER III.

A.D. 1500.

IT would seem as if we chronicled nothing but the misdeeds of the family, but the truth is that the only available records are those of the crimes of the period, and hence the character which pervades the story. It is, indeed, an illustration of:—

“The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is oft interred with their bones.”

and so we will hope it was with the Tweedies, and putting the most charitable construction on the matter, let us trust that their unrecorded good deeds at least equalled the evil doings, of which we find so continuous a history.

On the 4th February, 1502, Gilbert Tweedie and others were arraigned for the slaughter of Edward Hunter of Polmood. John Tweedie of Drummelzier, Walter Tweedie of Hawmyre, and William Tweedie became sureties for the appearance of Gilbert Tweedie at the next Justice Aire at Peebles, under a considerable penalty; but what the outcome of it all was we do not know.

A.D. 1502.
Bigger and the
House of Fleming
p. 297.

On the 15th May, 1505, the lands of Clifton, in Roxburghshire, were confirmed to James Tweedie, son and apparent heir to John Tweedie of Drummelzier. These lands are stated to have been mortgaged by Walter Tweedie of Drummelzier, and redeemed by this James Tweedie, his son.

A.D. 1505.
R.G.S.
1424—1513
p. 606.

Amongst the original Drummelzier writs, we find a receipt by Patrick, Earl of Bothwell, to John Tweedie of Drummelzier, dated 25th June, 1507, with the signature of the Earl intact.

A.D. 1507.
Original Charters
of the Tweedie
Family.

It is curious, remembering the slaughter of Edward Hunter of Polmood by the Tweedies in 1502, that in 1511 the Horne-Huntaris Lands in the Barony of Innerleithen, which belonged originally to the Hunter family, were granted by James IV. to John Tweedie, who is described in the Charter as “the Lord of Thaness (Tinnies) Castle, in Drummelzier;” the reddendo being “two flatus (viz., blastis) unius cornu ad excitandum Regem et ejus venatores cum contingerent eos esse in venatione in le Kingis-Hall-Wallis,” that is to say, “two blasts on one horn to arouse the king and his hunters, when they happened to be

A.D. 1511.
R.G.S.
1424—1513
p. 768.

engaged in hunting in the lands of Kingis-Halls-Wallis." Polmood, the residence of the Hunters, being held of a subject superior, the Charters did not enter the Great Seal Register, and consequently the opportunity is lost of tracing the originating germ of the fanciful Charter quoted by Penneucik, under which Malcolm Canmore is represented as granting the lands to an ancestral Hunter. Interesting particulars as to the Hunters of Polmood and their estate, and also a view of Willie Wastle's abode, "the spot they ca'd Linkumdoddie," will be found in Chambers's history of Peebleshire.

History of
Tweeddale.
Penneucik
p. 251.
Chambers'
Peebleshire
pp. 425, 429.

A.D. 1512.
Biggar and the
House of Fleming
p. 320.

In the year 1512, John Tweedie of Drummelzier, Richard Brown of Coultermains, and James Lockhart of Lee, became sureties for John Symintoun of Symintoun, who was arraigned on a charge of treason for forging false money, and as Symintoun did not appear, they were "amerceated in the sum of 1,000 merkes."

A.D. 1513.
Protocols in
Diocesan
Register No. 661.

In the year 1513, Walter Tweedie was appointed to the office of Parish Clerkship of the church of Stobo, vacant by the death of Thomas Tweedie. It is on record that Walter was distinguished for his clerical character, and was otherwise considered to be suitable for the appointment from both a spiritual and temporal point of view.

R.G.S.
1424—1453
p. 846.

In the same year, John Tweedie is mentioned in a footnote to the Charter granted at Edinburgh on the 17th August, as being the owner of lands adjoining those mentioned in the Charter.

This year of 1513 was that of the fatal battle of Flodden, and seeing the intimate relations which the Tweedies had with the other powerful Barons of the district, it is not surprising that a long gap takes place before we hear very much more of them. No doubt most of them and their available followers fell with many others of the flower of Scotland in that fight.

Rental Book of
the Old Barony
of Stobo.

"Christiane of Tweedies" apparently gave consent to an arrangement under which James Noble was made tenant of "Ane Ox Gang Land," in Stobo, on the 12th April, 1522.

A.D. 1523.
R.G.S.
1513—46 p. 54.

John Tweedie appears as witness to a Charter on the 4th September, 1523, to William Elphinstoun, a Burgess of Edinburgh.

A.D. 1524.

The year 1524 brings us to the story of the feud between the Tweedies and the Flemings. The cause is not very accurately known, but it seems to have arisen over the disposal in marriage of Catherine Fraser, the heiress of Fruid, in Tweedsmuir. Catherine was a descendant of the old family that had held large estates in the upper part of Tweeddale for many years, and was connected with the Flemings by the marriage of Patrick Fleming of Biggar with one of the heiresses of Sir Simon Fraser in the 12th or 13th century. The Flemings, with their connections the Hays of Yester, claimed some control or superiority over the lands of

Fruid; while it will no doubt be remembered that one of the granddaughters of this Sir Simon Fraser had married a Tweedie.

John, Lord Fleming, desired Catherine to marry Malcolm, not his heir of that name, but another and probably an illegitimate son; and indeed, it is doubtful whether she had not been actually married to him. If so, it had been done by stealth. The Tweedies, on the other hand, were determined that she should marry James Tweedie, the nephew of John Tweedie of Drummelzier. Ascertaining that Lord Fleming, accompanied by his heir Malcolm and a small retinue of domestics, intended to go hawking over his lands near Drummelzier, about forty or fifty of the Tweedies assembled and waylaid the hunting party among the hills. A hot altercation ensued, ending in a fight, in the course of which Thomas Tweedie of Drummelzier slew Lord Fleming.

Original Charters of the Tweedie Family.

Miss Agnes Strickland, in her "Lives of the Queens of Scotland," says that it was "Douglas, Lord of Drummelzier," who attacked and murdered Lord Fleming, and that this was done on the threshold of St. Giles' church, in Edinburgh. She does not cite her authority for these statements, which are not borne out by the records of justiciary, the documents of the Wigton Charter Register, nor the assertions of the old historians. Not a word is said in any of these authorities which in any way implicates any Douglas in this transaction, nor was a Douglas the Lord of Drummelzier, and Lindsay of Pitscottie expressly says that Lord Fleming was slain when enjoying the sport of hawking.

Biggar and the House of Fleming pp. 300, 301, 302, etc.

Cockburns of that 31k p. 208, etc.

The Tweedies carried off young Malcolm, now Lord Fleming, and kept him in confinement at the "Place of Drummelzier" until they extorted from him a promise to confer on them the ward and marriage of the heiress of Fruid. As a pledge for the fulfilment of this promise, young Lord Fleming's brother and some other persons were given into the custody of the Tweedies, and were for some time prisoners at Drummelzier. On regaining his liberty, Fleming sent Catherine Fraser to Drummelzier with her title deeds, but, being anxious to recede from his promise, put it on record that he did so solely for the purpose of obtaining the release of his friends, and from a dread of the vindictive character of the Tweedies.

Chambers' Peeblesshire p. 444.

"The Tweed" and other poems.

Other legal instruments, still preserved, assert that Catherine had gone to Drummelzier against her inclination, and solely for the purpose of liberating the prisoners, and that whatever she might say or do on that occasion could not legally be used to the prejudice of herself, her estates, or her marriage. These documents are dated the 17th and 25th November, 1524.

The Civil Authorities lost no great time in making efforts to bring the Tweedies and their accomplices to justice. In the course of fourteen

days after the death of Lord Fleming, it appears that a number of them had been seized or bound down to "thole an assize," for at that time a respite of one year was granted to James Tweedie, the nephew of John Tweedie of Drummelzier, and other persons for the "cruel slaughter" of Lord John Fleming, and the treasonable taking and preserving of Malcolm, the Master of Fleming, his son, and for the "reif of certain gudis fro yame and yer seruandis ye samyn tyme."

From an indenture made at Edinburgh on the 23rd November, 1524, and still preserved, it appears that by some influence or other it was arranged between Malcolm Lord Fleming and James, the nephew of John Tweedie of Drummelzier, "that a reconciliation shall take place and all previous wrongs shall be forgiven." This document intimates that James Tweedie and his men went to the market cross of Peebles "in their lynning claithes, viz., sark alane," and there offered their naked swords to Malcolm Fleming, his kin and friends; bound themselves to be his servants and gave him a bond of man-rent. Whereupon, Lord Fleming, on the part of himself and friends, received James Tweedie and his men "in their faithful troth and kindness," and forgave them the injury which they had inflicted, and, in token of his sincerity, extended to them the right hand of fellowship, and agreed to support and defend them in all their actions lawful and honest.

Tweedie and his followers agreed to make the three great pilgrimages of Scotland, namely: St. Ninian's in Galloway, St. Duthus in Ross, and St. Andrew's in Fife, at each of these places to make offering and call mass to be said for the welfare of Lord Fleming's soul; and they were to infest a Chaplain to say mass at the high altar of Biggar Kirk for the same purpose. It was finally agreed that James Tweedie, the nephew of Walter Tweedie, should be married to one of Lord Fleming's sisters, and that an honest and competent livelihood should, at the sight of friends, be bestowed on the young couple by Tweedie, and that Tweedie was also to receive the ward and marriage of the heiress of Fruid.

It appears from several documents still extant that the terms of this agreement were not strictly adhered to, and that the vengeance of the law still pursued the Tweedies and their followers, for in 1525 the lands of Easter Drummelzier, with the Place of Tinnis, Hopcalzie, and others belonging to John Tweedie of Drummelzier, and of Wester Drummelzier with the Places thereto belonging to James Tweedie of Glenbrak, and others belonging to both father and son, were all confirmed to Lord Fleming by a Crown Charter, dated 12th August, but were declared to be redeemable by the Tweedies within seven years on payment of certain fixed sums. The writs whereby the Tweedies were reinstated do not occur in the Register; but that such restitution took place is shewn by the fact that they

H. D. 1525.

R. G. S. 1513—46
p. 75.

subsequently dealt with and occupied the properties as their own; while amongst the original documents of the family is a decree of the Lords of Council, dated 27th September, 1526, at the instance of Malcolm Lord Fleming, against John Tweedie of Drummelzier and others for delivery of the lands and fortalice of Drummelzier, which it would seem must have been successfully resisted.

*Orig. Tweedie
Writs and
Charters.*

On the 6th June in the following year, however, a respite was granted for nineteen years for James Tweedie of Drummelzier, James Tweedie of Kirkhal, and twelve others, for the crime of murdering Lord Fleming. On the 18th August a petition in connection with this transaction was presented to the Lords of Council by George Geddes of Kirkurd, by which one William Tweedie states himself to be a scholar, that he had nothing whatever to do with the slaughter of Lord Fleming, and that at the time the crime was committed he was in the school in Edinburgh. The petition was admitted and the name of William Tweedie was erased from the Books of Adjournal.

*Register Privy
Council 6th June
and 18th August
1527.*

From the Register of the Great Seal it would appear, under an entry of the 10th November, 1527, that a Janet Tweedie was the wife of George Ross of Hanyng at this time.

*R. G. S.
1513-1546
p. 116.*

Amongst the manuscripts of the Earl of Home is to be found a contract dated the 9th October, 1528, under which King James V. undertook to grant a release to Lord Home, his kin, and friends dependent upon him, for all crimes bigane; the Tweedies and all others who had been at the slaughter of the late Lord Fleming being especially exempted from this pardon.

*Hist. MSS.
12th Rec. Sp.
Pt. 8 p. 180.*

On the 22nd October, 1528, the Tweedies were declared to be fugitives from the law, and were put to the horn, and their lands forfeited and conferred as a gift upon Malcolm Lord Fleming.

In the spring of 1529 the case was still unsettled, as it appears that at that time John Tweedie of Drummelzier, John Tweedie dwelling with him, Thomas Tweedie of Oliver Castle, James Tweedie of Kilbucho, and James Tweedie of Wrae, were compelled to find security to appear at Peebles and answer for their part in the cruel slaughter of John Lord Fleming, John Hay of Yester going security for their appearance. With them were also summoned James Tweedie of Drummelzier, and ten others, who offered Sir Walter Scott, of Branxholme, as their cautioner to answer at the same time and place for the above crime.

A. D. 1529.

On the 18th September, the King's Messenger-at-Arms had been despatched with the King's writings to summon an assize to convene at Peebles on the 13th day of October, betwixt the Laird of Drummelzier and John Fleming of Biggar. This assize, however, did not give a deliverance on the merits of the slaughter and disputes, but referred the whole case for arbitration by the Lords of Council.

Hist. MSS.
4th Rep.
p. 537.
R. G. S. 1513—46
p. 190.

On the 2nd March, 1529, we find John Tweedie of Drummelzier as one of the witnesses to a precept issued by George, the Bishop of Dunkeld, and on the 7th December in the same year a reference to Tweedie is found in the Register of the Great Seal in connection with matters relating to the Barony of Stenhouse in the County of Lanark.

A. D. 1530.

Register Privy
Council.

On the 4th March, 1530, the whole matter of the slaughter of Lord Fleming at last came up before the Lords of Council, when they pronounced a decree by which John Tweedie of Drummelzier was ordered to found a Chaplainry in the church of Biggar, and to endow it with a yearly stipend to make provision for prayers for the soul of the late John Lord Fleming. It was further ordained that James Tweedie, heir-apparent of Drummelzier, and the other chief persons concerned in the slaughter of Lord Fleming should go out of the Kingdoms of Scotland and England within three months and remain abroad three years, or during His Majesty's pleasure, and that the parties in dispute should, in the presence of the King's Council, take each other by the hands and bind themselves for the orderly behaviour of themselves, their kin and followers.

A. D. 1531.

Reg. Gr. Seal
1513—46 p. 236.

This decree was confirmed by James V. on the 22nd March, 1531, and the marriage of Catherine Fraser to James Tweedie was part of the bargain, and the King also, in this same year, granted a charter of the lands of Fruid to Catherine Fraser "and her spouse James Tweedie, the nephew (nepos) of John Tweedie of Drummelzier." All this shows that the Tweedies gained their point with the full sanction of the King and the Lords of Council, and we are tempted to think that perhaps after all they had been as much sinned against as sinning. Young James Tweedie and Catherine Fraser were possibly in love with and pledged to each other from the first, and Tweedie had determined to marry her in spite of Lord Fleming's declared intention of providing for his illegitimate son by a marriage with the heiress.

Under such circumstances one need not wonder at the hot words and the personal conflict which ended in the death of Lord Fleming, or at the persistence of young Tweedie in his purpose, which he eventually gained, of marrying his love. And it may not be unreasonable to surmise that, whilst the Lords of Council could not overlook the killing of Lord Fleming, in which the Tweedies were undoubtedly wrong, yet they took into account the provocation that had been given and recognised the rights of the Tweedies in the quarrel, or they would never have countenanced, much less sanctioned, the marriage of the young couple.

It must have probably been about this period that the event took place which has been the subject of a curious tradition in Tweeddale. For many years a small property known as Duckpool was held by a family of the

name of Bertram. Its extent was no more than a Scottish acre, and the origin of the ownership was accounted for in the following legend:—

“King James V., who occasionally during the hunting season spent a few days at Polmood, and who was also somewhat fond of masquerading amongst his subjects in humble guise, was, one day, returning either from hunting or some other expedition in disguise, when he came upon an old man named Bertram, who was tending his cows and amusing himself with a tune on the bagpipe. The monarch accepted an invitation to the cottage of his new acquaintance and was there entertained hospitably, but with homely fare, by Bertram and his wife. In the morning the King disclosed to his host who he was, and promised him a grant of lands in view of his house, with a pool in the centre, in memory of the tunes played on the bagpipe the evening before, and as much ground at the foot of Holmes Water as would keep a mare and foal, with a brood sow and nine pigs, with a free passage for them to and from his house. They were to be driven at no higher rate ‘than a woman could walk knitting a sock or spinning with a distaff,’ and Bertram was also to have five ‘soums’ of sheep on Holmes Common.

“Thereafter the King, accompanied by Bertram, who had offered to be his guide, set forth on his journey, in the course of which he soon came, as some say, to the Castle of Drummelzier, and others, that of Tinnies, but in any event, one of the strongholds of the head of the Tweedie family, a Chieftain who was in the habit of exacting homage and levying tribute from all passers by. The King and Bertram passed by without yielding the accustomed homage, when Tweedie, who had ever at his call men-at-arms and horses ready, immediately pursued and fell upon them with his armed followers. The King, however, taking a bugle from his side, sounded it, and in the course of a few minutes twenty-four belted knights with their retainers appeared to his assistance. The King revealed himself, to the discomfiture of the borderers, and demanded from Tweedie the homage which even in the midst of his fastnesses that Chieftain could not refuse, especially in view of the overwhelming force around him. Throwing himself on his knees he implored the clemency of his Sovereign, from whom he received a gracious pardon coupled with a few befitting admonitions, and the condition that he should convey to Bertram an acre of land in the centre of his possessions to be held for ever in memory of the services rendered to the King.”

The fact that the Tweedies exacted homage from all who passed their stronghold is no doubt true, for it is borne witness to by many writers, and as for the above legend, so late as the present century even, William Bertram, of Bertram Land, owned this acre. The title of John Bertram and Agnes Seaton, his spouse, is recorded in the Sasine Register of the 12th December, 1793; and the property was recently acquired from their successor by Tweedie of

The Cockburns
of that ilk p. 207.

New Statist. ac.
of Scotland
vol. iii. p. 86.

Caledonia by
Chalmers vol. II.
p. 918.

Denneceuth
Tweeddale
p. 254 &c.

Quarter in the year 1850. The titles shew that Bertram did not hold direct of the Crown but of a subject superior, and this accounts for the absence of Charters in the Great Seal Register. Further research in the Sasine Register or amongst the Title Deeds would be necessary to elucidate the actual facts.

Peerage of
Scotland.
Douglas's
2nd Edition
p. 605.

In Douglas's Peerage of Scotland we find the record of the marriage of Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of John, the second Lord Hay of Yester, by Elizabeth Chreighton, to James Tweedie of Drummelzier, somewhere between the years 1530 and 1540. The date of her parents' marriage would appear to have been about 1511, and the lady must have, therefore, been between 20 and 25 years of age at the time of her marriage.

R.G.S. 1513—46
p. 223.

On the 29th April, 1531, the King confirmed a Charter to John Tweedie of Drummelzier, amongst the witnesses being another John Tweedie.

Burke Landed
Gentry vol. iii.
A.D. 1531.

In the same year, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Tweedie of Drummelzier, married William Murray of Romanno, the grandson of the "Outlaw Murray."

Original Tweedie
Charters and
Writts.

On the 19th October, 1531, we find amongst the original Tweedie Charters and Writts, a seizin on precept from Chancery to James Tweedie as heir to his father, the late John Tweedie of Drummelzier. On the 2nd December in the same year, the King confirmed a Charter, dated 10th August, 1531, to John Tweedie of Drummelzier, under which the latter was to surrender to Sir Andrew Brown, Chaplain of the Altar in Biggar Church, and to his successors, an annual rent of £10 furth of the Lands and Barony of Drummelzier. This penance was also, no doubt, a further compensation by the Tweedies for the attack on Lord Fleming; and the ancient document tells us that the annual endowment was provided "to infest anc Chaplaine perpetuallie to say Mass in ye Kirk of Biggar at ye hye altar of ye sayme" for the soul of John Lord Fleming, whom Tweedie had slain.

Reg. St. Seal iii.
238.

There would appear to have been some trouble in the town of Peebles regarding the applications of Sir John Ker and Sir John Tweedie for the Chaplainry of the Altar of St. Mary the Virgin, in the church there, about the year 1532. There was continuous litigation and trouble over this matter for many years, and Sir John Tweedie would appear to have been rejected notwithstanding that he had the support of his powerful cousins, the Tweedies of Drummelzier, because he was found unlearned in Church Song by the greater part of the Council of the Burgh and the Dean and Choristers of the Church, whilst Sir John Ker was found fit not only in reading but also in chant. But it would seem notwithstanding that Sir John Tweedie eventually carried the day, and retained the Chaplainry until a few years after the Reformation, when he resigned in favour of Gilbert Tweedie, another Chaplain.

A.D. 1532.

Burgh Records
of Peebles.

The records of all these ecclesiastical troubles are of considerable length,

and the curious in such matters are referred to the originals for the details of a remarkable struggle. King James V. himself seems to have supported Sir John Ker, for he wrote a letter dated 6th August, 1532, from Edinburgh to the Bailies of Peebles, requiring them to defend Sir John Ker, and commanding John Tweedie of Drummelzier, and William Tweedie, and their accomplices to desist and cease from molesting and troubling Sir John Ker in the peacable "joising of his said alterage," all of which, however, would appear to have been of no avail.

Storo' Records of Peebles xviii. & xix. 1532.

On the 17th December, 1533, we find in the Register of the Great Seal the record that the King at Coupar confirmed a Charter by which John Tweedie of Drummelzier granted the lands of Hopcailzie to his grandson, John Tweedie, the son of James Tweedie and Agnes Somerville, the daughter of Hugh Lord Somerville.

A.D. 1533.

R.G.S. 1513—46 p. 291.

The rental book of the old Barony of Stobo tells us that on the 18th June, 1534, Thomas Russel was the son of Jonat Tweedie, "his modyr," and that James Tweedie held four ox gangs in the Hill House of Stobo.

A.D. 1534.

John Tweedie of Drummelzier throughout all this period appears at different times as witness to various Charters recorded in the Registers, and notwithstanding all that had passed, James Tweedie of Drummelzier seems to have been high in the royal favour shortly afterwards, for in the year 1536 we find that he married Marjorie (Mariota), the daughter of Lord Somerville, a sister of the Queen herself, and that King James V. invited himself to the marriage, Tweedie being described as "the Laird of Drummelzier, chief of the Tweedies, as eminent a Baron, and as of great command as any in Tweeddale."

A.D. 1536. Douglas's Peerage of Scotland p. 508.

Cockburns of that ilk p. 250.

On the 3rd October, 1537, the King confirmed James Tweedie of Drummelzier in the Horne Hunter Lands, to be held by him under the same curious tenure as mentioned in the Charter of 1511, already referred to.

A.D. 1537. Exchequer Rolls vol. xvii. p. 743.

Catherine, the daughter of John Bethune of Balfour appears to have married a Tweedie of Drummelzier between the years 1540 and 1550.

Burke's Landed Gentry vol. iii.

John Tweedie became seized of the Lands of Whitslaid and Glenkirk in the year 1540, as would appear from the Exchequer Rolls.

Exchequer Rolls vol. xvii. p. 770.

In 1540, James Tweedie of Drummelzier resigned in favour of himself and "Mariota" Stuart, his spouse (the "Marjorie" already mentioned), his lands lying on the west side of the Burn of Drummelzier with the Tower thereof, and a Crown Charter was granted in their favour on the 5th June in that year, and another Crown Charter was granted to them on the 26th February, 1541, of the Lands of Drummelzier occupied by James Tweedie and others, with the Fulling Mill lying on the west side of the said Burn, in the Barony of Drummelzier.

A.D. 1540. R.G.S. 1513—46 p. 468.

The names of Walter Tweedie, John Tweedie, Henry Tweedie, and Margaret Tweedie, appear in the Exchequer Rolls during the year 1540 in reference to the lands of Fareholme and Glenbeth.

E.R. vol. xvii. p. 695—6.

The rental book of the old Barony of Stobo gives, on the 28th January, 1545, an extract shewing that Adam Tweedie dealt with the four

A.D. 1545.

ox gangs of land called the Hyllhouse with the consent of James Tweedie and of Margaret Tweedie, "his modyr," at that time.

The troubles with the Flemings seem hardly yet over, for we find in the Acts of the Parliament of Scotland at this time, under date the 3rd October, 1545, a complaint by Malcolm Lord Fleming to the Lords in Council stating that, as they were already aware, they had caused him to give assurance to George Douglas and James Tweedie of Drummelzier for good behaviour, and that in like manner George Douglas and James Tweedie of Drummelzier should have given the same to him, but had not done so; and that he was informed a bill had been given to the Queen's Grace and the Council by the young Laird of Drummelzier "proportand that he, Lord Fleming, was both traitor, thief and inbringer of Englishmen, and resettar of thift, and caused all the whole country to be harried, which, if so be, he ought to be punished."

Act Scot.
Parliament vol. ii.
p. 460.

R.D.C. vol. i. p. 7.

Shortly after, Queen Mary and Murray, the Regent, gave assurance to George Douglas and the young Laird of Drummelzier, their kin, friends and servants that they should be unhurt, whilst in the following year, 1546, on the 11th June, there is another entry in the Register of the Privy Council relieving James Tweedie of Drummelzier from the process of the horn for non-compliance with the order for him to come forward and underlie the laws for certain crimes imputed to him; William Tweedie, his son, promised to cause the father to answer for the summons, and David Hamilton of Preston went surety to the same effect.

A.D. 1546.

R.D.C. vol. ii.
p. 29.

The process of the horn, so often referred to in the records of Scotland, had reference to a process of being denounced rebel by the blast of the horn in the market-place or some other public place in the district in which the delinquent resided.

A.D. 1548.

In the year 1548, on the 12th June, James Tweedie of Drummelzier is again found figuring in the records of the Acts of the Parliament of Scotland under an accusation of treason and lese-majeste. The details of the crime are stated to have been given "at mair lenth" in the summons; the summons itself, however, is not forthcoming, and we do not know what it actually was that James Tweedie had done.

Acts Parliament
Scot. vol. ii.
p. 481.

Acts Privy
Council England
vol. ii. p. 396.

Under date "yet Wedynsday the xix. of Februarie, 1549," a warrant is issued from the Privy Council of England "for £28 to Edmund Twedy, Captain, of Haddington, by way of reward."

A.D. 1549.

On the 21st February, 1549, there is an entry in the Exchequer Rolls to the effect that Walter Tweedie was concerned in the lands of Whitslaid at that time, and had dealings therewith of sufficient importance to be entered upon the public records of the period.

Exchequer Rolls
of Scotland
vol. xviii. p. 489.

A.D. 1550.

On the 31st July, 1550, William Tweedie was served heir to his brother James Tweedie in the lands of Whitslaid and of Glenkirk in the Barony of Glenquhome. This William Tweedie married Christian Dalzell,

Ret. Actes
Decbicesstre.

and was of Gannoch, as we find afterwards when he and his wife took a charter of the lands of Carrokiore in the parish of Mochrum in the County of Wigton. Reference again to this William Tweedie is found in the year 1556 in the Register of the Great Seal, when his name is mentioned in the footnote of Charter No. 1127 as amongst those of assize summoned at that time, and also in the year 1570, when Christian Dalzell, then his widow, had dealings with James Tweedie, the son and heir of her late husband William, and his trustees, on the 18th December in that year.

R.G.S. 1546—80
p. 193.

R.G.S. 1546—80
p. 251.

R.G.S. 1551—80
p. 503.

In the Register of the Great Seal under the date of the 7th February, 1551-52, appears a notice of a Charter granted by the Queen to James Tweedie of Drummelzier in connection with his marriage with Mariota Stuart, the Queen's own sister, and a certain arrangement with their son John Tweedie, apparently all having reference to some transaction carried out on the 30th August, 1542, at Drummelzier, of which one John Tweedie of Innerleithen had been witness.

R.G.S. 1546—80
p. 150.

1290025

The Rental Book of the Old Barony of Stobo contains a reference to a James Tweedie as the son of the late Andrew Tweedie, under date of the 6th July, 1553, whereby he was confirmed in "Twa oxen gang" of land in Stobo called Nether Hillhouse, vacant by the decease of his father.

An entry on the Exchequer Rolls, under date 1554, gives us a curious form of the name as "Twidy" in connection with certain dealings with the lands in the Barony of Stenhou, but there is nothing to show to which of the Tweedies the matter actually had regard.

Exchequer Rolls
xviii. p. 576.

A curious reference to a long-ago transaction of but little importance is preserved in a jotting made on the lower margin of Folio 101 on the Exchequer Rolls of Scotland for the year 1556 to the following effect:—

A.D. 1556.

"Memorandum that I send word to James Tweedie to len Thome Spottiswod ane dosane of sparris quha promyst to deliver 2 Septembris, Anno 1556."

Exchequer Rolls
xviii. p. 608.

In the same year there is another reference on the Exchequer Rolls to the occupation of Horn Hunteris Lands by James Tweedie and the quaint service of four blasts of a horn to rouse the Queen's Majesty and her hunters whenever she should come hunting "apud Kinghall Wellis," the date being the 9th November in that year.

Exchequer Rolls
xviii. p. 609.

The Tweedies were at this time still allied with the Kers of Cesford, and with the Douglasses, as Janet, the third daughter of Sir James Douglas, married, firstly, James Tweedie of Drummelzier, and, secondly, Sir William Ker of Cesford, who was the ancestor of the Dukes of Roxborough. James Tweedie of Drummelzier must have died some time previous to 1562, as in that year the marriage with William Ker of Cesford took place. A Charter granted by James Tweedie of Drummelzier in favour of Janet Douglas is to be found in the Register of the Great Seal under date

Douglas's
Decree Scot.
p. 375—446.
Herald
Genealogist
vol. vii. p. 410.

R.S.S. 1546—80
p. 271. 8th November, 1557, by which James Tweedie of Drummelzier, on the occasion of the marriage, conveyed to her in life rent and the heirs of the marriage an interest in certain lands on the East side of the Burn at Drummelzier, the grant being confirmed by the Crown immediately afterwards, the witness being recorded as James Tweedie of Fruid.

Exchequer Rolls
vol. xix. pp. 409 &
413. In the same year, 1557, a reference is found on the 25th May in the Exchequer Rolls to further dealings by James Tweedie in respect of the lands and barony of Drummelzier and of Halmyre, of which he was evidently also possessed at the time. Further dealings are also referred to

Exchequer Rolls
vol. xix. p. 471. a little later on in respect of the same lands on the 27th September, whilst dealings with the lands of Clifton are found under the date 12th May, 1561, James Tweedie being therein referred to as lately deceased; as is also the case in the record of further dealings with the lands of

A.D. 1561. Clifton, the words being "warde per Spatium unius anni immediate sequentio decessum quondam Jacobi Tweedie de Drummelzier avi Willemi Tweedie et . . . per decessum quondam Jacobi Tweedie senioris fratris dicti Willelmi Tweedie." William Tweedie is also referred to in the following

Exchequer Rolls
vol. xix. p. 493. year in reference to the lands of Horne Hunteris Lands, which we have already had occasion to speak of as being held under the curious tenure of service of a certain number of blasts of the horn when the Queen's Majesty came hunting in the district.

The indexing and printing of the Exchequer Rolls does not at present (1900) extend beyond the year 1557, further than which it is not possible to follow them at present without great difficulty and delay.

A.D. 1557. Amongst the original Writs and Charters of the Tweedie family we find, under date 27th April, 1557, that James Tweedie was returned heir to his grandfather, the late James Tweedie of Drummelzier, by special service in the lands in the Barony of Drummelzier, his minority being dispensed with.

Original Charters
of the Tweedie
Family. Some time prior to this date a member of the Drummelzier family, George Tweedy, apparently migrated to Essex in England, for in the "Herald's Visitations of Essex," published by the Harleian Society, we find, recorded under the dates 1558 and 1612, the arms of George Tweedy, "who came out of Scotland from the house called Drummelzier," but so far nothing more has been discovered of him. From him is descended the family of Tweedy so long resident in Essex, and later on at Bromley, Kent, represented in the nineteenth century by Colonel George Tweedy, H.E.I.C.S., and afterwards by Arthur Hearne Tweedy, of Widmore Lodge, Widmore, Bromley, Kent.

A.D. 1559. The next year, 1559, brings us to the first mention of the bloody feud which ran for so many years between the Tweedies and the family of Geddes. On the 13th December there is a respite under the Privy

Seal for nineteen years to James Tweedie of Drummelzier, James Tweedie of Fruid, Patrick William and John his brothers, and Thomas Tweedie alias Long Tom, for the cruel slaughter of the late William Geddes, the son and apparent heir of Charles Geddes of Cuthill Hall. This feud continued for many years, and was evidently the cause of the Tweedies being embroiled also with the Nasmyths of Posso; we find numerous references to it within the next fifty years, and there is no doubt that there was much trouble besides between the two families, of which no detailed record was made.

Chambers' Peebleshire p. 97.

Notwithstanding all the misdeeds of the family we find Tweedie of Drummelzier mentioned as Member of Parliament in the year 1560; and amongst the original Writs and Charters of the family we find a Deed of Gift by Mary, Queen of Scots, with the sign-manual of the Queen attached, in connection with the marriage of William Tweedie of Drummelzier with Margaret Ker, under date at Edinburgh, 14th February, 1561; this William Tweedie being returned heir under special service to the late James Tweedie of Drummelzier, his brother german, in the lands of the Barony of Drummelzier on the 21st October in the same year.

Act Scot. Parliament vol. ii. p. 526. A.D. 1560. Original Writs of the Tweedie Family. R.G.S. 1546-80 p. 320.

In December, 1562, James Tweedie of Fruid, most likely the son of the individual who had married Catherine Fraser formerly referred to, was attacked when seated before the fire in the house of William Tweedie, Burgess of Edinburgh, and mortally wounded before he could raise himself up or parry the blows aimed at him. Patrick Hunter, John Hunter, John Burn, George Patterson and William Glen were tried for this murder, and they were all acquitted.

A.D. 1562.

Biggar and the House of Fleming p. 357.

In the Borough records of Peebles, under date 23rd June, 1563, is found a description of the opening of an old chest, or almy, at the Castle of Neidpath, which was found to contain "ane posset cop with ane fute of the selfe of esche ane littill bikker callit ane salt fat with ane fute of esche ane lame can and thre paperis of armes of umquhill Archibald Erle of Argus and na utheris thingis." This was done in the presence of a Notary Public, William Lord Hay of Yester, and others, amongst whom we find William Tweedie of Drummelzier; but for what purpose the opening was made in so formal a manner does not appear, except that the Lady of Yester seems to have laid claim to the chest. Robert Walker, a carpenter, was the man employed to open it, and there is another note that Robert Walker was also caused to open another chest, called "a Stule Almy," which had nothing therein except worm-webs.

A.D. 1563.

Peebles Burgh Records p. 288.

Adam Tweedie of Drava would appear to have been a man of violent and ungovernable temper. There is reference, amongst others of his misdeeds on record, to one under date 25th January, 1565, in a complaint against him in that he had committed the crime of "cutting off Robert Rammage's luggis (ears) and dismembering him thereof." The crime was not denied,

A.D. 1565. Pitcairn's Criminal Trials vol. i. p. 475.

but Adam Tweedie pleaded the King's and Queen's remission, 30th November, 1565, and he was accordingly absolved, William Tweedie of Drummelzier engaging to satisfy the Rammages, who, in all probability, never received any sort of redress.

R. Priv. Council
vol. i. p. 437.

The murder of Rizzio, the favourite of Mary, Queen of Scots, is a story with which everyone who knows anything of the history of Scotland is well acquainted. It does not surprise us to find that two of the Tweedies were concerned in this crime and were amongst the body of armed men who, headed by Darnley, Morton, Ruthven, and others, on the night of the 9th March, 1566, rushed into the Palace at Holyrood and in the Queen's presence assassinated David Rizzio, her foreign Secretary and favourite musician. This outrage naturally caused great terror in the Palace. The attendants on the Queen were quite taken by surprise, and on finding themselves utterly unable to contend against the attacking force they escaped by the back windows and some of them did not stop till they reached the Castle of Crichton. William Tweedie of Drummelzier and Adam Tweedie of Drava, of whom we have heard before, were implicated in this conspiracy, and along with the other conspirators were summoned on the 19th March following to appear personally before the King and Queen and the Lords of the Secret Council to answer for the crime; the Register of the Privy Council being headed as "in the Reign of Henry and Mary." It is curious, however, that their names, although appearing in the summons, do not figure in the list of those who were put to the horn and to escheat for their participation in the outrage. The Register of the Privy Council, however, gives their names as amongst those who were "dilatid of the slaughter of David Riccio," and denounces them as rebels.

Burke's Landed
Gentry vol. ii.
p. 1866.

There is a statement in Burke's Landed Gentry that William Tweedie of Oliver Castle had a "feu Charter" dated 11th December, 1565, of the lands of Oliver, but the source whence Burke obtained this information is not given.

In the records of ministers and exhorters with their stipends, in 1567, printed by the Maitland Club, appears amongst others Walter Tweedie as the exhorter for Broughton and Dawick at a stipend of £26 13s. 4d. per annum; while he seems as well to have been the reader at Glenholm and Broughton in 1574, Kilbucho being also placed under his charge in 1591.

R. D. C. vol. i.
p. 588.

James Tweedie appears to have owned the supremacy of King James VI. during the Regency of Murray by a Deed recorded in the Register of the Privy Council, in which he concurred with many other persons.

Sir Walter Scott has immortalized the story of the escape of Mary, Queen of Scots, from the Castle of Loch Leven. She was imprisoned in a rude and inconvenient Tower on a small island where there was scarcely room to walk fifty yards, and not even the intercession of Queen Elizabeth

could procure any mitigation of her captivity. Sir William Douglas, the Laird of Loch Leven, discharged with severe fidelity the task of Mary's jailor, but his younger brother, George Douglas, overcome by the Queen's distress and perhaps also by her beauty, laid a plot for her deliverance. The plot was discovered and he was expelled from the island in consequence, but he kept up a correspondence with a kinsman, William Douglas, called Little Douglas, who had relations in the Castle. On Sunday, the 2nd May, 1568, this William contrived to steal the keys of the Castle while the family were at supper, and let Mary and her attendant out of the Tower when all had gone to rest. He then locked the gates of the Castle to prevent pursuit, placed the Queen and her waiting-maid in a little skiff and rowed to the shore, throwing the keys of the Castle into the lake in the course of their passage. Lord Seton and a party of his adherents were waiting at the landing place with horses, and the Queen instantly mounted and hurried off to Niddrie Castle in Mid-Lothian, whence she proceeded next day to Hamilton.

Tales of a
Grandfather by
Sir W. Scott.

In the narration of this romantic story in "The Abbot," history and tradition are somewhat confused, and the success of the escape is conferred on George Douglas, while the merit of it belongs, in reality, to the boy called William, or Little Douglas, either from his youth or his slight stature. In the novel, the part of this Little Douglas has been assigned to Roland Graeme.

The news of Mary's escape flew like lightning throughout the country and spread enthusiasm everywhere. The people remembered her gentleness, grace and beauty, and if they reflected on her errors they no doubt thought she had been punished for them with great severity. On Sunday, Mary was a sad and helpless captive in the lonely Tower of Loch Leven; on the Saturday following she was at the head of a powerful confederacy by which nine Earls, nine Bishops, eighteen Barons and many gentlemen of rank engaged to defend her person and restore her to power. Buckingham, in his memoirs of Mary Stuart, says, "No sooner had the captive lady escaped from her prison and raised the banner of loyalty in that secluded part of her kingdom than a band of the brightest and ablest spirits of the nation flocked joyously to her standard, and a Bond of Association was raised in her favour and signed by nearly 150 of the members of Nobility, Clergy and Gentry." It is somewhat curious, having regard to the part played by the family in the only too recent murder of Rizzio, to find the Tweedies now concerned on Mary's behalf in this rising; but amongst the Barons is recorded Tweedie of Drummelzier, who was actually one of the signatories to this Bond, which was dated 8th May, 1568, for the defence of the Queen of Scots. It is perhaps not uninteresting to quote from Sir Walter Scott's description of the morning after Mary's escape, when, describing her feelings

Memoir of
Mary Stuart,
Buckingham,
1844 vol. i p. 233.

on awakening, he puts words into her mouth which call the scene vividly before our eyes:—

“‘Rise, rise, Catherine,’ cried the enraptured Princess, ‘arise and come hither!—here are swords and spears in true hands and glittering armour on loyal breasts. Here are banners, my girl, floating in the wind as lightly as summer clouds. Great God! what pleasure to my weary eyes to trace their devices—thine own brave father’s—the princely Hamilton’s—the faithful Fleming’s—See! see! they have caught a glimpse of me, and throng towards the window.’”

The account of the battle that followed is as melancholy as the foregoing gathering was enthusiastic. On the 13th May, 1568, the Regent, Murray, occupied the village of Langside, which lay full in the march of the Queen’s army, and after a most obstinate encounter, the battle was eventually decided against the Queen, who beheld the final and fatal defeat of her forces from the Castle called Cruikstain, from whence she fled to Galloway, and eventually reaching England, surrendered herself to the mercy of Elizabeth, and to an imprisonment which only ended with her death in Fotheringay Castle.

On the 13th September, 1570, the reign being given as that of James VI. in the Public Records, thus marking the fact that the authorities had accepted Mary’s flight from Scotland as her abdication, we find an entry stating that James Cockburn of Skraling, William Tweedie of Drummelzier, and Adam Tweedie of Drava were called upon to make good their Bond given in security of certain persons who did not come forward to answer the charges laid against them; and on 27th June, 1572, we find amongst the index of names excluded from the text that of Adam Tweedie of Drava, who had been cited, but for what purpose we do not know.

In the Records of the Burgh of Peebles we find on the 31st March, 1572, the names of James Tweedie and Thomas Tweedie as Quartermasters of the Watch, and on the 19th May, in the same year, in the Burgh Record of the “vesying of the wappynnis,” are mentioned “James Tweedie armit, Gilbert Tweedie armit, Thomas Tweedie armit, and James Tweedie armit,” James Tweedie, Gilbert Tweedie and Thomas Tweedie all being again mentioned in the Burgh Records under dates the 28th May, 1572, and the 19th June, 1572, as Members of the Council of the Burgh.

From some cause unknown, a bad feeling had grown up in the town of Peebles against John Dickyson of Winkstoun, the Provost of the Burgh, and he was at length barbarously murdered on the 5th July, 1572. Of this even the records take no notice except in a casual way, but on the day following the murder, William Dickyson of Winkstoun and his kinsmen promised to live peaceably in time to come, and the baillies and community in like manner undertake not to molest him or his friends; but though only incidentally referred to at this time and elsewhere in the records, the fact of

Waverley
Novels
The Abbot
chap. lxxvi.

A.D. 1570.

R.D.C. vol. xiv.
p. 75.

A.D. 1572.
R.D.C. vol. li.

Burgh Records
of Peebles.

Peebles Burgh
Records.

the slaughter is undoubted, for it was the subject of a judicial enquiry. On the 19th July in the same year James Tweedie, John Wychtman, Martin Hay and John Bullo, all of Peebles, and Thomas Johnstone, were tried in the High Court of Justiciary for the "cruel slaughter of the late John Dickison of Wynkstone," but the assize acquitted them with only one dissentient. According to tradition which lingered in the town till within very recent years, the murder was committed in the High Street near Deane Gutter.

Pitcairn's
Criminal Trials
vol. I. p. 31.

From the following we learn that the Tweedies did not disdain to act the part of freebooters when occasion offered. On the 13th September, 1572, complaint was made to the Privy Council at Stirling by Duncan Weir of Staneburne, that William Tweedie, with Roger his brother, his sons Symon Tweedie and Adam Tweedie, John Tweedie the tutor of Drummelzier, and others, had assaulted the House of Staneburne and raided it of cattle, horses and various articles, amongst which were two Jeddart staves, a species of battle-axe or partisan called after the town of Jedburgh, the citizens of that town being distinguished for the use of that particular weapon. William Tweedie alleged that he had obtained a gift of what he had taken away, and, therefore, had done no wrong to Duncan Weir. The Regent and Council referred the matter to the Lords of the Cession "to do justice therein according to the Laws of the Realm," and we hear nothing whatever as to whether Duncan Weir ever obtained his rights or not, or even whether he had any.

R.P.C. vol. II.
p. 164.

On the 15th December, 1573, Sir Walter Scott of Branxholme and John Tweedie, the tutor of Drummelzier, entered into recognisances that Margaret Turnbull, the widow of David Elliot, and Walter Scott her son, should answer for certain things laid to their charge, and should not molest Gawin, or Jean Scott, his wife.

A.D. 1573.
R.P.C. vol. II.
p. 314.

According to an entry in the Register of the Great Seal made at Holyrood House on the 8th February, 1573, it would appear that one John Tweedie, of what place is not mentioned, had a wife whose maiden name had been Dunsyre; and that shortly afterwards James Brown of Logan made complaint to the Lord Regent and the Lords of the Secret Council in regard to the securityship for the entry of Walter Henderson, servant to William Tweedie of Wrae, and letters were ordained to be directed charging Patrick Tweedie of Drummelzier to appear.

R.C.S. 1546-80
p. 572.

R.P.C. vol. II.
p. 342.

In the same year John Tweedie of Drummelzier is mentioned in the Acts of the Parliament of Scotland as Commissioner for Musters in Peeblesshire.

Acts Scots.
Parliament
vol. III. p. 92.

The feud with the Geddes family seems still to have been pursued, for on the 11th March, 1574, William Baillie of Lamington became surety for George and James Geddes, that they should not give annoyance to John Tweedie, tutor of Drummelzier, Patrick Tweedie his uncle, Adam Tweedie of Drava, James Tweedie of Fruid, and others.

Chambers'
Peebleshire
p. 106.
R.P.C. vol. II.

A.D. 1574.
Reg. Privy
Council vol. ii.
Chambers'
Peebleshire
p. 105.

On the 6th December, 1574, Thomas Cant of Sanct Gillegrange becomes surety for Adam Tweedie of Drava, that he shall appear before the Lord Regent and the Lords of Secret Council in February that is next to come, and abide by such orders as shall be made for the quietness of the country, and also that he, his kin, brothers, servants and friends, and all others with whom he may have anything to do, shall in no way invade or pursue Charles Geddes of Rachan, and James Geddes his father, his brother, his kin and others, except by regular process of law, under bond of £2,000, and Adam Tweedie binds himself to relieve Thomas Cant of the bond. This surety by Thomas Cant must either have been insufficient or withdrawn, for on the following day, the 7th December, William Lauder of Halton undertakes the same obligation concerning Tweedie and his relations, while at the same time James Tweedie of Frude, John Tweedie of Drummelzier, and Patrick his uncle, all had to enter into sureties for good behaviour, no doubt, in connection with these disturbances.

A.D. 1579.
R.G.S. 1546-80
p. 780.

A Tweedie is mentioned in the Register of the Great Seal under date, 16th February, 1579, in regard to a certain Charter confirmed by the King in favour of John Hamilton of Stanehous.

R.P.C. vol. iii.
p. 240.

In 1579 John Tweedie, the tutor of Drummelzier, seems to have been at daggers-drawn with Sir Alexander Jardine of Apilgirth, for he lodges a complaint against him in that Sir Alexander had forcibly entered in his lands and seized the rents; and for once in a way, Tweedie appears to have been in the right, for he boldly appeared before the Privy Council and proved his case. Sir Alexander Jardine not having appeared, he was denounced a rebel and put to the horn with its attendant consequences.

Acts Scot.
Parliament
vol. iii. p. 122,
Mems. Scot.
Parliament by
Foster p. 344.
A.D. 1580.
R.G.S. 1546-80
p. 827.

We find that Gilbert Tweedie is mentioned as being in Parliament as the Member and Commissioner for Peebles in the year 1579.

John Tweedie, the tutor of Drummelzier, appears among the names of assize on the Register of the Great Seal for the year 1580 at Edinburgh on the 13th May.

R.G.S. vol. v.
No. 383.

Under the old ecclesiastical system, Dawick was a vicarage dependent on Stobo, but after the Reformation it became an independent parish. The church lands, there under reservation of a glebe, were feued out, and under a Charter granted on the 15th June, 1580, by Robert Douglas, designed as Parish Vicar of Stobo, with consent of the Archbishop, Dean, and Chapter of Glasgow, in favour of John Tweedie, the tutor of Drummelzier, the feu duty payable was fixed at five merkes yearly; and the grant was confirmed by a Crown Charter dated the 20th March, 1581-2.

R.G.S. vol. vi.
p. 119.

John Lindsay in 1581 gave caution in 2,000 merkes that he would not harm one Janet Tweedie, a widow.

A.D. 1581.
R.P.C. vol. iii.
p. 404.

William Dickyson of Fowledye and James Dickyson of Wynnkstown, possibly some relations of the John Dickyson whose murder has already been mentioned, sold to Adam Tweedie of Drava, and Jean his wife, certain lands, of which transaction one Walter Tweedie, a minister at Broughton, was a witness.

R.C.S. 1580-93
p. 95.

Sir John Tweedie, the Chaplain of the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Peebles, is referred to as consenting to a Charter granted by the King in favour of John Bullo, the Chaplain of the Altar of St. Martin, 1580-93 p. 200. in the parish Church of St. Andrews of Peebles.

On December 26th, 1581, William Tweedie was concerned as the Procurator for one George Grenilaw, who had been cited before the Privy Council in 1581.

R.P.C. vol. iii.
p. 564.

On the 2nd July, 1582, James Tweedie, son and heir of the late William Tweedie of Drummelzier, is granted a dispensation by King James VI. (the original of which yet remains amongst the Writs and Charters of the Tweedie family) to enter into possession of his heritage notwithstanding his minority. This document bears the signatures of the King, Gowry, and Blantyre, and is dated from Holyrood House.

A.D. 1582.

Original Charters
of the Tweedie
Family.

Amongst the Scottish "complaints" in the Calendar of Border Papers there is one lodged in regard to "the taking of young James Stuart, the Laird of Fruid (a Tweedie), William Tweedie of Wrae, and other gentlemen of Tweeddale by an ambush of the Grahams laid for them twenty-three miles within Scotland." This complaint is dated 5th July, 1584, and no doubt has reference to the unsettled state of the Borders and the constant warfare which was carried on between those dwelling on either side of the boundary between England and Scotland. The prisoners appear to have obtained their freedom, however, almost immediately.

Calendar of
Border Papers
vol. i. p. 148.

A.D. 1584.

John Creighton of Quarter, John Tweedie in Drava, John Tweedie in Stanhope, Hob Tweedie in Howgait, James Tweedie in Drummelzier, James Tweedie of Fruid, Adam Tweedie in Drava, James Tweedie younger there, John Tweedie in Henderlethane, and Alexander Portous of Glenkirk, were required, under a charge dated 10th November, 1584, to appear personally before the King's Majesty and the Lords of the Secret Council as being accused of certain treasonable and capital crimes, of which they alleged they were altogether innocent. The 2nd December was assigned as the day for the hearing of the charges, of which no details are preserved, and in the meantime the alleged offenders were ordered to lodge their persons in ward within twenty-four hours in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, all upon their own expense, an order it is highly improbable they obeyed voluntarily.

R.P.C. vol. iii.
p. 695.

On the same page in the Register is found an entry of caution by

James Tweedie of Drummelzier for John Creighton of Quarter, John Tweedie in Stanhope, and James Tweedie in Henderlethane; and of a caution by Adam Tweedie of Drava for John Tweedie and James Tweedie, his sons, to the amount of 2,000 merkes; and a little later on, on the 16th November, 1584, there is an entry stating that William Cokburn, Burgess of Edinburgh, became surety for James Tweedie of Drummelzier, and William Sinclair of Roslin for Adam Tweedie of Drava and Alexander Portous of Glenkirk; from which it appears that James Tweedie, Adam Tweedie and Alexander Portous were for the time being actually in prison in Linlithgow.

Whether these various parties did enter their persons at the Tolbooth in Edinburgh, or left their sureties to settle as best they might, is not mentioned; and it is somewhat curious to find that the accused persons themselves were allowed to become surety for each other. From the next reference to this matter we have a glimpse of its true meaning. It was a family quarrel of the Tweedies, as is apparent from the decision that Tweedie of Fruid was in danger of his life from the vindictive assaults of Tweedie of Drummelzier and his associates, and security was exacted for good behaviour, as we find on March 22nd, 1585, that William Foullartoun of Arde becomes security for James Tweedie of Drummelzier and for Andrew Haswell; that James Tweedie of Fruid, his tenants and servants, shall be "skaythlis in their bodies gudes and geir be the saids James Tweedie and David Haswell: James Tweedie under pain of 1,000 merkes, and David Haswell under pain of 300 merkes, half to the King and half to the party grevit." And David Earl of Crawford obliged himself to relieve the said William Foullartoun of the above, and James Tweedie of Drummelzier to relieve the said Earl of the "premises."

A.D. 1585.

R.P.C. vol. III.
p. 731.

A.D. 1586.
Original Charters
of the Tweedie
Family.

Among the original Writs of the family under date 7th April in the 19th year of the Reign (1586), is a precept by King James for infesting James Tweedie of Drummelzier in the lands and Barony thereof under the Quarter Seal.

A.D. 1587.
R.G.S. 1580-93
p. 429.

On the 10th January, 1587, the King confirmed a Charter by William Murray of Romanno in favour of John Murray, his eldest legitimate son and heir-apparent, and Margaret Tweedie, the wife of the latter.

Disputes having arisen between the Scots of Branxholme and the Tweedies, a Privy Council was held by the King at Neidpath on the 8th November, 1587, when Walter Scott of Branxholme, for himself and his friends on the one side, and James Tweedie of Drummelzier, for himself and his friends on the other, agreed to abide by the decision of the King and his Council regarding all past actions and quarrels, criminal and civil, competent to either party against the other. Whatever settlement may have been made at this time, however, fresh disturbances arose between the

R.P.C. vol. IV.
p. 225.

parties a few years after, in regard to cattle-lifting on a large scale, to which we will presently refer.

From an entry in the Register of the Privy Council, Adam Tweedie of Dreva, notwithstanding his turbulent character, appears to have been Collector of the Taxation of the Shire of Peebles about this time. In the year 1588 there is an entry showing that he was ordained to pay out of the same £200 to one James Stuart. The Castle of Edinburgh seems to have been kept in repair by special taxation of the lesser landowners, for there is an entry of an Act assigning the second terms of payment of the tax of the small Barons for the repair of Edinburgh Castle noted on the Register of the Privy Council in 1588, under which it seems that His Majesty had called for a sum of £40,000 for this purpose. Among the contributories is given the name of Adam "Twedy" of Dreva (we quote the name as it appears in the original owing to the peculiar spelling, of which another instance does not appear). In a subsequent entry of an Act anent the third terms of payment of the same, Tweedie's name again appears but spelled on this occasion "Twedy."

A.D. 1588.
R.P.C. vol. iv.
pp. 284, 297.

R.P.C. vol. iv.
p. 362.

Among the Retours of Heirs for Peeblesshire appears on the 6th March, 1588, James Tweedie as the heir of William Tweedie of Drummelzier, his father, in the lands and Barony of Drummelzier, the lands of Halmyre, and the Horne Huntaris Land (the spelling of William Tweedie's surname being given as "Tweddie," which we quote on account of its unusual form); and in the next entry of the same appears the name of James Tweedie of Drummelzier as the heir of John Tweedie of Drummelzier, his grandfather, in the lands of Hopkelzo-Wester on the same date, the original of which is still to be found among the original Writs and Charters of the family.

Ret. Heirs
Peeblesshire
No. 14.

3bid. No. 15.

Original Tweedie
Charters and
Writs.

On the 17th December, 1588, the King granted to John Tweedie, tutor of Drummelzier, in feu farm the lands of Nether Stirkfield extending to a mark land which was part of the Vicarage land of Stobo belonging to the Archbishop of Glasgow in the Barony of Broughton, paying therefor 30/-, and 2/- of augmentation.

R.G.S. 1580-93
p. 549.

In the Act for regulating the election of the Commissioners of the Shire for the coming Parliament we find James Tweedie of Drummelzier commissioned by the Barons for the Shire of Peebles; whilst a little later we find a registration by John Halliday, advocate, and James Tweedie of Drummelzier, for William Hamilton, subscribed at Edinburgh before Adam Tweedie (the name being spelt "Tuesday" on the Register) of Dreva and Alexander Tweedie of Mot.

R.P.C. vol. iv.
p. 385.

R.P.C. vol. iv.
p. 398.

Amongst the original Writs and Charters of the family under date 16th May, 1589, is to be found a seizin on breve from Chancery in favour of James Tweedie as heir to his father, the late William Tweedie, of the lands

A.D. 1589.

Original Writs
and Charters of
Family.

of Drummelzier. John Hay of Smithfield, who was Sheriff Depute of Peebles at that time, appears to have given the seizin; whilst on the following day the same James Tweedie had seizin as heir to his father, the late William Tweedie of Drummelzier, in the lands of Horne Huntaris Land and others, the original of which is also still in existence.

We now come to the story of the quarrel with the Nasmyths. On the 15th September, 1589, a caution was entered in £500 that William Tweedie, the eldest lawful son of John Tweedie (sometime tutor of Drummelzier) by his wife Magdalene Lawson, should be harmless to Thomas Nasmyth of Posso, Charles Geddes of Rachan being the surety; similar security being given by John Tweedie, merchant Burgess of Edinburgh, and others, on the 24th September, 1589, to the effect that Thomas Nasmyth of Posso, his tenants and servants, should be harmless from James Tweedie of Drummelzier under pain of 4,000 merkes. On the 4th October, 1589, we find John Lord Fleming giving caution in 5,000 merkes for John Tweedie, brother german of James Tweedie of Drummelzier, and in 5,000 merkes for James Tweedie of Drummelzier, that certain of the Nasmyths shall be harmless; James Tweedie of Drummelzier at the same time entered into a caution of 1,000 merkes for James Johnstone to a like effect. Again we find James Hamilton of Libberton also becoming surety for James Tweedie of Drummelzier to the extent of 5,000 merkes for the security of Michael Nasmyth and his son, and the like on the 4th June, 1590, by William Cokburn, burgess of Edinburgh, who becomes surety for John Tweedie of Drummelzier that Thomas Nasmyth of Posso should be harmless, under pain of £1,000. What had happened is not very clear, but it would seem that there had been an assault upon the house of Stirkfield belonging to the Nasmyths, which apparently had been "douncast" or destroyed, and that these sureties had been entered into in order to relieve John Tweedie from his imprisonment within the Tolbooth of Edinburgh.

In the renewal of Acts against the Jesuits and Seminary Priests for the reconstitution of the Commission for putting the Acts in force, we find the name of William Tweedie of Drummelzier noted amongst the names of the noblemen and gentlemen appointed Commissioners for the execution of the Acts thenceforward.

In the Roll of Landlords, recorded on the Register of the Privy Council for the year 1590, we find the name of William Tweedie of Wrae.

In the year 1590 arose the troubles with the Veitches of Dawick. What the origin was we do not know, and probably the feud had been of long standing, but on the 16th June in that year Patrick Veitch of Dawick went on business into Peebles, and while there was "perceived" by James Tweedie of Drummelzier, John Tweedie his brother, Adam Tweedie of

R. D. C. vol. iv.
p. 414.

R. D. C. vol. iv.
p. 415.

R. D. C. vol. iv.
p. 417-20.

R. D. C. vol. iv.
p. 465.

H. D. 1590.
R. D. C. vol. iv.
p. 784.

Drava, John Tweedie, tutor of Drummelzier, Charles Tweedie, the bastard, William Tweedie of Wrae, and others of their following, all of whom appear to have entertained a deadly hatred of Veitch. They, therefore, rode out of Peebles in advance, divided themselves into two companies, one of which concealed itself at a particular place on the road behind Neidpath. Veitch quitted the town unsuspecting of his danger, and was followed at a distance by the other party, and at a given signal the whole closed upon the unfortunate man and "with swordis and pistolettes cruellie and unmercifullie" slew him.

R.P.C. vol. iv.
p. 495.

The complaint lodged in respect of this matter upon the Register of the Privy Council states solemnly that this deed was done without respect for the late proclamations as to the keeping of order according to His Majesty's godly and good intentions anent the reformation of abuses and disorders, nor yet with having regard to the present time of the strangers being with His Majesty, in respect whereof, proceeds the complaint of the Privy Council, not only is His Majesty touched in honour, but his authority highly condemned and occasion given to wicked persons to do the like, and a declaration follows that this slaughter, being the first that has been committed since His Majesty's home-coming, shall not remain unpunished.

The accused parties not appearing to answer the charge were denounced rebels, and by some unusually active means were shortly afterwards placed in prison in Edinburgh. The case was referred to the Circuit Court at Peebles, but before this took place it had become complicated by reprisals. On the 16th July, 1590, Sir William Cokburn of Stirling, Patrick Cokburn of Lamyngtoun, and John Cokburn of Newholme, were present at the assize, and gave security for their friends and relatives, James Tweedie of Drummelzier, and the others, who were all accused of being art and part in the slaughter of Patrick Veitch, son of William Veitch of Dawick. But on the 20th of the month two relations of the slain man, John Veitch the younger of North Synton, and Andrew Veitch, brother of the Laird of Courhope, set upon John Tweedie, tutor of Drummelzier, as he walked in the streets of Edinburgh and killed him there.

R.P.C. vol. iv.
p. 551.

Chambers'
Peeblesable
p. 112.

Thus were the alleged murderers punished through a relative, probably the uncle, of the man who was killed, and for some time there is a tiresome repetition of entries in the Privy Council records concerning sureties given on both sides under heavy penalties, nothing of course being done to punish the murderers on either side. Possibly the excessive laxity of justice at this crisis is due to the fact that James VI. had just arrived in Scotland with his newly married Queen of Denmark, and although scandalized by the outrages having taken place whilst distinguished strangers were in the country, was disposed to let the matter rest, and amongst other cases of consolation granted an order for the liberation of the Veitches. This

indulgence, however, met with no grateful return. The feud of the Tweedies and the Veitches was of too long standing to be easily extinguished. Alexander Lord Hume and Somerville of Plane gave caution in £20,000 for James Tweedie of Drummelzier and the other persons accused of the slaughter of Patrick Veitch, and caution was also entered in £5,000 for William Veitch of Dawick and his sons in regard to further possible attacks on the Tweedies.

At the same time, the Nasmyths' quarrel seems to have been still flourishing, for in the year 1590 caution was entered in £1,000 for John Tweedie, sometime tutor of Drummelzier, in protection of Thomas Nasmyth of Posso, and in £1,000 for William Veitch of Dawick, and Michael Nasmyth of Posso, and Thomas Nasmyth of Posso, as sureties for the safety of James Tweedie of Drummelzier, Adam Tweedie of Dreva, John Tweedie, sometime tutor of Drummelzier, William Tweedie of Wrae and others. This was followed by other cautions entered for the same purpose.

In regard to this feud between the Tweedies and the Veitches, there is a legend mentioned by Scott in his historical introduction to "The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," where he speaks of the quarrel and tells the following tradition:—"Veitch of Dawick, a man of great strength and bravery, was on bad terms with his neighbour, Tweedie of Drummelzier. By some accident a flock of Dawick's sheep had strayed over into Drummelzier's ground at a time when Dickie of the Glen, a Liddesdale outlaw, happened to have made a raid in Tweeddale. Seeing this flock of sheep, he drove it off without ceremony. Next morning, Veitch perceiving his loss, summoned his servants and retainers, led a bloodhound upon the traces of the robber by which they were guided for many miles, till on the Liddel it stopped by a very large haystack. The pursuers were a good deal surprised at the obstinate stay of the bloodhound, till Veitch pulled down some of the hay and discovered a large excavation containing the robbers and their spoil. He instantly flew at Dickie and was about to stab him, when the freebooter protested that he would never have touched a hoof of them had he not taken them for Tweedie's property. This dexterous appeal to Veitch saved the life of the mostrooper."

Sometime about the year 1590 it would seem that an Act of Parliament had been passed in regard to the troubles on the Border, under which an order was issued to the Border Lairds and Heads of Families to find caution for the good conduct of their dependents. In the Register of the Privy Council we find an entry to the effect that, in conformity with this Act, certain persons had been ordered to find sureties, among whom is given the name of James Tweedie of Drummelzier. In the course of disputes which existed at this time in the family of Cockburn, the Register of Deeds in the Scottish Office refers to Dame Jean Herries, Lady Skirling, who, on 16th December, 1590, agreed to decret arbitral and submission, by which

R. P. C. vol. iv.
p. 496.

R. P. C. vol. iv.
p. 488.

R. P. C. vol. iv.
p. 514.

R. P. C. vol. iv.
p. 526.

Minstrelsy of the
Scottish Border
vol. i. lxxv. Foot
Note.

R. P. C. vol. iv.
p. 789.

she resigned to her son her life rent and interest in the New Maynes of Skirling. On this occasion her son was perhaps urged on by his wife, Helen Carmichael, who afterwards married James Tweedie of Drummelzier as her second husband, and with him persecuted Lady Skirling to such an extent that she had to seek redress and protection from the Lords of the Council. More is heard of her troubles later on, for on the 25th January, 1603, she appeared personally before the Lords of Council and preferred her complaint, stating that although she was possessed of certain lands to which she referred, and had ever since the decease of her husband been in possession of them, yet Helen Carmichael, relict of William Cockburn of Skirling, with James Tweedie of Drummelzier, now her spouse, have masterfully uplifted from the tenants "the maills and fermes" for the crops of 1601 and 1602, and threatened to bereave them of their lives if they did not comply. The more "to utter his bangstrie and oppressioun," the said James Tweedie had compelled the tenants to oblige themselves on the Sheriff's Books at Haddington to pay to him the profit of these lands, so that being subjected to double payments, they were constrained to leave the lands waste; and further that, about Martinmas last, the said James Tweedie and his servants reft from the complainer's tenants two oxen belonging to her. "She is ane ageit gentilwoman, destitute of her husband and freindis quha ar dwelling far frome hir, hence this oppressioun." This James Tweedie of Drummelzier was, in the end, the ruin of his family. He regarded no law, human or divine, was guilty of the most atrocious crimes, and surpassed, perhaps, the wildest and most savage of his redoubtable ancestors, the formidable Lords of Thaness Castle.

Reg. of Decds
Scottish Office
vol. xxxvii. fo. 177.

R. P. C. vol. vi.
p. 527.

Cockburns of that
Shr. p. 246.

Chambers' Hist.
Decblesshire.

Having digressed somewhat in order to refer to this particular trouble of the Lady Skirling, we will return and again take up the events in the order of date as they happen.

The troubles in Peebles still seem to have continued, for in 1591 we find a complaint by John Hay and Adam Matthisoun recorded on the Register of the Privy Council, to the effect that while they were "gangand upon the Hie Street" of Peebles in a peaceable and quiet manner, James Tweedie, the half-brother of one Stevin Lyne, with about twelve persons or more, all armed, set upon Hay and Matthisoun. James Tweedie and the others mentioned in this charge do not seem to have appeared, and the order was made on the 29th April to denounce them rebels.

R. P. C. vol. iv.
p. 613.

A. D. 1591.

The troubles with the Nasmyths were to the fore, as we find a complaint by Thomas Nasmyth in regard to injuries sustained by him at the hands of James Tweedie of Drummelzier and his friends. He does not appear to have obtained any redress further than that of the registration of a bond of caution in £100 by James Tweedie of Drummelzier and Sir Steven Alexander, which follows on the records; and another in 1,000

R. P. C. vol. iv.
p. 638.

3b1d. p. 645.

3b1d. p. 672.

3bid. p. 693.
3bid. p. 696.

merkes by James Tweedie of Drummelzier alone; while within a few days afterwards William Hume and James Tweedie of Drummelzier, for failing to appear to answer the charges lodged against them for the disturbance of the quietness, peace and justice of the country, are denounced rebels, Adam Tweedie of Dreva and James, his eldest son, giving sureties.

About this time an incident is recorded of the Murrays of Romanno, in which we find the name of Margaret Tweedie as the spouse of John Murray, the younger, of Romanno. This was in connection with the murder of John Hamilton of Coitquoitt, a place afterwards known as Coldcoat, and now named Macbie Hill. At this period Romanno was in possession of the Murrays, who had obtained the estate by marriage with an heiress, Janat Romanno of that ilk. In 1591 there were three ladies connected with Romanno, respectively the wives of the father, the son, and the grandson. For their accommodation there were two dwellings: the old fortalice and what was called the Temple House, a name probably derived from the lands which at one time belonged to the Knights Templar. These ladies came to trouble on account of their husbands being charged with the slaughter of their neighbour Hamilton, the alleged murderers having absconded and taken refuge with friends and abettors, and they were denounced as rebels, and four "men of Weir" were quartered on the ladies by the authorities at Romanno and directed to be maintained and paid a monthly sum as well.

Chambers'
Deceitabiltie
p. 116.
R. D. C. vol. iv.
p. 698.

The three Murrays, Helen Henderson, Margaret Tweedie, and Agnes Nisbet complained to the Government about this oppressive measure. They were at first unsuccessful in getting relief, but in March, 1592, they were at last exempted from the maintenance of these men on giving security that their husbands should not find refuge within Romanno House. Like dutiful subjects they of course gave the required security, but like dutiful wives they also found that the authority of their husbands was more pleasing to obey than the Royal mandate, and so the Murrays soon afterwards returned to their own homes and nothing further was heard of the affair. There were some subsequent proceedings, such as entering into securities that there should be no mutual molestation, but so feeble was justice and so weak the Royal authority that the scandal of Hamilton's murder blew over, and, as we have already said, the Murrays resumed their residence at Romanno as if nothing had happened.

R. D. C. vol. iv.
p. 734.

Something, however, appears to have happened very shortly afterwards, for in 1592 there is an entry upon the Register of the Privy Council of a caution by various persons that they will not harm Margaret Tweedie, the relict of John Murray of Romanno. From this it would seem that someone must have taken justice into his own hands

and put an end to John Murray of Romanno for ever; while a little later a complaint is lodged by Jonas Hamilton of Coitquoit, William Hamilton, his brother, and William Brown in Bordland, in regard to letters obtained by Margaret Tweedie, the relict of John Murray of Romanno, charging them to deliver up the place of Romanno, of which it seems they were holding possession. R. P. C. vol. v.
p. 31.

On the 1st August in the same year, there is an entry which shows that James Tweedie of Drummelzier had taken up his kinswoman's quarrel in regard to her claim to have the fortalice of Romanno and the house called Temple House delivered up; and later still in the record, is an entry from which it would seem that Margaret Tweedie had become the nominal purchaser of the properties, and claimed as such to have them handed back to her. This appears to be the end of the troubles which arose from the slaughter of John Hamilton. 3 bld. vol. v.
p. 563.
3 bld. vol. iii.
p. 368.

We now return to the year 1591. Chambers, in his "History of Peeblesshire," makes the somewhat dry remark that "strangely enough the Tweedies were either not concerned in Bothwell's treason or had the address, by aiding the King in his emergency, to escape the visitation with which many of their neighbours were afflicted." In 1592, they actually appear in the new quality of complainers instead of being complained against. They had been injured in one of the raids of the Clan of Scott, which shows us what a wide sweep of country was exposed to such depredations. The Register states the nature of their complaint to be that, although Sir John Edmestoun of that Ilk had become surety some short time previous for Walter Scott of Branxholme, and he had been bound over to keep the peace, yet on the 15th December, 1592, Scott, with about two hundred followers attacked the Tweedies unexpectedly and harried the lands of Drummelzier and Dreva, from which were driven off 4,000 sheep, 200 oxen and cows, 40 horses and mares, and moveable goods to the value of £2,000, all belonging to James Tweedie of Drummelzier and Adam Tweedie of Dreva and their tenants. Sir John Edmestoun was warned to appear before the King and Council and answer for the "spuilzie" thus committed upon James Tweedie of Drummelzier and Adam Tweedie of Dreva, and he was ordered as well to pay to James Tweedie and Adam Tweedie the full amount of the damage they had sustained. R. P. C. vol. iv.
p. 709.
R. P. C. vol. iv.
p. 721.

A James Tweedie is referred to in the Register of the Great Seal, under date the 20th May, 1591, in regard to a Charter confirmed at Holyrood House by the King to George Trowis of Birsto, to which this James Tweedie was witness; and about the same time, on the 21st December, in another Charter, John Tweedie and Katherine Stuart, his wife, are also referred to. R. G. S. 1380—93
p. 632.
3 bld. p. 765.

H. D. 1592.
R. D. C. vol. iv.
p. 742.

On the records of the Privy Council there is a registration under date the year 1592 by John Crawmouth, as Procurator for sureties, of a caution by James Tweedie of Drummelzier for Adam Tweedie of Dreva, James Tweedie, his son and apparent heir, and William Tweedie of Wrae, in £1,000 each, and for "Mr." John Tweedie and Thomas Tweedie, sons of the said James Tweedie, Thomas Tweedie of Innerleithen, Thomas Tweedie in Peebles, and John Tweedie, his son, in 500 merkes each; and of a caution in 2,000 merkes by Adam Tweedie of Dreva for James Tweedie of Drummelzier; the bond being subscribed before one John Tweedie, a Notary Public. It is amusing to find James Tweedie of Drummelzier appearing as the cautioner for Adam Tweedie of Dreva, and Adam Tweedie of Dreva as the cautioner for James Tweedie of Drummelzier.

R. D. C. vol. v.
p. 9.

Another complaint follows by David Cochran of Pitfour, asking that John Tweedie, the present keeper of a certain house, should be ordered to deliver it up, and for directions to be issued to the officers of arms to see that this should be carried out. A little later in the Register appears an entry of caution by Harry Lindsey, for himself, John Tweedie, and nine servants not to harm Peter Cochran.

R. D. C. vol. v.
p. 565.

At the close of 1592, however, the feud with the Geddes family braces up again. It is perhaps best to give the story as it appears on the records in the quaint language of the times. The complaint runs as follows:—

"Complaint by Marie Vetche relict and Charles Geddes of Rachane, brother, with the bairns, other brothers, and kin and friends of the late James Geddes of Glenheyden. It is not unknown how many shamefull and unworthy murthouris and slaughtaris have been committed on their kin by James Twedy of Drummelyair and his friends who hes evir sicht and seikis thair utter wrak and extermination in spite of any assurances passed between them they evir takand thair advantage of the saidis complenairs at sic tymes quhenas thair is na thing lest then ony evill luiked for at thair handis as is manifest in the hail bipast slaughtaris quhilkis they have committit opoun the said Complenairs friendis and in the lait shamefull and barbarous murthour of the said umquhill James quha being with the burgh of Edinburgh the space of aucht days togidder hanting and repairing to and fra oppinlie and publicklie within the said burgh he mett almaisit daylie with the said Laird (of Drummelzier) upoun the hie street and the said Laird feiring to sett upon him knawing that he wuld gitt na advantage by ane oppin persute albeit the said umquhill James was evir single and allane he had espyis and moyinaris lying at await for him . . . upoun the XXIX day of December last . . . the said Laird being advertisit be his espyis and moyenaris immediatlie dividit his hail friends and servants in twa Companyis and directit Johnne and Robert Twedyis his brethir germane [quha wer laillie pardonit be his Majestie for the slauchter

R. D. C. vol. v.
p. 36.

of the Laird of Dawyk's sonne], Patrik Porteous of Holkshaw, Johnne Creichtonn of Quarter, Charlis Twedy household servant to the said James and Hob Jardane to conis clois being direct opposit to the said Davis Lindsay's buith and he himself accompanied with Mr. Johnne and Adam Twedyis sonis to the gudeman of Dreva past to the Kirkwynd . . . they rushit oute of the saidis cloissis and shamefullie cruellie and unhonestlie with schoitis of pistolletis murdered and slew him behind his bak . . . not appearing . . . the order is to denounce the defaulters rebels."

It would appear that this murder of James Geddes by the Tweedies of Drummelzier was in fact by way of revenge for the attacks made upon them by the Veitches, James Geddes, who was brother-in-law to a gentleman of that family, having, no doubt, been concerned in the reprisals made upon the Tweedies of Drummelzier.

A bond of caution was entered upon the Register by Thomas Willson on behalf of Charles Geddes of Rachan and his brother George Geddes, that they should not harm "James Tweedie of Drummelzier, William Tweedie his half-brother, Gawin Williame and Walter Tweedies his half-brothers, Williame Tweedie of Wra, Williame Adam and James Tweedies his sons, Adame Tweedie of Drava, James, *Mr.* Johnne, Adame, Thomas and Williame Tweedies his sons; Alexander Tweedie of the Mott; James and Thomas Tweedies his brothers; Johnne Tweedie of Innerleithane, James Tweedie his brother, Johnne Tweedie of Frude, Adame Tweedie of Kingilduris, Walter, Williame, Thomas and Johnne Tweedies his brothers; Patrik Tweedie of Cloch, Johnne and Walter Tweedies, burgessis of Edinburgh; Johnne Tweedie in Howgait, Johnne Tweedie of Southwode, Thomas Tweedie in Peblis, Johnne and James Tweedies his sons, James Tweedie, burgess of Peblis; James and Williame Tweedies, brothers in Stobo; James Tweedie, their brother's son." This bond was subscribed at Boghall on the 14th February, 1593. R. P. C. vol. v.
p. 582.

On the Register of the Great Seal we find, under date the 20th January, 1593, the name of John Tweedie of Southwode and his heirs mentioned, and on the 5th May, in the same year, is found a caution by James Tweedie of Drummelzier for James Johnstone. From this it would appear that James Tweedie of Drummelzier was at large again, and had probably disposed in some way or another of the charges which had been brought against him by the Veitches and the Geddes family. Some clue to this is found in the Calendar of Border Papers, in which, under date of the 10th June, 1593, is given a long letter from Thomas Lord Scroop, a warden of the West March, to Burleigh, the English statesman, referring, amongst other things, to a correspondence which Scroop had had with Lord Maxwell in regard to the escape of the Laird of Drummelzier, who had broken prison and fled with James Johnstone. It is a matter of regret A. D. 1593.
R. G. S. 1580-93.
p. 766.

R. P. C. vol. v.
p. 733.

Calendar Border
Papers vol. I.
p. 465.

that this actual correspondence is not forthcoming. It would seem that Tweedie was at large and that he and Johnstone were adopting the old tactics of becoming sureties each for the other in order to satisfy the requirements of the authorities. This James Johnstone had apparently been concerned with the Tweedies in their feuds with the Geddes family and the Veitches, as a caution is added by Charles Geddes in £10,000 on behalf of the Geddes of Rachan, that another of the surname of Geddes should not trouble James Johnstone of that ilk, James Tweedie of Drummelzier, or their tenants or servants.

R. D. C. vol. v.
p. 83.

That Tweedie had been in prison quite recently is evident in that a caution had been entered in 10,000 merkes by Sir Michael Balfour of Burley that, on being liberated from Edinburgh Castle, Tweedie should within forty-eight hours enter himself in ward in Fife, and there to remain during His Majesty's pleasure. On the day following the usual counter caution appears in the registration of surety for James Tweedie of Drummelzier that he shall not harm any of the surname of Geddes; Walter Tweedie, the brother of the Laird of Drummelzier, being amongst the witnesses. Another surety is shortly afterwards lodged on behalf of Thomas Geddes not to harm the Tweedies, who are all (thirty-nine in number) again referred to by name at length as mentioned in the original complaint in respect of the murder of James Geddes.

R. D. C. vol. iv.
p. 84.

3bid. p. 593.

3bid. p. 611.

In 1593 also, James Tweedie of Drummelzier had registered a bond of caution on behalf of John Crichtoun and Patrick Porteous on the complaint of Margaret Veitch, relict; Charles Geddes of Rachan, brother, with the bairns and other brothers, kin and friends of the late James Geddes, in respect of the "shamefull and cruel slauchter of the said James Geddes." This bond was subscribed at Drummelzier on the 30th December, William Tweedie of Wrae and Walter Tweedie, brother of the said James Tweedie, being witnesses.

R. D. C. vol. v.
p. 608.

A little later, on the 14th February, 1594, the Geddes family showed to the Lords of Council that John Crichtoun and Patrick Porteous had not appeared, and the Lords denounced them rebels and ordered them to be put to the horn, and also that James Tweedie of Drummelzier, the cautioner for their appearance, should be prosecuted for the penalty.

H. D. 1594.
R. D. C.
vol. v. p. 130.

The Tweedies appear to have retaliated on the Geddes by compelling them to give surety: Charles Geddes of Rachan becomes cautioner for George Geddes, his brother, and for certain of his friends, upon it being required by James Tweedie of Drummelzier. Walter Scott also becomes surety for John Veitch that he shall not harm James Tweedie of Drummelzier, Adam Tweedie of Dreva, John Tweedie "sometime" tutor of Drummelzier, and William Tweedie of the Wrae.

R. D. C. vol. v.
p. 612.

3bid. p. 613.

H. D. 1594.

Notwithstanding what Chambers in his "History of Peeblesshire" has

remarked, it is curious to find that on the 30th September, 1594, Sir William Cockburn of Skirling, and Patrick Cockburn, tutor of Lamyngton, became sureties for James Tweedie and John Tweedie, tutor of Drummelzier, who were accused of having given countenance to the "unnatural and odious rebellious of Francis, sometime Erle of Bothwill, manifested to the haille world in his manifest contempt of ouer Sovereaine Lordis autorite." At this time men of inferior position had short trial and were hanged without mercy "for enterteyning of the said Francis." Others, like my Lord Home, who made repentance in the New Kirk "befoir the assemble on hys knees," had to find two securities for their future conduct.

Trouble was still going on in the Town of Peebles, as John Stoddart and Thomas Tweedie, a burges of Edinburgh, were called upon to give surety in the year 1594 in £500 not to harm the inhabitants of that Burgh.

The King now appears to have come to the conclusion that some strong measures were necessary in regard to the troubles on the Border; and the Register of the Privy Council gives the decision His Majesty arrived at, as follows:—"His Majesty now thinking uponn his awne estate and the estate of the Commonwelth altogidder disordourit and shaikin louse be resonn of the deidlie feidis and contraversis standing aurangis his Hienes subjects of all degrees" . . . accordingly order is given "to charge the persons underwritten among whom there is at present deadly feud to appear under pain of rebellion each accompained with no more of his special friends than is hereinafter regulated before the King and Council at Haliruidhous upon the days specified." . . . Amongst the persons cited we find James Tweedie of Drummelzier, who was called upon to appear with a retinue of not more than 24 persons upon 10th March, 1596. What came of this we do not know, except that shortly afterwards there follows an entry of a caution given in £10,000 by James Tweedie of Drummelzier, subscribed before Adam Tweedie and James Tweedie, servitor to the Laird of Drummelzier.

There is on record a contract of marriage, dated the 5th August, 1596, entered into between George Haddon of that Ilk and Nicole Tweedie, lawful daughter of the late Adam Tweedie of Dreva, which was confirmed by a Charter of James VI. on the 27th August, 1606, and also by another Charter of the 19th February, 1618, whereby George Haddon gave to his wife a life interest in certain lands in the Barony of Broughton, to which the witnesses were Mr. Archibald Douglas, Archdeacon of Glasgow, and William Tweedie of Wrae.

Although William Cockburn of Henderland, a burges of Edinburgh City, had been security in 1584 for James Tweedie of Drummelzier and Adam Tweedie of Drava, he declined with his father in 1596 to again find

Cockburns of that
31k p. 249.

R. D. C. vol. v.
p. 644.

R. D. C. vol. v.
23rd Dec. 1595.

3bid. p. 739.

Robertson's
Index of Missing
Charters.

R. D. C. vol. vii.
p. 652.

R. G. S. 1776.

A. D. 1596.

Cockburns of that
3th p. 212.

law burrows for James Tweedie, from which we are tempted to think that perhaps on the first occasion the Tweedies may have left their sureties to settle as best they might with the authorities.

R. P. C. vol. v.
p. 359.

From an entry in the Register of the Privy Council it seems that on 1st December, 1596, John Tweedie, of what place is not mentioned, was put to the horn along with others, that is outlawed, at the instance of the bairns of the late James Stewart, who must have been wronged in some way, if not actually killed by them; in the same entry proclamation is ordered discharging all the lieges of "all resetting" these persons during the time of their rebellion, and John Tweedie was called before the Council of the Burgh of Edinburgh at the same time. Later on James Tweedie of Drummelzier is recorded as being put under terms not to harm James Hamilton, whilst James Tweedie himself went surety at the same time for Sir James Johnnestown to the amount of £10,000.

R. P. C. vol. v.
pp. 674, 733.

R. P. C. vol. v.
p. 684.

A. D. 1597.

The troubles with the Veitches still broke out at times. On the Register of the Privy Council Patrick Tweedie in the Lyn (*i.e.* Lyne), and Robert Tweedie of "Oliphair" Castle were bound over in 1597 in £500 not to harm William Veitch of Kingsyde, whilst Alexander Cockburn became surety in 1,000 merks for William Veitch and in £500 each for James Veitch, Andrew Veitch and Alexander Veitch not to harm Patrick Tweedie. About the same time it seems that Sir Patrick Murray is registered of a Bond of Caution in £20,000 by James Tweedie, apparent of Drava, but on what account is not mentioned. Next year John Tweedie of Winkston becomes surety for James Hamilton, and James Tweedie of Drummelzier again becomes surety for Sir James Johnnestown. William Tweedie of Wrae also went surety for Archibald Douglas, the Archdeacon of Glasgow, in £2,000, that he (the Archdeacon) should not harm John Govan of Cardrona and Robert Scott in Eshshesheilles, a most extraordinary affair surely, but what the Archdeacon had been doing or how Tweedie of the Wrae came to befriend a member of the Church is not explained.

R. P. C. vol. v.
p. 745.

A. D. 1598.

R. P. C. vol. v.
pp. 691, 747.

R. P. C. vol. v.
p. 708.

On the 18th April, 1599, the King granted to John Lord Yester a charter of certain lands then lately occupied by Thomas Tweedie in the Parish of Peebles.

R. G. S.
1593-1603
p. 291 par. 593.

Cockburns of that
3th pp. 205, 206.

William Cockburn of Henderland was summoned on the 9th June, 1599, with his father and his sister's husband, James Scott, for not finding burrows for James Tweedie of Drummelzier.

There is no doubt but that on the Borders even the appointed officers of the Crown hesitated to carry out their duties to the full extent either in consequence of their near relationship with the offenders or the determined front shown by the evil doers, or possibly even because they sympathised with the system of rough and ready justice from which sprang the terrible blood feuds which were the chief cause of disturbance. An instance of this

is shown in the following proclamation, dated 19th July, 1599, recorded on the Register of the Privy Council:—"By divers laws and Acts of Parliament, Sheriffs, stewards and their judges are required to know and understand the laws of this realme and to execute the same without delay. . . . Yet the following Sheriffs have been altogidder cairles and unmindful of the deutifull discharge of thair Officeis, to wit

R. D. C. vol. vi.
p. 56 et seq.

- " 1. James Douglas.
- " 2. Sir George Home.
- " 3. Patrick Murray.
- " 4. James Lord Hay of Yester, Sheriff of Peebles.

"This Sheriff has not attempted to apprehend the rebels underwritten registered in the Sheriff Court Books of the said Shire. . . . James Tuedy of Drummelyear denounced upon 3rd August, 1598, at the instance of Walter, Prior of Blantyre, for not paying him certain sums as one of the cautioners for the Laird of Johnnestoun, William Cockburn younger of Henderland, and Simone Scott . . . for not finding law burrows to William Vethe . . . and David Scott son natural of Walter Scott of Gouldillandis . . . for not finding law burrows to Janet Tuedy of Drummelyear."

This proclamation is followed up by another on the 19th July, 1599, calling on various landlords to find caution that they and those they are obliged to answer for, shall observe the King's peace and redress parties "skaithed" under certain specified penalties, among whom is found mentioned, Tweedie of Fruid in 2,000 merks for himself and for Simon Scott his tenant in Fruid in the same sum.

R. D. C. vol. vi.
p. 823.

An entry on the register dated the 9th August, 1599, throws, perhaps, some light on this matter in which the Archdeacon of Glasgow was concerned. Uthreid McDowell of Mondurk became surety on that date for the Provost and baillies of the town of Peebles, and for Archibald Douglas, the parson there, perhaps the same person formerly referred to as the Archdeacon of Glasgow, and for (amongst others) Thomas Tweedie, James Tweedie, Allan Tweedie, Edward Tweedie and John Tweedie, all burgesses of Peebles, not to harm William Horsbrough in Edderstoun.

R. D. C. vol. vi.
9th August 1599.

On 8th September, 1599, James Tweedie of Drummelzier received a charter from the King of certain lands, the list of which is given, and in the same year, 1599, under the heading "miscellaneous" in the Privy Council papers, is found an entry of a Tweedie as a witness with the unusual Christian name of Mungo, with which the records of the sixteenth century come to an end so far as the Tweedies are concerned.

R. G. S.
1593-1608
p. 317 par. 960.
R. D. C. vol. vi.
p. 846.

CHAPTER IV.

A.D. 1600.

R. D. C. 1600.
R. D. C. vol. vi.
p. 657.

MATTERS did not seem to mend in the least with the advent of the seventeenth century, and among the earliest records for the year 1600 in the Register of the Privy Council is an entry of a caution by Thomas Porteous of Glenkirk for "John Tweedie of Winkston and Elizabeth Hamilton Lady Stenhous his spouse in £1,000 not to harm certain tenants and indwellers in the upwode of Baith."

R. D. C. vol. vi.
p. 137.

The disturbed and lawless condition of the Tweeddale district at this time is shown by the appeal of King James VI. to the more prominent of the Barons of the Borders to appear at a meeting of the Council at Falkland and give their advice for the quieting of their districts. The Borderers' indifference to the Royal desire is evidenced by the fact, recorded in the Register, that these Barons had not appeared, although summoned by the King, and that in consequence the King had postponed all further deliberation in the matter (28th July, 1600). Among those whom the King had honoured by his command we find James Tweedie of Drummelzier and Tweedie of Dreva, and Chambers remarks that nothing perhaps conveys so impressive an idea of the Sovereign's abject position at this period as the circumstance of his inviting the Tweedies, those arch disturbers of the peace, to assist him, by their counsel, in putting a stop to the disturbances. It looks like the old story of the poacher taken on as gamekeeper, and it is not perhaps surprising to find immediately afterwards the feud between the Tweedies and the Veitches still going on. Something had happened of sufficient importance to cause the King to issue an order charging James Tweedie of Drummelzier and William Veitch of Dawick to appear before the Council on a certain day, prepared to submit their feud to "neutral persons" under pain of being declared rebels; and later on in the same year James Tweedie, apparent of Dreva, is registered for a caution bond in 300 merks, while Robert Tweedie of Blackcastle appears on the record as a surety for James Somerville of Murehall in £500.

R. D. C. vol. vi.
p. 69.

R. D. C. vol. vi.
p. 651.

R. D. C. vol. vi.
p. 637.

R. G. S.
1593-1600
No. 1088.

On the 4th November, 1600, the King granted to William Tweedie the younger of Wrae, and Mary Baillie his spouse, the lands of Whitslaid, Glenkirk, and Wrae, resigned by William Tweedie the elder of Wrae and Marjory (or Marion) his spouse.

Amongst the wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury is found that of Anthony Tweedye of Stebunneth, Middlesex, in the year 1600.

Indices
47 Wallop.

"Symound" Tweedie of Lyntoun stands as surety in the following year for Robert Graham and Adam Dovis in 400 merks, while the only other mention of the name, on the records for that year, is where one William Tweedie, a serving-man of Henry Bickartoun, attested a charter at Holyrood House on the 29th December.

A.D. 1601
R.D.C. vol. vi.
p. 699.

R.G.S.
1593-1608
p. 443.

Next year, however, the arm of the law seems to have taken courage, or rather to have succeeded in enlisting on its side some of the better disposed of the Borderers. On the 23rd October, 1602, a General Bond is registered as formed of "Noblemen Barons landit Gentlemen and utheris against thieves murderers and oppressors deiplic considering with owreselfis the wrackful and intolerable calamities so lang sustenit be us," among the subscribers to which appear James Tweedie of Dreva and William Tweedie of Wrae.

A.D. 1602.
R.D.C. vol. vi.
p. 825,
vol. xi.
(1617).

On the 12th November, 1602, King James granted a charter conveying in feu farm to William Tweedie of Wrae the church lands of Glenquhome with the pasturage of 30 "soms of bestial" in the common of Glenquhome. The lands are stated to have belonged for some time to the parson of the parish Church of Glenquhome and to have been possessed by William Tweedie of Wrae and his predecessors as "native tenants and feu farmers beyond the memory of man."

R.G.S.
1593-1608
Ho. 1364.

Next year something happened, the only trace of which exists in an entry in the Privy Council Register of the names of George Hamilton in Reston and John Tweedie of Winkistoun, concerning someone (unnamed) and the "demolishing of his house." What it all was and how the house had come to be demolished we know not, but it would not be difficult to form a guess.

A.D. 1603.
R.D.C. vol. vi.
p. 796.

Violet Tweedie was the wife of Henry Bickartoun, as appears from an entry in the Great Seal Register dated 4th April, 1603, and again in 1606.

R.G.S.
1593-1608
p. 525 par 1448
p. 619.

About the same time James Tweedie of Drummelzier and his friend Alexander the Lord Spynie had some quarrel with William Kemp, a merchant burges of Edinburgh, for there are entries of bonds by both of them not to harm William Kemp, who, it may be presumed, had some good cause to call for this protection.

R.D.C. vol. vi.
pp. 792, 793.

In 1604, Tweedie of Dreva had some grievance against Lord Maxwell "for exhibiting Armstrong before the Council." Who this Armstrong was is not very clear, but it is interesting to note that the estates of the famous Johnnie Armstrong of Gilnockie, after his seizure and summary execution by James V. in 1530, had been made over to Lord Maxwell, and that

A.D. 1604.
R.D.C. vol. vii.
p. 15.

Hist. & Doct.
Scot. Border
vol. II. chap. I.
p. 30.

Christie Armstrong, Johnnie's son, in 1557 got back the lands, and further, in 1562, was intrusted with the office of collector of the revenues of the Maxwell lands in Eskdale.

R. P. C. vol. VI.
p. 814.

Trouble was going on in many quarters at the same time; John and James Tweedie, the sons of Tweedie of Dreva, are bound over not to harm William Linlythgow; and James Tweedie of Drummelzier not to harm William Hay of Linplum; George Tweedie of Calder in company with James Bailye is in trouble for attacking and wounding John Lowrie, and they are apprehended by the King's guard and lodged in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh; Oliver Kay and James Tweedie burgess of Peebles, have a difference with James Lowrie about "a complete stand of footmen's arms"; the feud between Lady Skirling, relict of Sir James Cockburn, and James Tweedie of Drummelzier still flourishes and Tweedie is again bound over not to harm her; Adam Tweedie, son of Adam Tweedie of Dreva, and William Veitch of Kingsyde give a bond by John Tweedie of Winkistoun

R. P. C. vol. VII.
pp. 553, 556.

3bd. p. 548.

not to harm James Brown in Wester Hoprew, the bond being written by and subscribed before John Tweedie, notary in Peebles; James Tweedie, apparent of Dreva, becomes surety for John Tweedie of Innerleithen, and for his son Adam, not to harm James Stewart of Schillinglaw, the bond being witnessed by William and Walter Tweedie, the sons of James Tweedie of Dreva; while Burke tells us that William Tweedie of Oliver, the son of a former William Tweedie of Oliver, had his cows, oxen, and horses stolen by John Batesoun, *alias* Jock of the Scoir, and was killed by him, Batesoun being afterwards hanged at Edinburgh for the crime.

R. P. C. vol. VI.
p. 817.

R. P. C. vol. VII.
p. 563.

R. P. C. vol. VII.
p. 568.

Burke Landed
Centry vol. II.
p. 1866.

A. D. 1605.

The next year shows but little difference. The registers open with a record of two harmless dealings with certain lands, from which it appears that a Margaret Tweedie was wife of Archibald Douglas, and Mariote Tweedie was a daughter of the then late John Tweedie, tutor of Drummelzier, but thereafter there is no reference but to quarrels: John Tweedie has difficulties with James Lithgow; John Tweedie, as tutor to John Tweedie his brother's son, claims from one Daniel Wilkie the custody of "Thomas Henderson, his young kinsman on the mother's syde"; Patrick Tweedie claims John Tweedie from David Wilkie; Uchiltorie McDowell finds surety for John Cochrane to James Tweedie; Hew Scott charges James Tweedie with rebellion; John Tweedie of Winkistoun compels Oliver Kay to go bond for James Linlythgow that he will not harm him; and Oliver Kay is also called upon to guarantee that Robert Scott shall not harm Isobel Hamilton, Lady Stanehous, John Tweedie of Winkistoun her spouse, William Tweedie son of Tweedie of Dreva, William, Adam, and Charles his sons, or James Tweedie of Denis; Uthreid McDowell (possibly the same as Uchiltorie before-mentioned) has, in his turn, to get a surety not to harm James Tweedie in Culmoir or ravage his lands; James Tweedie of Drummelzier is bondsman

R. G. S.
1593-1608
pp. 568, 616.

R. P. C. vol. VII.
pp. 21, 26, 32, 39,
108, 581, 583.

R. P. C. vol. VII.
pp. 596, 601.

for Sir John Murray and Sir Archibald Murray, not to harm Andrew and James Veitch, and again for "Mr." Archibald Douglas, parson of Peebles, p. 611, not to harm Alexander Horsburgh of that ilk.

Notwithstanding all this James Tweedie of Drummelzier is summoned by the authorities as a Baron to the Council, on the 7th June, 1605, and sits in Parliament as member for Peeblesshire for that year and again in 1608.

William Twyddie (as the name was written), of the Essex branch, is mentioned in Morant's History of Essex as having married Beatrix Winnington; he died 21st June, 1605. He held the Manor of Maldon *alias* Earles Maldon, and was succeeded by his son Richard Twyddie, who was then forty years old. There had also been another Richard Twedy (described as of Boreham, Stocke, Oldehall in Essex, and Stamerden in Northumberland), the father of William, who by his will, dated 22nd January, 1574, gave large benefactions to the parish of Stock in Essex and died on 28th January, 1574, and it is recorded that his great-grandfather was "George Twedye who came out of Scotland from the house called Drummelzier." What caused George to emigrate is not known, but it was a very unusual thing in those days. The will of another member of this branch, Robert Twedye, is also registered; he was apparently of Runsell in the parish of Dunburye. Another Tweedy also resided at Hilmer, Bucks, in 1599, and was assessed for beans and mutton for the Queen's household on her progress.

A gift is recorded, on 26th November, 1605, to James Tweedie of Dreva, of the lands of Bodisbek and others, fallen by decease of John Ewart of Bodisbek, the grandfather of Neil Ewart, now of Bodisbek.

On the 14th February, 1606, the King confirmed to Marion Tweedie, daughter of John Tweedie, tutor of Drummelzier, certain lands in Brochtounschelis, Nether Stirkfield, Hopkcaillzie, and Drummelzier. This Marion appears to have married Mr. James Law, a writer in Edinburgh, as we shall presently see, sometime previously to 1631.

In the same year a warrant was issued at the request of the Laird of Calderwood for the arrest of one George Tweedie, named without any identifying description, "upon suspicion of the hoching of James Maxwell's horses and burning his houses and corn."

In August, 1606, a great onslaught had been made by George, Earl of Dunbar, under the King's orders, upon the Borderers, when he hanged no less than 140 of them as outlaws. It is somewhat curious, after what the records disclose, to find on the Register of the Privy Council, under date of 23rd November, 1606, an entry of a charge issued by the King calling on certain landlords of the Borders, amongst them James Tweedie of Drummelzier, to appear before the Lords of Council, as one of the barons known "to be weil disposit to the peace and quietnes of the estaite" to give their advice as to reducing of the Border to quietness and obedience.

R. P. C. vol. vii.
p. 55.

Foster's list of
Members of
Parliament
p. 344.
p. 403.

Morant's Essex
vol. i. p. 330.

Canterbury Wills
1575.
41 Pickering.

Canterbury Wills
67 Drake.
History of Bucks

Privy Seal
Register vol. 74
fo. 404.

A. D. 1606.
R. C. S.
1593-1608.

R. P. C. vol. vii.
p. 189.

R. P. C. vol. vii.
p. 270.

R. P. C. vol. vii.
pp. 640, 659.

A William Tweedie appears on the register of the Privy Council as a witness to a Bond subscribed at Edinburgh in connection with the affairs of Sir James Bannatyne, and Alexander Tweedie of Moit appears on the same record as surety for James Somerville.

R. P. C. vol. xiv.
Addenda p. 432.

Thomas Tweedie, "son to the guidman of Dreva," is mentioned as one of the witnesses to a certain proclamation made at the Market Crosses of Kinross and Cupar on the 4th and 5th September, 1606, by the King's messenger charging the Earl and the Master of Morton under certain letters for a purpose not mentioned.

R. P. C. vol. vii.
p. 317 vol. xiv.
Add. p. 470.

In January, 1607, there is an account of proceedings taken by the King's Advocate in regard to a Bond entered into on 1st August, 1597, by William Earl of Angus and James Tweedie of Drummelzier, engaging that the Earl should neither directly nor indirectly "have intelligence with any foreyneris or strangeris" "nor traffic with Jesuits." This Bond was now alleged to have been infringed and action taken upon it accordingly for recovery of the caution money of £20,000 against the Earl and against James Tweedie of Dreva, the endorsement being "King's Advocate against the Earl of Angus for having resettet an excommunicated Papist decree."

R. P. C. vol. xiv.
Add. pp. 460, 461

James Tweedie of Drummelzier also seems at the same time to have been in difficulties in company with Sir James Johnston and John Johnston, baillie of the water of Leith, under another bond of caution given by him in their support, and before the year was six months older he was to be in more serious trouble still, as will be seen from the next incident.

A. D. 1607.

The murder of Alexander, Lord Spynie, the friend of James Tweedie of Drummelzier, who also suffered severely in the fray, affords a curious picture of the dangerous state of everyday life even in the capital itself, and the whole is brought before our eyes almost as if we had been actually present. "Upon the 5th inst." (June, 1607), runs the complaint, "while Alexander Lord Spynie was gangand in peciable and quiet maner upon the Hie Street of owre Burgh of Edinburgh recreating himself after his supper, David Lindsay, apparent of Edgell, his own sister's son, accompanied by Andro Stratoun, son to the Laird of Lowrestoun," and others "all bodin in feir and weir," armed with "secreteis plaitselevis gantillatis swordis hagbutis pistolets and utheris weapons invasive," came to the said Lord Spynie "about ten howris at evin, and or evir he wes wer of thame, or saw thame and afor they utterit any speitcheis unto him, they schote and dischargeit thrie pistolettis at him, quhairwith James Tweedie of Drummelzier, quha was gangand with our said cousin (Lord Spynie) for the tyme, was schote alangis his ribbis and throwe the armis," but Lord Spynie "having by the providence of God" escaped the shot, they all then drew their swords and set upon him, wounded him in the head and left him lying for dead. And dead

R. P. C. vol. vii.
p. 363.
vol. xiv. Add.
p. 477.

he was, for in the bonds of caution registered by both sides for some time after, "the slaughter" and the "widow" of Lord Spynie are referred to, while his son is called the "now" Lord Spynie; James Tweedie, however, evidently recovered from his wounds and he and the other Tweedies seem to have been nowise behind in this quarrel whatever it was; his son James the tutor of Drummelzier, his brothers John, Adam and Robert; James Tweedie of Dreva and his brothers John and William; Tweedie of Howgait, and Walter his brother; James Tweedie the brother of the Laird of Fruid; James Tweedie of Culmoir, and all their friends and servants being concerned in the reprisals upon the Lindsays, Horsbroughs, McDowalls and others that had been of the party which attacked Lord Spynie and James Tweedie of Drummelzier on the eventful 5th June, 1607.

R.P.C. vol. vii.
pp. 411, 435, 439,
669, 670, 676.

It is noticeable, as illustrating the spirit of the times, that it was thought necessary to mention in the complaint that the attack on Lord Spynie was made by the assailants without having "utterit any speitcheis unto him," and before he was aware, rather as if to anticipate a suggestion that Lord Spynie had been given fair warning and had no one but himself to thank for being killed under the circumstances.

Adam Scot, the son and heir of Robert Scot of Aikwood and Helen Tweedie, died in 1607. He was also designated as of Wamphray.

Baronet of Barns
p. 61.

Amongst the original Charters is a seizin on Charter by James Lord Hay of Yester to James Tweedie of Drummelzier of the lands of Fruid, lying in the Barony of Oliver Castle, dated 20th May, 1608.

A.D. 1608.
Original Tweedie
Charters.

James Tweedie of Drava was on the 23rd June following served heir to his father Adam Tweedie of Drava in the lands of Winkestoun.

Rct. Deirs
Peeblesshire
No. 39.

Gilbert Tweedie, identified as of the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary at the western end of Peebles, granted, probably in his character as the incumbent of that Chapel, certain lands to Alexander Horsburgh, a Charter which was confirmed by the King on the 14th February, 1609, and on the following day another Charter of the like was confirmed to Alexander Tait and Mariote Horsburgh. These Charters are referred to as having been originally made on the 17th July, 1596, in the Castle of Neidpath at Peebles.

A.D. 1609.

R.C.S.
1609-1620
pp. 7, 8.

John Tweedie, a serving man of James Kynneir, is a witness to a Charter dated 6th July of this year confirmed by the King at Edinburgh.

R.C.S.
1609-1620
p. 41.

Now follows another entry of one of those "complaints" which are made in such a matter of fact way as shows that the affair referred to was little more than an everyday occurrence. We give the quotation *in extenso*.

"Complaint by Sir Thomas Hammiltoun . . . as follows:— . . . Robert Tweedie in Nether Southwood . . . with others to the number of four score all armed with hagbuts and pistolets and other weapons came

on the 9th June last to the Kirktown of Crawford Lindsay and to the lands of Glencaple and there sought complainer for his slaughter. Again on the 11th June, 1609, being Sunday, the said defenders and others to the number of 200 all armed, as above, came to the parish Kirk of Crawford Lindsay where the said Umfra Jadane being thair at his ordinar paroch Kirk sitting in ane yle within the samyn quhair of he had bene in possessione thir aucht yeiris bigane and being upoun his kneis at his prayeris and Mr. Williamsoun, minister of the said Kirk, being in the pulpet saying the first prayer and the said Umphrais bak being towards the said Johnne his face, the said Johnne chairgit and bendit ane hagbute presentit this samyn to the said Umphra his body and wer not that the said minister seeing the samyn and crying to the said Johnne Carmichaell from the pulpet gif he durst schote cryed to the said Umphra aloud behind his bak that he was schote the said Johnne Carmichaell had not faillit to have cut him of from his naturall lyf."

R.D.C. vol. viii.
p. 342.

There are entries of decrees against James Tweedie of Drummelzier for non-payment of moneys due from time to time, and there is also mention made of a John Tweedie of Kinglegas as a surety for one Matthew Moffat in Camp.

R.D.C. vol. viii.
pp. 352, 357.

R.D.C. vol. viii.
p. 715.

An application was made on 25th August, 1609, to the Privy Councillor by Archibald Row, the minister at Stobo, against James Tweedie in Stank for remaining unrelaxed from a horning of the previous 9th January for not removing from that portion of the complainer's Glebe called "Willie's Croft."

R.D.C. vol. viii.
p. 287.

R.G.S.
1609-1620
p. 88.

3bd. p. 92.

In the Charter granted by the King to John Erskine of Balgony, on 14th February, 1610, James Tweedie of Drummelzier is referred to as lately the owner of certain lands of Carnwath, &c., and a Thomas Tweedie is referred to as a serving man of Alexander Cunninghame in another Charter confirmed to George Gordon of Auchinreoch on the 21st of the same month.

A.D. 1610.

The Privy Council Register of 10th March, 1610, describes another disturbance in which the Tweedies were concerned:—The "petition of John Russell, son of John Russell in Stobo, and William Russell his brother" for summons against John Tweedie in the Hoilhouse of Stobo and Adam Tweedie his son for having on the 5th March, "bodin in feir of weir" come "under silence of nicht" and waylaid John Russell betwixt Harrow and the Kirk of Stobo attacked him with drawn swords, struck off "the twa former fingeris" of his right hand and left him for dead; and also because on the 7th March Adam Tweedie came to William Russell "ganging" at his father's plough, gave him "a straik upon the richt shoulder" with drawn sword and "chassit the pleugh af the ground." Possibly, however, there was something in the claims of the Tweedies, for a month afterwards the archbishop granted to James Tweedie of Drava in life rent and to John Tweedie his son and heir apparent in fee the lands and Barony of Stobo and the lands of Dreva with

R.D.C. vol. viii.
p. 829.

Deebies Advr.
1st June, 1895
Art. "Stobo."

the Manor Place, &c., a Charter which was afterwards ratified by Sir James Douglas of Spot, Knt.

A John Tweedie was Town Clerk of Peebles at this time. There is also entry of an action by Walter Tweedie the brother of the laird of Drummelzier against one Symon Graham and of a charge of rebellion by William Aitoun against a David Tweedie.

R. P. C. vol. viii. p. 424.
R. P. C. vol. viii. p. 478.
R. P. C. vol. ix. p. 110.

In furtherance of certain family arrangements, probably consequent upon the death of the late Alexander Lord Spynie, the King, on the 23rd February, 1611, granted a Charter of certain lands in Forfar, "que fuerunt quondam Alexandri domini Spynie," to Lord James Scrymgeour of Dudhope, and James Tweedie of Drummelzier, apparently to be held under the trusts of the settlement made on the marriage of Sir Robert Graham of Scottistoun, Knt., son of John Earl of Montrose, with Anna Lindsay, a daughter of the late Lord Spynie, which had taken place at Edinburgh on the 27th February, 1607, and in the extract which is given on the register, among the names of assize are found John Tweedie of Kingledoors, William Tweedie younger of Wrae, and James Tweedie of Denes.

A. D. 1611.
R. G. S.
1609-1620.
p. 159.

In this year (1611) a complaint was also lodged by Jonet Stewart Lady Dawik, that James Tweedie in Stobo "perceiving" a gray horse belonging to her in the town of Dawik, "with ane long knyf barbarouslie cuttit and stowed the taill from the said horse." James Tweedie did not think it worth his while to take any notice whatever of this charge and was accordingly "denounced." James Tweedie elder of Drummelzier is shortly afterwards similarly "denounced" for treating with the like contempt a summons to appear to answer some wrong with which he stood charged.

R. P. C. vol. ix. p. 116.
R. P. C. vol. ix. p. 164.

The ancient quarrel with the Veitches still broke out at times, and in this year (1611) attracted the notice of the King, one of whose last acts before leaving for England was to visit in person the district of Upper Tweeddale with a view to staunch this bloody feud, which as Professor Veitch, himself one of the same Veitch family, says had subsisted between the Tweedies and his ancestors of Dawyck for centuries. The professor refers graphically to the tradition which tells the story of the chance meeting of James Tweedie of Drummelzier and the laird of Dawyck one summer day.

"They were alone when they confronted each other, the memories of centuries of mutual violence and mutual deeds of blood were quickened in their hearts, and that strange savage feeling of blood atonement seemed to thrill in both. They agree to settle the strife of centuries then and there, and tradition tells us that as the birds waked the June morn Drummelzier was found dead beside a bush by the river, and the blood had stained the white blossoms of the hawthorn spray. Still the feud was carried on by son and son, and the King in March, 1611, in a Proclamation calls upon the Lords of the Privy Council to take steps to suppress the strife." An

Hist. & Doct. of Scottish Border vol. ii. p. 48.

Original Quarter
papers.

original copy of this document, says the Professor, is in the possession of William Burnett of Hay Lodge, Peebles, and there is also amongst the Quarter papers an original print, somewhat torn, of the Proclamation, no doubt one of those delivered to the Tweedies of those days by the King's messengers. It is curious and worth giving entire:—"James Rex, Right Trustie and right well-beloved Consengills and Counsellors, We Greet you weel. Whereas we understand, that the deadly Feid betwixt VEITCHES and TWEEDIES is as yet unreconciled, and our peace kept betwixt them only by the Means of Renewing of Assurances from Time to Time; But since we came so far by great Pains in our Person, endureing our Stay there, and by Our continual Direction sensyne, suppressed that Monster within that Kingdom, so as Wee do hardly think that there be any One Feid except this in all that Kingdome unreconciled; and the Wrongs and Mischiefs done by either of them, as We understand, to others being in such a Proportion of a Compensation as neither Party can boast of Advantage, or otherways think himself too much behind. THEREFORE Our Pleasure and Will is, That you call before you the Principalls of either Surname and then take such Course for removing of the Feid, and Reconciling, as you have been accustomed to do in the like Cases: And whosoever shall Disobey your Command and Direction, you shall comitt them Prisoners, and certifie Us thereof, to the Effect we may return unto you Our further pleasure and Will therein; and so We bid you faireweell: From our Court at *Greenwich* the Tenth of *March*, 1611. To Our Right Trustie and right weel beloved Cousins and Counsellors, the Earle of *Dumfermline*, Lord Chancellor, and remanent Lords, and others of Our Privy Councill, in Our Kingdom of *Scotland*." Surely the personal hand of King Jamie himself is manifest in this curious specimen of a state document of the time.

There is a complaint on record, by David Tweedie and others of the Burgh of Irvine, that certain persons, "although not one of them is of the Council, sat themselves down in Council as if they represented the town and without citation of Tweedie, Cunynghame, or Barclay, passed an act depriving Tweedie and Barclay of their liberty within the said burgh, apprehended them and put them in the stocks in their Tolbooth as if they had been murderers and detained them in ward." The date of this complaint is 25th July, 1611.

R. F. C. vol. 19.
p. 226.

William Earl of Mortoun and James Tweedie of Drummelzier being in dispute about their respective rights to the crops of certain land called Chapel Croft, and, as is stated, "forder inconvenientis being lyke to fall oute," John Syde (of Fawsyde), the Minister of Newlands, as a neutral person, is appointed to shear the sheep and get in the crops and stack them at Romano pending a settlement of the difference.

R. F. C. vol. 19.
pp. 253, 257.



THE ANCIENT COAT OF ARMS AT OLIVER.



NEIDPATH CASTLE.

An entry of the 16th July, 1611, shews us William Tweedie of the Wrae as surety for one Richard Baillie, who had had a difference with Matthew Baillie and had fired on him with a pistol and wounded him with a drawn whinger (or sword). R. P. C. vol. ix.
p. 684.

Thomas Tweedie of Oliver Castle had a charter dated 18th August, 1611, from Robert Williamson of Murieston Superior, of all the Temple Lands in Scotland and heritable Baillie of the regality of Torpichen, the tenure being charged to blench for payment of one penny annually at Pentecost. Burke Landed
Sentry vol. ii.
Ed. 7 p. 1866.

James Tweedie of Drummelzier is registered bondsman on 12th October, 1611, for Adam Gilleis of Glenkirk, who has wounded William Turepland. R. P. C. vol. ix.
p. 683.

William Tweedie of the Wrae sat on the assize at a trial held on 29th October, 1611, of Andrew Henderson and his son, at Jedburgh. R. P. C. vol. ix.
p. 708.

The year 1611 closes for the Tweedies with the decree pronounced at Edinburgh on the 19th December by the Privy Council against William Tweedie, of what place is not mentioned, for irreverent speeches against the King and his Council. Irreverent they certainly were, if we may judge from the example given on the record, from which Tweedie seems to have made sarcastic suggestions as to what the Council might do. These suggestions were apparently too much even for the 17th century and are wholly unfit for publication in the 20th. Moreover, Richard Powrie, the minister of Dawick, who laid the complaint, alleged that he went in fear of his life. Tweedie, for whose apprehension it had been necessary to send "some of the guard," was forcibly brought from Peebles to Edinburgh, convicted and ordered to be "put in ward in the thevis hoill" in Edinburgh, and to pay all expenses; after which we hear no more of him. R. P. C. vol. ix.
p. 303.

An order is recorded on 9th January, 1612, under which William Tweedie in Lornfallow and John Tweedie in Townfute, with others, were to be apprehended and their houses and goods seized "for the King's use" for not appearing in response to the complaint of Matthew Baillie, but what the offence had been is not mentioned. A little later on, Tweedie the elder of Dreva, Robert Tweedie of Borderland, and James Tweedie of Drummelzier, with others, are summoned to appear before the Privy Council about the slaughter of Walter Scot, brother of Sir Robert Scot of Thirlestone. This murder is alleged to have been committed by John Scot, son of Walter Scot of Tushielaw, and concerning the same "contradictory reports had been made to His Majesty." A. D. 1612.

A decree issues against James Tweedie and his son, as cautioners in an affair between one Symeon Scot of Bonytoun and John Jarden of Appilgirth, in respect of some unfulfilled contract. R. P. C. vol. ix.
p. 397.

The next entry carries us back again to the murder of Lord Spynie

R. P. C. vol. ix.
p. 336.

five years before, for John Lindsay and others are put to the horn at the instance of Alexander "now" Lord Spynie, David Earl of Crawford, Lord Lindsay, Sir Harie Lindsay and "the remanent Kyn and friendis of the late Alexander Lord Spynie and James Tweedie of Drummelzier," for the murder, truly a tardy act of justice. The phrase "the remanent kyn and friendis" of the murdered man and his companion, points somewhat significantly to the manner in which those concerned had taken the law into their own hands and to the result of the blood feud that had been carried on. There is also an entry of a process by James Cockburne against "Mr." John Tweedie for riot.

R. P. C. vol. ix.
p. 429.

Original Tweedie
writs & charters.

Among the original Writs and Charters of the family now comes an Extract Retour of service of James Tweedie, as heir to his father, the late James Tweedie of Drummelzier, dated 22nd October, 1612, and a seizin on precept from Chancery in his favour in the lands of Drummelzier, dated 10th November, 1612, with a duplicate of the latter on paper. It is a matter of tradition that in this year James Tweedie of Drummelzier fell in a duel with Veitch of Dawick, and there is yet to be seen at Drummelzier Church a stone with the inscription "hic jacet honorabilis vir Jacobus Tweedie de Drummelzier," followed by the date of his death. Two years afterwards, his son, James Tweedie then of Drummelzier, sold the lands of Hopcalzie-Wester to Robert Stewart and Alie Cokburne his wife under a Charter dated 18th January, 1614, to which amongst others Robert Tweedie, Drummelzier's uncle, and Robert Tweedie, his brother, were witnesses.

A. D. 1614.
Reg. Mag. Sig.
1609-1620
p. 359.

F. b. d. p. 383.

R. P. C. vol. ix.
p. 259.

A. D. 1615.

R. P. C. vol. ix.
pp. 331-357.

One Thomas Tweedie was apparently a Notary at Dunbar at this time; and in the Minute Book of processes for July in this year is an entry of rebellion brought by one James Tweedie against a William Chancellor.

Act. Scots
Peeblesshire
No. 48.

Under the entry of processes appears in May, 1615, "precognitione against Drummelzier and Tweedie of Dreva," "imprisonment James Murdoch against Tweedie of Drummelzier," and "riot Adame Gibson against James Tweedie," dated June, 1615; and the only other entry in that year is the return of James Tweedie of Drummelzier as heir of William Tweedie of Drummelzier, his grandfather, in the lands of Halmyre, and the Barony of Clifton in Roxburghshire.

Privy Seal
Register vol.
lxxxv. fo. 57.

On the deaths of William and James Tweedie of Drummelzier, the grandfather and father respectively of James Tweedie "now" of Drummelzier, the gift is recorded on 22nd June, 1615, of certain lands in Roxburgh, Peebles and Forfar to John Murray the elder.

A. D. 1616.

Early in the year 1616 an incident took place which is curious not only as characteristic of the times but for its mention of golf, to which game this is perhaps one of the earliest known references. James Tweedie of Dreva having some difference with a Mr. James Eastoun, determined to settle it once and for all. He tracked his man as far as Edinburgh, and

we give the story verbatim from the public Records:—"Complaint by Mr. James Eistoun . . . albeit his Majestie before his departure fourth of this realme . . . hes verie straitlie prohibitie and dischargit all his heynes liegis and subjectis that nane of them presome nor tak upon hand to invaid or persew ane another within the Burgh of Edinburgh or within ane myle . . . under certane panes . . . nevertheless on a day of this month while pursuer was coming from the Lynkis of Leith quhair he had bene recreating him selff at the gowff to Edinburgh he was attacked by James Twedy, son of Mr. Johnne Twedy of Dreva, with a drawn sword and had his hat and cloak cut. Defender raschet him to the ground and he being lying on the ground he reft from him his cloob quhairwith he defendit him selff from his persute and giving him many blows would have killed him had not people interfered. Defender not appearing the Lords order him to enter his person in ward within the Tolbooth and there to remain during their pleasure," and there follows an entry in February of a process of "ryott" by Mr. James Eistoun against Tweedie of Dreva.

R. P. C. vol. I.
pp. 454, 469.

James Tweedie of Dreva and his son John were also in trouble in the same year with the Ministers of both Stobo and Dawick for non-payment of 250 and 400 merks to them respectively, being "the beltane terms payment of stipend," and orders were issued by the Privy Council to the Captain of the Guard dated 14th November and 12th December to apprehend Tweedie and seize his goods. This was followed on 24th July, 1617, by a like complaint from the Minister of Dawick, upon which a similar order was made.

R. P. C. vol. I.
pp. 658, 673, 687.

R. P. C. vol. II.
p. 201.

In the following year we find a record stating that James Tweedie of Dreva, having been apprehended by John Lang, an officer of the Crown, with the help of certain burgesses of Edinburgh, was violently taken from them by two of the ordinary officers of Edinburgh who came by night and took the prisoner off the hands of John Lang, out of the tavern of John Thomson in the Canongate of Edinburgh. James Tweedie of Dreva, it appears, had failed to pay 1100 merks which he owed to one George Corse, a tailor, who had aided John Lang to make the arrest. Tweedie was ordered, as a rebel, to be entered in the Tolbooth by the officers of the City of Edinburgh, who, however, appear by that time to have lost him. The whole thing savours of bribery and corruption, and possibly some friends raised a false issue upon which the officers of the City acted, and Tweedie's escape was part of the scheme. This all took place in January 1617, and in February there is an entry of a formal complaint by John Diksoun, who had been concerned in the rescue, if we may so call it, that James Tweedie of Dreva, John Tweedie his son, and John Tweedie of Winkestoun yet remained unrelaxed from a horning.

H. D. 1617.

R. P. C. vol. II.
pp. 21, 23, 28.

The usual order issues that the delinquents shall be apprehended and their goods seized, and were it not for the suspicious fact of Tweedie's escape, it might be that the whole affair arose from a conflict between the Crown officer and the officers of the city as to who should get the benefit of the arrest. That the Tweedies of Dreva were surrounded by difficulties at this time is shown by a complaint lodged on the 7th May following by a Thomas Barboure against them for non-payment of moneys due, upon which a like order was also made, and an order for their arrest also issues again in the following year. A William Tweedie is named as being among other persons who, on the 16th April 1617, rescued a grey horse belonging to one John Spottiswood from the custody of the Sheriffs in Edinburgh in April 1617 and "cruelly assaulted" the officers.

The original charters of the family contain one dated 2nd July, 1617, under which James Tweedie of Drummelzier, with the consent of his wife, Elizabeth Hay, the daughter of Lord Hay of Yester, granted an annual rent of £36 out of the lands of Drummelzier. This Elizabeth Hay was one of the six daughters of the then Lord Hay of Yester, and had married James Tweedie some time between the years 1576 and 1617. There is also among the family papers a disposition of the same date, and a Seizin thereon dated 5th July, 1617.

In the general Register of Sasines under date of the following August, James Tweedie of Drummelzier is seized of the lands of "Wester Deinis in the Shire of Peebles," and on the 22nd August, James Tweedie of Dreva and his son John grant a charter in favour of James Tweedie of Drummelzier of lands in Stobo, Thomas Tweedie in Dunsyre being a witness; James Tweedie of Drummelzier also acquires more land in Stobo in the following September, and James Tweedie of Dreva makes over the lands and fortalice of Winkistoun to his brother german John Tweedie on the 20th November, 1617. We learn also that Jonete (Janet) Tweedie was the daughter and heiress of the then late John Tweedie, tutor of Drummelzier, from an entry on the Register of the Great Seal of a charter dated 6th November, 1617, under which the lands of Over and Nether Quodquennis (*i.e.*, Quothquan), in the Barony of Carnwath in Lanarkshire, some time the property of one Robert Chancellor, are granted to her, apparently in satisfaction of a debt, contrary to the usual practice of the family, who generally appear to have lost lands in that way.

William Tweedie of Wrae is returned as the heir of his father William Tweedie of Wrae in the lands of Glenholm, Burntisland and Broughton, on the 15th January, 1618.

A Commission issued from the Privy Council on 12th February, 1618, to William Earl of Angus, James Tweedie of Drummelzier and others, to apprehend and deliver to justice John Carmichael of Abington,

R. D. C. vol. xi.
p. 28.

R. D. C. vol. xi.
pp. 124, 629.

R. D. C. vol. xi.
p. 101.

Original writs &
charters of the
Tweedie Family.
Douglas Decease
vol. ii. p. 606.

Gen. Reg. Sas.
1617.

Par. Reg. Sas.
1617.

Gen. Reg. Sas.
1617.

vol. i. fol. 4.

Par. Reg. Sas.
Peebles. 1618.
Reg. Gt. Seal
p. 620.

Reg. Gt. Seal
1609-1620.
p. 619.

A. D. 1618.

Act. Scots
Peeblesshire
No. 51.

his brothers George and William, and others of the Carmichael family who had been guilty of some wrong-doing.

Reg. Privy Council vol. xi. p. 310.

Adam Tweedie of Dreva had a daughter named Nicole, who married George Haddon of Haddon. Adam was dead in 1596, as we learn from a charter dated 19th February, 1618, under which George Haddon and Nicole his wife had certain dealings with lands in the Barony of Haddon and in Broughton belonging to them, William Tweedie of Wrae being one of the witnesses. In the churchyard at Broughton is an ancient stone bearing the initials and date, G. H. 1617, N. T., and the legend "repaired by Richard Andre William James David Tweedie, 1725." These initials are no doubt those of George Haddon and his wife Nicole, and the Tweedies referred to must have been descendants of the wife's family.

Reg. St. Seal 1609-1620 p. 644.

Some time previous to this the then late James Tweedie of Drummelzier must have been in possession of, and parted with, the lands of Harperig in the Barony of Calder near Edinburgh, for under a charter dated 10th March, 1618 to Lawrence Scot, these lands are so described.

R. G. S. 1609-1620 p. 649

About this time a family of Tweedies in the town of Peebles rose to eminence in that Royal and ancient Burgh. John Tweedie was Notary and Sheriff Clerk of the town, he had a son Thomas, possibly the Thomas Tweedie who was Treasurer of the Burgh, and another, John Tweedie, became Provost. These Tweedies were a branch of the family of Tweedie of the Wrae, and cousins also of the Nasmyths of Posso; references to them are frequent throughout the records of the Burgh, and there is a curious old stone in the churchyard of Peebles which covers their burying place.

Par. Reg. Sas. Peebles 1618-1620. Peebles Burgh Records.

James Tweedie of Dreva and his eldest son John had trouble with one Rachael Wilson, the widow of William Harper, and her children Thomas and Rachael Harper, about a claim upon the Tweedies for 500 merks, which they had failed to satisfy, and an order issued to the Captain of the Guard to seize their goods and apprehend them; also the like in regard to a claim against them by Nicoll Scot in Quhytysde on 25th June, 1618, and William Thomesson of Edinburgh on the 19th August, 1618. The Tweedies did not deign to put in any appearance at all in any of the proceedings, and they were declared rebels. James Tweedie of Dreva at all events was eventually apprehended by David Ramsay, one of the King's Guard, but was released at the instance of John Murray, a burghess of Edinburgh, who "earnestlie delt and travellit" for his release, and went surety for him, as we learn from a complaint lodged on 15th December, 1618, stating that John Murray had failed to satisfy his bond.

R. P. C. vol. xi. p. 357.

R. P. C. vol. xi. pp. 427, 430, 629

R. P. C. vol. xi. pp. 485, 492.

Robert Tweedie and Matthew Baillie of Littilgill are obliged to give security not to attack or molest certain members of the Baillie family and others, which they do by an act of caution dated 13th May, 1618. It is not mentioned of what place or family Robert Tweedie was, but it is explained by another entry, a month later, of a complaint by a James Hamilton of Westport, Commissary of Lanark, and Robert Tweedie "of Nether Southwood his Servitor and Factor," which has reference to a brawl in the town of Crawford between Tweedie and James Baillie, a natural son of Matthew Baillie of Littlegill, about the lands of Crumperampe. [Crimp-Cramp.]

In the particular Register of Sasines for Peeblesshire James Tweedie of Drummelzier, John Tweedie of Kingledoors, James Tweedie in Mot, David Tweedie in Killbucho, are on record as witnesses to various Sasines of this year, and on the 3rd of December, 1618, the King issued letters of pardon to James Tweedie, the son of John Tweedie of Winkeston, for the slaying of Ninian Weir, the brother of William Weir of Burnetland, within the Burgh of Edinburgh, in November, but the pardon reads rather as if the crime did not so much consist in the killing as in doing it in Edinburgh.

Their evil genius, or the natural result of their own evil deeds, pursued the Tweedies of Dreva into the next year. More enemies arise in John Douglas of Kilbothe and Robert Livingstoun, the Minister of Skirling, and eventually the lands of Dreva, with the Manor place and fortalice and their other lands are sold, some to John Murray of Halmyre, and a small portion to Walter Tweedie, a younger son of James Tweedie of Dreva; James Tweedie of Drummelzier, James Tweedie in Stobo, and John Tweedie, Portioner of Innerleathen, being also parties to the proceedings.

An entry on the registers of a discharge of letters of Reversion on 29th July, 1619, in respect of the lands of Hopkailzie Wester, tells us that James Tweedie of Drummelzier was the son and heir of the late James Tweedie of Drummelzier, and that Robert Tweedie was his uncle.

In this year, on 14th June, Patrick Tweedie of Oliver had a charter of Oliver from Thomas Earl of Melrose, President of the Court of Session, on the resignation of his father, Thomas Tweedie of Oliver, and his own marriage with Janet Bollo (Boo or Bullo). James Tweedie of Drummelzier received Sasine of the lands of Paltraill in Lanarkshire; William Tweedie in Moirbarn (Muirburn), of the lands of Scotistoun in Peeblesshire; William and Thomas Tweedie, of the lands of Stobo in Peeblesshire; and Alexander Tweedie, of a fourth part of the lands of Quhutslett (Whitslaid) in Glenholm in Peeblesshire.

A complaint is lodged on the 7th December, 1619, by the King's

R.P.C. vol. xi.
p. 361.

R.P.C. vol. xi.
p. 390.

Reg. Par. Sas.
Peebles 1618.

Reg. Gr. Seal
1609—1620
p. 701.

A.D. 1619.
Par. Reg. Sas.
Peebles
R.P.C. vol. xi.
p. 521.
R.G.S.
1609—1620
p. 760.

Par. Reg. Sas.
Peebles.

Original Oliver
Papers.
Glenke Landed
Gentry vol. ii.
p. 1866.
Gen. Reg. Sas.
vol. liii. fo. 70.
3bid.
3bid. fo. 88.
3bid. vol. iv.
fo. 31.

Advocate against William Tweedie of the Wrae, and his son, William Tweedie, and others for going armed. The indictment is quaint, and alleges that they have during the last six years and during every month of those years, or at least in some or other of them, "borne and worne hagbuttis and pistollettis upon thair personis and in thair companyis rydis and gangis thairwith in all partis quhair the occasioun of thaire affairis drawis thame and useis the same alsweill for thair privat revenge as for the slaughter of Wyld foull and Venniesoun quhairof they have made a grite distruction and spoyle in the partis quhair they remane hant and repair." It would seem as if the indictment had desired to anticipate the stock excuse that the firearms were carried for sporting purposes only, and it is a matter for some speculation how much "privat revenge" had been indulged in before the King's Advocate was roused to bring the matter to the Privy Council. Of what had been happening there is no record, but the Tweedies and their friends were ordered under pain of heavy fines to desist from carrying arms for sporting or any other purposes. This record is interesting also in that it shows us that the district still abounded in deer and that they were apparently regarded as common property and killed by anyone who wanted venison and could hunt them in the hills.

R. D. C. vol. xii.
p. 141.

On the 26th January, 1620, the lands of Winkestoun in Peeblesshire, with the fortalice, &c., passed from John Tweedie of Winkestoun to one Alexander Nobile, a merchant of Edinburgh. It is noteworthy that this John Tweedie is always referred to at all times as "Master" John Tweedie of Winkestoun.

A. D. 1620.

R. Gt. Scot
1609—1620
p. 766.

James Tweedie of Drummelzier secures an annual charge of 200 merks Scots upon his lands of Glenbrek in favour of James Harper Merchant, burghess of Edinburgh, on 21st February, 1620, but whether this had anything to do with the troubles with the Harper family two years before does not appear. There is also a Sasine on charter, registered in favour of Alexander Greg, the Minister of Drummelzier, and Agnes Veitch, his spouse, of the Nether Riggs of Glenbrek, of which Sasine was given on 15th February, 1620.

Par. Reg. Sas.
Peebles.

Par. Reg. Sas.
Peebles.

Patrick Tweedie of Oliver and Janet Boo (Bollo or Bullo), his spouse, receive Sasine of the land of the East side of Oliver Castle in March, 1620.

Gen. Reg. Sas.
vol. v. fo. 171.

The troubles between the Tweedies of Dreva and the Barbour and Lindsays arise again in this year, and at the instance of the latter the usual order is given to the Captain of the Guard to apprehend James Tweedie of Dreva, with probably as little result as before. The crime was the remaining "unrelased from a horning" of the previous 11th December.

R. D. C. vol. xii.
p. 237.

Sasine is registered in April to James Tweedie of Drummelzier of the lands of Hopcarton. James is also a consenting party to a charter of the 13th March, 1620, by John Douglas of Kilbueho and others of the

Gen. Reg. Sas.
vol. v. p. 227.

Par. Reg. Sas.
Peebles.

Gen. Reg. Sas.
vol. vi. p. 57.

3bid. p. 208.

3bid. p. 264.

R. P. C. vol. xli.
p. 360.

Par. Reg. Sas.
Peebles.

Gen. Reg. Sas.
vol. vii. fo. 77.

R. Ct. Scal
1620-1633
p. 31.

R. P. C. vol. xii.
pp. 387-391.

Reg. Privy
Council vol. xli.
p. 536.

lands of Kilbucho. James Tweedie of Drummelzier himself assigns a reversion of the lands of Fruid to John Murray of Halmyre in June; and Thomas and William Tweedie renounce the lands of Stobo and Hopland in the Shire of Peebles, in favour of the same John Murray. James Tweedie is seized of half the lands of Nether Urde in August; and "Master" John Tweedie of Winkestoun is in trouble again, this time with one George Laurie, a burghess of Edinburgh, to whom he owed £40; and the usual order for his apprehension is issued.

A James Tweedie, a Notary, was clerk of the Diocese of Glasgow at this time, as appears from his being recorded as a witness to a Sasine on 20th October, 1620; James Tweedie of Drummelzier parted with the lands of Chapelkingledoors to the Earl of Wigtoun under Sasine dated in December, 1620; and on the 7th of the same month there is an entry of a Grant of the lands in the Barony of Clifton to John and David Murray of Halmyre on the resignation by James Tweedie of Drummelzier, the Grant being also curious for the mention of the "rose-noble of Gold" as current coin of the realm and the statement that it was the equivalent of 16 merks. We shall, later on, hear more of the result of this grant to John Murray and the feud that broke out between him and the Tweedies. The year closes with the entry of a complaint by John Inglis of Mannerhead, that James Tweedie of Drummelzier had not paid him 2,500 merks which he owed, and the usual and apparently ineffective order is made, and Tweedie is declared a rebel.

Although John Murray of Halmyre had, as we have seen, acquired the lands and Barony of Stobo and the lands of Dreva and of Muirburn with the fortalice and Manor place by purchase, yet certain members of the Tweedies appear to have resented it, and attempts were actually made to retake the lands by force. The threat was made "oute of thair lawles and insolent humour" to "haif hys lyff or els to lay his landis waist." Professing all outward show of love, they "keepit als familiar and social company with him as could be expectit frome most inteir and loveing frendis, and this they did to draw him in a cairles securitie;" having been warned, however, of their wicked intentions, Murray sought the protection of the authorities, whereupon the Tweedies are stated to have "avowit with mony fearfull oathes that they sould haif hys lyff," and to put their threat in force, on the 13th May, 1621, they "maid search for the complenair about hys house" and elsewhere, and knowing that he "had riddin to the Walkfield, but thair finding that he was riddin away" they followed him back, and coming upon him at his own house "they drew their swordis and shoutit Traytour thou sall die, and before the complenair was able to haif made his defence gaif him ane grite straike upon his left leg by the quhilk he fell to the ground and being lyand thay gaif him a

number of deidlie straikis and left him as a deid man and threatened his tennents to haif thair lyves." This was the story of John Murray, but on the same date is entered the counter charge of the Tweedies, who say that Murray and his friends had first attacked them at the Bromehouse between Linton and Edinburgh, and that John Murray, James Murray of Romano, and Thomas Edmond in Slipperfield, all "armed with secreitis, swordis, hagbuittis, pistolettis," &c., had turned upon the Tweedies "with bendit hagbuittis and pistolettis in thair handis quihikis thay fyred," the Tweedies escaping because the pieces "misgaiff," whereupon the Murrays had drawn their swords and attacked and seriously wounded Thomas Tweedie. John Tweedie of Dreva and his son John, James Tweedie of Stobo, Thomas Tweedie of Dunsyre, John Tweedie of Winkistoun, John Tweedie of Henderlethane, Walter Tweedie, son of James Tweedie of Dreva, William Tweedie of Scottistoun, Alexander Tweedie, son of John Tweedie of Dreva, and William Tweedie, son of John Tweedie of Henderlethane, were all concerned in this affray.

Reg. Privy
Council vol. xii.
p. 537.

R. D. C. vol. xii.
p. 538.

Thomas Tweedie is a notary in Peebles and John Tweedie is Notary and Sheriff Clerk of Peebles at this time; William Tweedie with Thomas and James Tweedies and their spouses transfer the lands of Nether Urde to John Murray of Hopingait; and among the memoranda in the Minute Book of Processes appears the following, under date 30th June, 1621, "Walking of suspension of lawbarrowis Jonet Tweedie against James Geddes."

Gen. Reg. Sas.
Peebles
26th April, 1621.
Gen. Reg. Sas.
vol. viii. fo. 78-79.

R. D. C. vol. xii.
p. 511.

At Theobalds, in England, the favourite hunting seat of King James I., the King confirmed a charter on the 16th July, 1621, to Alexander Lord Spynie of great estates, which are therein set out, in the Counties of Forfar, Elgin, Forres, Nairn, Inverness, &c., which, it is stated, Sir John Scrymgeour of Dudhope, James Tweedie of Drummelzier, James Harper and David Mitchaell of Edinburgh had resigned. This looks rather as if these gentlemen had been the trustees of the Spynie family estates during the minority caused by the murder of Lord Spynie in 1607, and that his son Alexander having now come of age, they handed over the properties to him and took a discharge of their stewardship.

R. Ct. Scal
1620-1633
p. 65.

Thomas and William Tweedies, of what place is not said, were prisoners in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh and were liberated on bail of John Haldin of that ilk on 20th July, 1621, in 1,000 merks; and James Russell goes bail on the 23rd August, 1621, for "Thomas and William Tweedies, brothers," charged at the instance of John Murray of Halmyre.

R. D. C. vol. xii.
p. 543.

R. D. C. vol. xii.
p. 556.

In the general Register of Sasines under date September, 1621, William Tweedie is styled as of the lands of Scottistoun in Peeblesshire.

Gen. Reg. Sas.
vol. viii. fo. 314.

The curious tenure by which the Horne huntarislands were held is again recorded in the next year in the charter dated 29th January, by

A. D. 1623.

which the same are confirmed by the King to Sir John Stewart of Traquhair. The lands are described as being resigned by James Tweedie of Drummelzier, the son and heir of the late Tweedie of Drummelzier, and the reddendum is still "two blasts of a horn to rouse the King and his hunters when they should come hunting in the lands of Kingishallwallis."

Reg. St. Seal
1620-1633
p. 88.

Par. Reg. Sas.
Pecbles 1622.

Gen. Reg. Sas.
vol. 1. fo. 111, 112.

Par. Reg. Sas.
Pecbles 1622.

Sasine on charter by James Tweedie of Drummelzier in favour of Alexander Greg, Minister at Drummelzier of lands called Glencraigga in the Barony of Drummelzier, was given on 1st March, 1622; in favour of Marion Tweedie of the lands of Bogboun Scheillis; in favour of Jonet and Marion Tweedies of part of the lands of Bog; and in favour of one Andrew Hay, writer, of that pendicle of the lands and Barony of Drummelzier called Glenumphard alias Badlew (in Tweedsmuir), presently possessed by Robert Tweedie, uncle to James Tweedie of Drummelzier, all in the month of May of the same year.

Rep. Hist. MSS.
vol. vii. p. 254a.

Among the MSS. at Knole, Kent, is a note of a letter, apparently a challenge from one Edward Villiers to Sir Edward Tweedy. It is endorsed "Sir Edward Tweedy," and dated 24th July, 1622.

R. D. C. vol. xiii.
p. 46.

R. D. C. vol. xiii.
p. 53.

Gen. Reg. Sas.
vol. xiii. fol. 108.

H. D. 1623.

R. D. C. vol. xiii.
p. 215.

John Tweedie of Winkistoun is again to the fore this year, and this time in the character of an injured man. On the 28th August, 1622, he complains that certain of the Paterson family and their followers came armed, drove off his cows and oxen, and "most barbarously with swords and knives they cutt it the taillis and rumpillis of ten or twelve of the poore beastis and sua Schamefullie manglit thame that some of thame are in danger of thair lyves." The alleged wrongdoers, however, are "assoilzied" on their oaths of verity, but in the minute Book of Processes is an entry of "oppression John Tweedie against James Paterson, 31st August, 1622."

An entry of Sasine to Marion Tweedie of an annual rent "fourth of the lands of Caithople" closes the year.

An order to apprehend one William Tweedie, "now a Vagabound," and Adam Tailfeir in the Canongate, issues on 23rd April, 1623, for that they had come under cloud and silence of night to the house of the Drum, broke up the cellar door and stole "five boltis of Maill with some salt beiff and aill." This order is signed by the Chancellor, Mar, Mortoun, Glencairn, Lothian, Melros, Lauderdale, and J. Erskene, a truly formidable array to achieve the arrest of poor starving William Tweedie and of Adam Tailfeir, and somewhat like cracking a nut with a sledge hammer.

Reg. Privy Seal
vol. 94 fo. 164.

It is recorded on 26th June, 1623, that James Tweedie of Drummelzier failed to fulfil the conditions of the matrimonial contract entered into between himself, the then late James Tweedie of Drummelzier, the then James, Lord Hay of Yester, and Elizabeth his daughter on the occasion

of the marriage of the latter with James Tweedie in 1604, the contract having been dated 19th and 23rd January and 8th March in that year.

James Tweedie, a follower of the Earl of Roxborough, had a horse stolen by one Matthew Huildie, who was apprehended; and an Alexander Tweedie was in trouble for the "oppression" of Lady Stenhouse in November, 1623.

R. P. C. vol. viii.
p. 252.
R. P. C. vol. viii.
p. 383.

Evidence now begins to appear of the monetary troubles which eventually overpowered the Drummelzier family. On the 20th August, 1623, a charter is registered by which the lands and barony of Drummelzier, with the tower and Manor place, the property of James Tweedie of Drummelzier, are vested in John Lord Hay of Yester, probably by way of security for money advanced and not absolutely, for they did not finally pass away until some years after, as we shall presently see.

Reg. Ct. Seal
1620—33 p. 178.
vol. viii. p. 513.

John Tweedie, the eldest son of "Master" John Tweedie of Winkistoun, and heir to his uncle Adam Tweedie, received Sasine on 8th December, 1623, from John Murray of Halmyre of certain lands in Stobo, formally possessed by James Tweedie of Dreva and the late John Tweedie his son. The only other mention in this year is of William Tweedie in Kilbucho and William Tweedie of the Wrae as witnesses to Sasines.

A. D. 1624.
Par. Reg. Sas.
Peebles.
Par. Reg. Sas.
Peebles.

A Henry Tweedy, no doubt one of the Essex family, was Master of the English mint in London in the year 1624.

The decease of John Tweedie, tutor of Drummelzier, is recorded as having taken place some time prior to 27th January, 1624, in connection with certain arrangements with a Mr. James Law.

Reg. Privy Seal
vol. 94 fo. 263.

The lands known as "Orchard Knowe," in the Barony of Glenholm, were in the occupation of a Robert Tweedie in 1625, as appears from the particular Register of Sasines, and Alexander Tweedie in the same year was seized of the lands of Oliver Castle, whilst in the following year Henry Tweedie is seized of the third part of the lands of Frude, under a charter dated 20th October, 1625, Charles Tweedie in Nethersyde of Oliver being Bailie. In this year and for many years after William Tweedie of the Wrae and Thomas Tweedie, the Notary and burges of Peebles, appear frequently as witnesses to legal documents; Thomas Tweedie himself receiving seizin of the lands of Frankisland on the 10th March, 1626, and William Tweedie the younger of the Wrae is recorded as having been present on the 15th June, 1627, at the "Weapon Shaving" or gathering of the Militia on the King's Muir at Peebles, accompanied, it is stated, by one horseman, both armed with lance and sword.

A. D. 1625.
Par. Reg. Sas.
1625.
Gen. Reg. Sas.
vol. viii. fo. 228.
Par. Reg. Sas.
Peebles 1626.

Par. Reg. Sas.
Peebles.
A. D. 1627.

New States
account vol. iii.
p. 88.

The indexing and printing of the Registers of the Privy Council do not at present (1900) go beyond the year 1625 (Volume XIV.), further than which it is difficult to follow it. No doubt much remains to be discovered from the records yet untouched.

Reg. Gr. Seal
1620—33. p. 399.

On the 1st September, 1627, James Tweedie of Drummelzier, as the husband of Elizabeth, one of the daughters of William Lord Hay of Yester, concurs in a charter on the register of the Great Seal, confirming certain lands to John Lord Hay of Yester, the father William being deceased.

A. D. 1628.
Gen. Reg. Sas.
vol. xviii. fo. 78.
Par. Reg. Sas.
Peebles.
Act. Heirs
Peebles No. 78.
Par. Reg. Sas.
Peebles.
Gen. Reg. Sas.
vol. xlv. fol. 175.
Par. Reg. Sas.
Peebles.

Sasine of the lands of Kirkurde is given, in the year 1628, to one Marion Tweedie; there was a John Tweedie in Maynes of Kilbucho at the same time; a John Tweedie is returned as heir of his father, Symon Tweedie in Linton, of lands in Linton, and is seized of the Kirk lands and Vicarage of Lyne, Robert Tweedie of Bridland being a witness; William Tweedie is given Sasine of the lands of Burnetland; and Margaret Tweedie, the daughter of Robert Tweedie of Boirland (Bridland), is given Sasine of the lands of Wrae and Crinkstoun from James Scott of Crinkstoun.

Privy Council
Register 1628.

On the 15th June, 1628, Patrick Bullo, a burges of Peebles, complains that being employed by the Archbishop of Glasgow to measure some land at Linton for a glebe for the Minister, John Tweedie in Linton, with a number of accomplices, attacked him, threatened to take his life, and that Tweedie "straik hime in sundrie parts of his bodie, took him by the shoulder and violently flang him over ane high and stey brae," for all of which Tweedie was acquitted for want of proof.

We now come to the beginning of the final catastrophe that overtook the family of Tweedie of Drummelzier. What led up to it is not quite clear, but it would seem that James Tweedie of Drummelzier had borrowed money from his first cousin, John Lord Hay of Yester, and that Hay of Yester had some charge or hold over the Drummelzier estates in security for it, possibly by virtue of the charter registered 20th August, 1623, and that he enforced it, first against James Tweedie in person, and then against the property.

Reg. Privy
Council 1628.

On the 7th of August, 1628, James Tweedie of Drummelzier complains to the Lords of the Privy Council "that he has beene deteaned in ward within the tolbuith of Edinburgh five yeares and foure months bygane at the instance of John Lord Hay of Yester, his cousin Germane both in his own name and under colour and pretext of other men's names; Lykeas, he has not onlie unnaturalie deteaned the said compleaner in wofull captivitie . . . mynding thairby to appropriat unto himselfe be forged pleyes his haill estait and rents but also to detane the compleaners persoun in waird till his dying day whairas he haveing all that belongs unto the compleaner he has nothing to susteane himselfe but is lyke to starve unlesse the goodman of the tolbuith supplied his necessair wants." It was decreed by the Lords that Lord Yester should either release Drummelzier or allow him a weekly maintenance to be fixed by the Lords of Council. Lord Yester consented to his release on the date of the complaint, no doubt feeling himself strong enough to defy him henceforth. How far James Tweedie was wronged in this affair it is not possible to ascertain now.

There is no doubt that he was in Yester's debt, but it is not unlikely that Lord Yester took advantage of that to crush his turbulent neighbour. Chambers states that the feuds in Peeblesshire had been aggravated by the outrageous conduct of William, Master of Yester, and it is remarked in the "Cockburns of that ilk" that it is not a matter for surprise, considering the impotence of the government in these districts, that Yester availed himself of the shadow of right afforded him by his pecuniary claim to keep Drummelzier and other lands which he had a charge over.

Cockburns of that ilk p. 209.

Amongst the original writs and charters of the family is a disposition by James Tweedie of Drummelzier in favour of David Murray of Halmyre of part of the lands and Barony of Drummelzier dated 16th April, 1629, to which is affixed the signature of Tweedie; as also a Reversion by David Murray to James Tweedie of the same date; and a charter by the same to the same, dated 20th June, 1629, with seizin thereon; and in the General Register of Sasines is a renunciation by James Tweedie to David Murray, dated also June, 1629, all no doubt connected with the financial troubles of the family at this time.

A.D. 1629.

Original Tweedie Writs & Charters.

Gen. Reg. Sas. vol. xxvi. fo. 102.

James Tweedie of Drummelzier, however, had a charter of Glenkirk, Whitslaid, Rachan, &c., Sasine upon which is given immediately after in January, 1630; in the register of the Secret Seal this date, however, is 6th February, 1629 (ci. fol., 424). Thomas Tweedie, the burges of Peebles, who afterwards rose to eminence there and was a member of the family of Wrae, received Sasine on a Crown Charter of the lands and Barony of Henderstoun called Whitehauch on 16th and 26th January, 1630. There was a William Tweedie in Kilbucho, who appears on 12th May, 1630, as a witness to Sasine by Archibald Douglas, and on the 24th June, 1630, is registered a renunciation by Alexander Tweedie in "Westsyde of Olivercastell" in favour of Patrick Tweedie, son lawful of Thomas Tweedie of Oliver Castle and Janet Boo his spouse, of certain lands at the west side of Olivercastle in the Barony of Oliver Castle, which renunciation is dated 15th May, 1630, in Edinburgh, John Tweedie being a witness. In the month of July is registered a renunciation by John Tweedie to James Tweedie of the lands of Halmyre and Hopkailzie; John Tweedie, the writer in Edinburgh, is referred to in a charter dated 24th July, registered in the Great Seal, and John Tweedie, the eldest son of Robert Tweedie of Boirdland, appears as baillie to James Reid of Pitlethae in Sasine of 3rd September, on a charter of 3rd April, 1630, to which James Tweedie of Drummelzier is a witness, and the wife of the latter is again referred to as Elizabeth Hay in a charter, registered in December of this year, in which the wife of James Tweedie in Wester Denes is given as Agneta Anstruther.

A.D. 1630.

R. Gt. Seal 1620-33. 1503.

Gen. Reg. Sas. vol. xxvii. fo. 238.

Par. Reg. Sas. Peebles.

3bid.

Par. Reg. Sas. Peebles.

Gen. Reg. Sas. vol. xxix. fo. 62.

R. Gt. Seal p. 539.

Par. Reg. Sas. Peebles.

Reg. Gt. Seal 1620-33 p. 558.

James Tweedie of Drummelzier must have died late in 1630 or early in 1631, for James Tweedie is served as heir of his father, the late

Act. Writs
Peebles No. 88.

James Tweedie of Drummelzier, on 3rd February, 1631, in the lands of Fruid in the Barony of Oliver Castle.

Books of
Adjournal 3
June, 1631.

Thomas Tweedie was, at this time, Treasurer of the Burgh of Peebles as appears from a case in the Justiciary Court of Edinburgh; and James Tweedie and David Murray had dealings with the lands of Hopcartoun and Glenkirk in December of the same year.

Gen. Reg. Sas.
vol. XVII. fo. 185
& 232.

John Tweedie, the son of James Tweedie of Drummelzier, who predeceased his father, had a daughter Mariota (or Marioun), who was married to James Law, a Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh, some time previously to May, 1631, as she is referred to as his wife in a charter of that date registered 14th January, 1632. Under this Mariota grants to Gilbert Clerk and his wife, Margaret Brown, certain lands in Broughtounscheill then lately occupied by William Romage and Ninian Elphinstoun. John Tweedie, "writer in Edinburgh," is a witness to a precept of Sasine by Lord Binning in the same year; while it would seem that, among its other privileges, His Majesty's Great Seal assumed to itself the power of pardoning sins at this time, for there is an entry on its registers of a "grant of letters of pardon" dated 2nd April, 1632, to

Reg. St. Seal
1620-1633
p. 646.

Alexander Tweedie, described as "in Monfirrane" (Mossfennan) for the wholly improper terms he appears to have been on with his servant Janet Grieve. Violeta Tweedie, whose father's name is not stated, was the wife of one Henry Bickartoun, for they are mentioned in a charter of 23rd June, 1632, by Sir George Bruce of Carnok to Thomas Lord Bruce of Kinlos, of the lands and Barony of Pittincrief and other lands in the County of Fife, as having been lately in occupation of certain of the lands dealt with.

Par. Reg. Sas.
Peebles 1632.

Reg. St. Seal
1620-33 p. 668.

Reg. St. Seal
1620-33 p. 680.

Original Tweedie
Charters and
Writs.

Amongst the original writs and charters of the family is still to be seen the contract for sale of the lands and Barony of Drummelzier, dated 10th August, 1632, by James Tweedie of Drummelzier and David Murray of Halmyre, who seems to have held a mortgage over the properties, with John Lord Hay of Yester as the purchaser, and later on we shall come to the record of the completion of the sale.

Gen. Reg. Sas.
vol. 35. fo. 54=55.

Robert Tweedie resigned the Maynes of Kilbucho to John Diksone and took Sasine of the lands of Moite in Peebles at this time.

A.D. 1633.
Gen. Reg. Sas.
vol. 37 fo. 73.

James Tweedie of Drummelzier received Sasine of the lands of Frude in the following year and appears to have settled down there instead of at Drummelzier, the sale of which was about to be completed. Violeta Tweedie, the wife of Henry Bickartoun, is again referred to in another charter registered this year, of lands in Fife connected with the Bruce family; and Robert Tweedie and Agnes his mother, described, according to custom, by her maiden name of Inglis, receive Sasine of an annual rent charge on the lands of Croecknow.

Reg. St. Seal
1620-33 p. 739

Gen. Reg. Sas.
vol. 38 fo. 158.



THE SITE OF FRUID CASTLE.



DREVA.

The year closes with the completion of the sale to Lord Yester of the lands and Barony of Drummelzier by an instrument dated 27th September, 1633, yet remaining among the original papers of the Drummelzier family. It is endorsed as "Done in the over chalmer of the said noble Lord in his lodging on the Castlehill of Edinburgh on the north syde thereof." In connection with this sale there is a quaint old tradition in Tweeddale, which we give here as it was received from an old man named John Fleming, who was born in the year 1805, and probably received it from his father and his father's father, thus taking us back almost to the date of the occurrence. The technical act of taking possession of a property in old days was to make an entry into the house and to put out the peat fire on the kitchen hearth as a sign of ownership, and the legend is, that when Drummelzier passed into the hands of Hay of Yester, his Lordship and his son William went up to take formal possession, taking a strong guard with them, for, as the records shew only too plainly, it would have been an imprudent thing to have ventured upon a hostile mission into the heart of the Tweedie country without precaution. They met with no more serious opposition, however, than the sight of Tweedie's daughter, sitting, as old John Fleming put it, "greeting by the hearth." This spectacle seems to have touched the heart of William Hay notwithstanding the roughness of the age, for after the fire had been put out, and notice to quit given to the weeping girl, no doubt none too gently, he and his father were riding away down the Banks of Tweed, when the old Lord rallied his son upon his silence and the son replied "that he cared not for the old fox (meaning Tweedie) but was vexed for the lassie." Whereupon his father jestingly said that he had better go back and "tak" her; and the story goes that William Hay acted upon the suggestion there and then, and the young lady being willing, they were married, and Lord Hay gave Drummelzier to his son as a marriage gift, so that Tweedie's daughter lived out her life and died in her old home after all. It is a pretty romance and might easily be substantially true, for the Hays and Tweedies were not only neighbours, but relations, and no doubt were well acquainted with each other. There is, however, no means of corroborating the legend, as parish registers did not then exist, and no record of the marriage is forthcoming, although it is true that Lord Hay did make over Drummelzier to his son William, and perhaps some evidence may yet turn up to tell us what really happened to give rise to the tradition.

From this time onward the power of the Tweedies in Tweeddale seems to have been broken. The centre round which they rallied was gone, and though we find some of the more turbulent among them breaking out occasionally, yet it was in a comparatively small way, and most of the family appear to have fallen in with the civilisation which was spreading over the country,

Original Tweedie
Writs & Charters.

and to have settled down as country gentlemen or farmers, according to their several means, and to have devoted their energies in a more proper direction than in former times.

A.D. 1634.

Marioun or Mariota Tweedie, the wife of James Law and daughter of James Tweedie of Drummelzier, received Sasine with her husband of the temple lands of Kirkurde in May, 1634. James Tweedie of Drummelzier, as he is still styled, is mentioned in a charter granted to David and Joan Murray registered on 21st June, 1634, and the only other entry for the year is a renunciation by Robert Tweedie and Elizabeth Stewart, his wife, of an annual rent charged on Torboun in Fife, dated September.

Gen. Reg. Sas.
vol. 39 fo. 339.

Reg. St. Seal
1634—51 p. 64.
Gen. Reg. Sas.
vol. 40 fo. 430.

A.D. 1635.

We see from a charter registered on 27th June, 1635, that a John Tweedie was a merchant in Edinburgh and that his wife was Isobelle Gairdin. A James Tweedie is seized in July of the same year of a piece of land in the Burgh of Peebles; and an Alexander Tweedie likewise. Thomas Tweedie of Quhythauch had a wife named Rebecca Vaich, whom he dowered with an annual rent charge over his lands of Quhythauch by a charter of 28th November, 1635, and by another charter of the same date, with a further dower out of his lands of Frankisland, in which latter charter Rebecca is referred to as the daughter of Patrick Vaich, the Sheriff Clerk of Peebles. There is also registered in the same year the charter dealing with lands in Broughton, which tells us of the parentage of Mariota Tweedie who had married James Law, she being therein described as "Mariota Tuedy filia legit quondam Joannis Tuedy tutoris de Drummelzier et M. Jacobus Law Scriba ejus Maritus."

Reg. St. Seal
1634—51 fo. 128.
Gen. Reg. Sas.
vol. 42 fo. 290,
291.

Par. Reg. Sas.
Peebles.

Reg. St. Seal
1634—51 p. 436.

A.D. 1636
Gen. Reg. Sas.
vol. 43 fo. 315
1636.
P.C. Reg.

In 1636, a Thomas Tweedie received Sasine from William Mure of the lands of Scottistoun; and Robert Tweedie in Bordland was nominated arbitrator in some difficulty which had arisen between James Law of the Temple lands of Kirkurd, and the latter's tenants there.

A.D. 1637.

William Tweedie of the Wrae was married to Mary Baillie, and their eldest son was also William, whose wife was an Agnes Tweedie, as appears from a charter granted to the son registered 18th February, 1637. Under this charter, probably entered into on the occasion of his son's marriage, the estates of Wrae, Whitslaid and Glenkirk, were settled upon his son and his wife with a life interest reserved to the father in Wrae, and to the mother in Whitslaid and Glenkirk.

Reg. St. Seal
1634—51 p. 236.

Par. Reg. Sas.
Peebles.

A rent charge in favour of Hector Douglas, second son of Hector Douglas of Lintoun, is registered by William Tweedie of Scottistoun, Sasine being given on 21st June, 1637, and Robert Tweedie in Boirland (Bordland) and John Tweedie his son being witnesses.

Reg. St. Seal
1634—51 p. 274.

The lands of Kingledoors, alias Chapel-Kingledoors, were acquired in 1637 by Alexander Tweedie in Wastysyde of Hairstanes, in life rent, and

John Tweedie, his eldest lawful son, in fee, and they got a Crown Charter on 31st July in that year.

Sasine is granted to William Tweedie and his spouse of the lands of Wrae in June, 1638, from which it may be inferred that William Tweedie the elder of Wrae was dead, and from a deed registered on 22nd August in the same year it seems that John Bullo of Bonyngton borrowed £1,000 at this time from Thomas Tweedie of Quhythauch and his wife, Rebecca Vaich, and pledged the lands of Bonyngton in security. John Tweedie, the writer in Edinburgh, is also again referred to in a charter registered in this year.

A.D. 1638.

Gen. Reg. Sas. 1638.

Par. Reg. Sas. Peebles 1638.

Reg. Ct. Scal 1634—51 p. 320.

Marion Tweedie "and her bairns" are granted Sasine of the lands of Cowthroppillis in May; Jeane Tweedie of part of the lands of Boirdland in June, and James Tweedie of the Kirklands in September, 1639.

Gen. Reg. Sas. vol. 49 fo. 7, 272, 320, 321.

An old memorandum says that in 1641, Patrick Tweedie had a charter of Oliver in the same year.

Oliver Papers.

One Archibald Tweedie was a serving man of Lord Hay of Yester at this time, and on the 21st October in the same year William Tweedie of the Wrae is served heir to his father, the late William Tweedie of Wrae, to lands in Burnetland and Broughton.

Reg. Ct. Scal 1634—51 p. 363.

Act. Heirs Peebles No. 112.

One Robert Crombie, the natural son of Thomas Crombie in Maxtoun and the late Margaret Tweedie, received letters of legitimacy from the King on the 29th January, 1642. John Tweedie is referred to as a merchant of Edinburgh in a charter dated 13th May, 1642; James Tweedie is returned as heir of John Tweedie of Kirkland, his father, in respect of lands in Lintoun, on 30th June, is given Sasine of the lands of Kirkland on the 18th September, 1642, and is referred to as a burges of Edinburgh and Laird of Cardrona on 20th December in the same year.

A.D. 1642.

Reg. Ct. Scal 1634—51 p. 386.

Reg. Ct. Scal 1634—51 p. 430.

Act. Heirs Peebles No. 114.

Par. Reg. Sas. Peebles.

In 1643, William Tweedie of Scottistoun had financial dealings with William Douglas in Spitleheid, which necessitated his giving to the latter a charge upon his lands of Scottistoun of 80 merks per annum, while the next item in order of date comes from England, in the shape of a letter among the MSS. of the Duke of Portland, dated 31st January, 1643, at Woolwich, from Alexander Bence, Roger Tweedy, and Phineas Pobb, to the Commissioners of the Navy. In this year also are registered the charters to Lord Hay of Yester confirming the sale to him of "the lands and Barony of Drummelzier with the Manor Place and lands of Hopcarten," by James Tweedie of Drummelzier. Alexander Tweedie and his son are granted Sasine of Chappel-Kingildores and William Tweedie and John Tweedie, of Burnetland. William Tweedie of Wrae is nominated under the Act of Parliament "for the Committees of Warr in the Shyres" as one of the Commissioners for war for Peebles, on the 26th August, 1643, and the same again in 1644, in which latter year Marion Tweedie

A.D. 1643.

Par. Reg. Sas. Peebles.

Hist. MSS. vol. xiii. Report App. 1 p. 94.

Reg. Ct. Scal 1634—51 p. 493.

Gen. Reg. Sas. vol. 52 fo. 486; vol. 53 fo. 123, 220.

Acts Parliament vol. vi. pt. 1 p. 52, 200.

A. D. 1644.
Gen. Reg. Sas.
vol. 54 fo. 223,
258.

obtains sasine of the Kirklands of Drummelzier, and William Tweedie paid Hector Douglas his debt and cleared his lands of Scottistoun of the annual charge already mentioned.

Gen. Reg. Sas.
vol. 54 fo. 258.

The first mention of the family in the Parish Registers, now just beginning to be kept, is found in the record of Patrick Tweedie of Wester Oliver and Thomas Tweedie "there," as witnesses on the Tweedsmuir register to the baptism of Rebecca Shaw on 25th April, 1644.

Reg. Bap.
Tweedsmuir.

Roger Tweedy, no doubt the same as formerly mentioned, is again referred to in the MSS. of the Duke of Portland, this time as one of the Commissioners of the English Navy, in a letter dated 24th October, 1644, to the Earl of Warwick.

Dist. MSS.
vol. xiii. Rep.
App. 1 p. 191.

In view of the appointment of William Tweedie of Wrae as one of the Commissioners for war, it may not be uninteresting to recall the political events, which at this time were creating so much excitement in Scotland, and the stirring scenes amid which those then alive were moving. The call to arms was the outcome of the appeal to Scotland from the English Parliament, and a well disciplined army of more than twenty thousand men, under the command of Alexander Leslie, Earl of Leven, was despatched to the assistance of the English Parliament. This army, known as the Covenanters, fought at Marston Moor, and, shortly after, on its return to Scotland, met the royalist forces of Montrose, formed of the Irish and Highlanders, on 1st September, 1644, at Tibbermuir near Perth, and was signally defeated with great loss. Montrose's army was in its turn obliged to retreat before the army of Argyle, and the Covenanters met Montrose again near Aberdeen and were again defeated. Aberdeen was stormed and sacked on the 14th September, 1644, and the tide of war surged up and down the country till winter fell, when both sides went into winter quarters according to the custom of warfare in those times.

Tales of a
Grandfather,
Scott, chap. 52.

During the next and following year the fighting went on, the Covenanters having two armies in the field, one in Scotland and the other in England. The former was constantly defeated by Montrose, until at length, from the Scottish army in England, was despatched David Lesley, with five or six thousand men, chiefly cavalry, to attack Montrose, and on the morning of the 13th September, 1645, they surprised and utterly defeated him in Ettrickdale. Montrose with a few followers fled up the Vale of Tweed, reached Peebles, and eventually gained the fastnesses of the Highlands, where he once more assembled an army of the mountaineers but never regained any importance.

David Lesley's victory established throughout the Lowlands the authority of the Convention of Estates, and of the Puritan rigour of life and habit of which we shall presently find instances on record. Later on, in May, 1646, King Charles I. gave himself up to the Scottish army, then



KINGLEDOORS.



THE RUINS OF WRAE CASTLE.

laying siege to Newark, by whom he was eventually handed over to the English Parliament in January, 1647, after which the Scottish army returned to its own country. With one of the chiefs of the family acting as Commissioner for war for Peebles, many Tweedies must have served in the Covenanters' army, especially as Tweeddale was a district from which most of that Army was drawn, and no doubt they suffered equally with the rest in the constant and severe fighting, and it is difficult to understand how the men and women and children survived the anxiety and the hardships and dangers of those times at all.

James Tweedie of Drummelzier is mentioned as having once owned the lands of Torpedo in the Barony of Stanhope, in a charter to David Murray of Stanhope and William Murray his son; Marion Tweedie described as daughter of the "late" John Tweedie, tutor of Drummelzier and James Law, her husband, resigned certain lands in the Parish of Stobo; and Patrick Tweedie of Oliver is a witness to a baptism in Tweedsmuir on the 26th October, all in the year 1645, while in the next year Patrick Tweedie is recorded on the parish register for that he "did give in our whole Kirk contributione extending to £14 13s. 4d." on the 2nd August, 1646; and he is again recorded as a witness to a baptism along with Alexander Tweedie of Kingledoors in the year following. In the same year James Tweedie received sasine of the lands of Boirlands on July, 1647; he is described as a Captain, having served in that rank in the Military operations to which reference has already been made. William Tweedie of Wrae was again nominated by the Act of Parliament as a Commissioner of war for the shire of Peebles, along with the Earl of Traquair and others, and also as a Commissioner for the re-valuation of the Sheriffdom of Peebles Margaret, Mary, and Isobel Tweedies are returned as heirs of Thomas Tweedie of Whythauch, their brother, in the lands of Whythauch on 26th August, all in the year 1647.

William Tweedie of Wrae is again, in 1648, appointed a Commissioner for carrying on the war which still raged, while we are carried to England by finding that Roger Tweedy is a Justice of the Peace for the County of Essex on the 10th January. Patrick Tweedie of Oliver and Walter Tweedie were ordained elders for the Parish of Tweedsmuir and "to have the charge of collecting for the poor."

In 1649 William Tweedie of Wrae once more acts as a Commissioner of war for the Shire of Peebles, and in the parish register of Tweedsmuir, which seems to have been used as a kind of chronicle of parochial events, there is an entry under date 25th February, 1649, "Thomas Tweedie of Wester Oliver in the name of his father did Supplicat the Session to appoynt him ane place for to sett up his seat," and the Session granted his request.

A. D. 1645.

Reg. Gt. Seal
1634—51 p. 609.

Peebles
Advertiser Art
Stobo 23rd Nov.
1895.

Reg. Bap.
Tweedsmuir.
Reg. Bap.
Tweedsmuir.

Reg. Bap.
Tweedsmuir.

Gen. Reg. Sas.
vol. 56 fo. 401.

Act Parliament
vol. 6 pt. 1 p. 813,
834.

Ret. Heirs
Peebles.

Gen. Reg. Sas.
vol. 58 fo. 77.

A. D. 1648. Act
Parliament
vol. vi. pt. 2 p. 34.

Hist. MSS.
vol. 1. Report
App. pt. 4 p. 510.

Reg. Baptisms
Tweedsmuir.

Act Parliament
vol. vi. pt. 2 p. 187

Reg. Baptisms
Tweedsmuir.

The custom of seating the Kirks with fixed pews was only just beginning. Before that, people stood during service, or sat on stools or "creepies" which they either brought with them or set aside in the church, and many of the brawls and disorders which disgraced the beginning of the service arose over their ownership or occupancy, and not unfrequently before the entrance of the Minister, or even afterwards, the worship of the Sabbath was mingled with a tumult of oaths, of battering stools, and struggling Christians; gradually, however, the custom of fixed pews became general, and parishioners of position got permission from the Session "to set up a seat" or "a desk" for their family in a vacant space, which they removed if they left the parish.

Social Life of
Scotland, Graham
vol. II. p. 23.

Clergymen seem to have sometimes been at variance with their patrons even in those days, for William Tweedie, the Minister at Slamnan, was by Act of Parliament awarded £100 to be paid to him by his patron the Earl of Callendar for the losses he had sustained over the building of the manse, about which there was some misunderstanding with the Earl.

Act Parliament
vol. VI. pt. 2
p. 202.

William Tweedie, described as a Merchant burghess of Edinburgh, obtained his release from the Tolbooth of Edinburgh chiefly, it would seem, through the loyal efforts of his wife Jeane Patoune, the petition stating that he had been imprisoned at the instance of his creditors and kept there notwithstanding that he had offered to "mak assignatioune of his haill estaite means and debits to thame," and the Committee order him to be released, a curious anticipation of the principle which was applied to the debtors' laws upwards of 230 years afterwards.

Act Parliament
vol. VI. pt 2
p. 352.

Evidence now begins to appear of the tyranny exercised by the Puritan Church throughout the country in these days. To attend church was no question of choice; it was a matter of compulsion. During services Elders went out to "perlustrate" the streets, to look into windows and doors of private dwellings and bring deserters into kirk or report them to the Kirk Session. There was not a place where one was free from their inquisitorial intrusion. They might enter any house and even pry into the rooms, and it was an offence even to fodder horses or carry a pail of water on the Sabbath. The Ecclesiastical Authority also held almost undisputed sway over the general conduct of the Community. Every rumour, every suspicion of ill doing was reported, and evidence taken by the Kirk Session of the most inquisitorial kind. Sins the most heinous and offences the most trivial were treated with equal gravity. Superstition was spread among all classes and witchcraft was looked upon with horror and profound belief.

These inquisitions did much more harm than good; they were dangerous weapons to put in the hands of any malcontent who had a grievance, or a grudge to gratify. Life assumed a sombre aspect and the pleasures of the world were taken sadly; for anyone who had a spite

against another had only to report some so-called offence to the Minister and congregation, and all kinds of pains and penalties were inflicted upon the delinquent. The reports of these cases were duly noted in the parish registers of the times, and plenty of instances are found concerning the Tweedies. For example, in the Drummelzier parish register we find on 15th April, 1649, "A scandal case. A party complains that James Tweedie and other servants of Alexander Tweedie had accused him of theft;" and on the 22nd April comes the following entry:—"Report that Hackshae, Thomas Tweedie in the West port of Edinburgh, and Alexander Murdersone, wer drinking in Marion Tweedies hous in the tyme of divine service the last 3^{bid}. Lordis day. Ordains Alexander Murdersone and Marion Twedie to be cited pro 1^{mo} as also the minister to write to the severall ministeris of the other two they not being parishioners." In a subsequent note it was stated that the ministers of Tweedsmuir and Westport were to attend to the matter. Again, on the 13th May, "The minister reported he had revised the minutes and found that Marion Tweedie had been guiltie of and censured for selling drink in 3^{bid}. tyme of sermon on the Lordis day and after ten o'clock at night, and that there wes ane act of banishment aboue her head in cais she should be found guiltie of the lik fault againe. The minister thinking it was beyond the power of a Session to mak such ane act, the business was referred to the Presbetrie to seek thair advyce thairon. (The Presbytery advised that the act should not be used against her, but that she should enact not to do the like again.)" On the 8th July, "Thomas Tweedie in Westport acknowledged his sinne before 3^{bid}. the congregation and payed 6/8d. and gat a testimoniall of his repentance."

In the Acts of Parliament appears the following quaint entry:—

"Parliamentary proceedings March 16th, A.D. 1644, Supplic^oune poore man Wm. Tweedie his creditors for his liberatione upon assigna^oune of his haill means to p^{mt} for ye debt or to intertene him in waired the pairties being cited called and not compeirand. It is the opinion of ye Comittie That ye Supplicant be put to libertie upon his assign^oune product," but whether this is the same as William Tweedie, the Merchant Burgess of Edinburgh already mentioned, does not appear.

Act 9 Parliament
Scotland vol. vi.
pt. 2 p. 720.

The fate of the bankrupts, debtors, "dывours" was worse than that of criminals in Scotland at this time, for they were liable to be put in the stocks or to be put on bread and water for a month and then scourged. They were detained in prisons which were scandals to humanity and disgraces to civilisation; everything was done to intensify their discomfort; even when ill they were deprived of all fresh air which the worst felons might breathe, for it was in the hope of compelling them to make payment to their creditors that they were expressly confined to the "*squalor carceris*," to the misery and the dirt of the noisome pestilential room which formed their prison, where they were denied every privilege which all criminals enjoyed.

Social Life of
Scotland, Graham
vol. II. p. 236.

Erskine, in his "Principles of Scottish Law," writing a hundred years later, says, "Debtors in prison ought not to be indulged with the benefit of air, for the creditors have an interest that their debtors be kept under close confinement that by squalor carceris they may be brought to pay their debts." Even those who made restitution by surrendering all their goods for the benefit of their creditors were compelled to wear all the rest of their days a strange piebald garb, half yellow, half brown. Hugo Arnot describes the Tolbooth of Edinburgh as a most deplorable place, without ventilation, without drainage; with unmentionable filth in every corner; with rooms where children were confined in air so pestilential that no visitor could abide in it or venture in; with straw which served as beds, worn into chips from long use by a constant succession of uncleanly occupants.

Hist. of Edin.
Arnot p. 360.
Skene's Sketches
p. 78.

Gen. Reg. Sas.
vol. 60 fo. 299.

A Katherine Tweedie was granted sasine in August, 1649, of one part of the lands of Somerstoune in the shire of Roxburgh.

A. D. 1650.

Reg. Ct. Scot
1634—51 p. 823.

The temple lands of Kirkurd are granted to James Dunlop, writer in Edinburgh, by a charter dated 1st March, 1650, in which they are referred to as having lately been in the possession of the late James Law of Boiges and of Mariota Tweedie his widow. Mariota, it will be remembered, was a daughter of the last Tutor of Drummelzier, John Tweedie, and this James Dunlop seems to have been her son-in-law, as a certain Peter Dunlop is afterwards referred to as her grandson.

Reg. Baptisms
Drummelzier.

John Tweedie of Kingledoors got into trouble at this time with the "unco guid." In the parish register of Drummelzier an information is entered "That John Tweedie of Kingledoors should have been fishing on a certaine Sabbath night the minister being at Edinburgh, ordain him to be cited." This was on the 3rd March, 1650, and it would seem that when the ecclesiastical cat was away the mice played in those days, even in austere Peeblesshire. On the 23rd April following comes the entry, "John Tweedie, called and examined, confessed he had been fishing in the night that was alleged, bot it was not till after the cockes crew yea and that he had been in his bed that night and rose earlie as the fault could not be proven he was admonished and dismissed," a curious version of the verdict "not guilty but advised not to do it again."

Reg. Baptisms
Drummelzier.

A. D. 1651.

Peebles Burgh
Records.

In the records of the Burgh of Peebles, under date 6th June, 1651, is found an entry of a "Mortification by Mary, Isobell, and Margaret Tweedies." They are described as the lawful daughters and heiresses of the late John Tweedie, Sheriff Clerk of Peebles, sisters of the late Thomas Tweedie of Whythauche, and Cousins of Sir Michael Nasmyth of Posso and of William Tweedie of the Wrae, Isobel Tweedie being the wife of one William Lowes. The document registered is dated 21st July, 1649, and states that the ladies, "out of godlie zeall pietie and conscience," grant an annual charge over their lands of Frankisland and Dalatho, and in the



TWEEDSMUIR CHURCH.



DRUMMELZIER CHURCH.

Northgate of Peeblestoun, to provide a stipend for the Schoolmaster of Peebles for training up the children in learning and virtue. Marie and Isobell appear to have died shortly after, for in the retours of heirs for Peebles, Margaret is served as their heiress in the lands of Wythauch on the 20th July, 1652.

Ret. Heirs
Peeblesbirc.

The arranging and printing of the Register of the Great Seal does not at present (1900) go beyond the year 1651. It is impossible to say what matters of interest may not be forthcoming when this is completed by the authorities and can be consulted.

A sequence of entries in the parish registers of Tweedsmuir is curious and characteristic :—

“ 21st December, 1651. This day Johne Twedie lawful sone to Patrik Twedie in Wester Oliver and Elizabeth Laidlay in Eister Oliver wer proclaimed for the first tyme the said Johne obliging himself to produce ane testimonial from the Kirk Session of Grayfriars where had remained these six years by past &c.”

Reg. Marriages
Tweedsmuir.

“ 28th December, 1651. This day Patrik Twedie of Wester Oliver did produce ane testimonial from the church of Edinburgh for his sone Johne Twedie . . . and the said Johne Twedie and Elizabeth Laidlay were proclaimed for the second tyme.”

Reg. Marriages
Tweedsmuir.

“ 4th January, 1652. This day Johne Twedie and Elizabeth Laidlay were proclaimed for the last tyme, and being injoynd to consigne their pandis according to the order of the Sessione and pretending want of moneyes, Thomas Twedie feir of Oliver and brother to the said Johne, and Walter Twedie brother to the said Elizabeth Laidlay, did bind themselves before famous witnesss, that if the said pairtties did not fulfil their bandis within fourtie dayis after their proclamatione they sould pay their bandis to the Sessione,” &c.

Reg. Marriages
Tweedsmuir.

A. D. 1652.

“ 22nd January, 1652. Johne Twedie and Elizabeth Laidlay were married after they had been proclaimed three severall Lordis dayis at our Kirk of Tweedsmuir.”

Reg. Marriages
Tweedsmuir.

“ 14th March, 1652. It was declared to the Session that Elizabeth Laidlay spous to Johne Twedie sone to Patrik Twedie of Wester Oliver was brought to bed of ane chylde within six weeks eftir their marriage notwithstanding of their former declarations, and they were ordered to satisfy church discipline.”

Reg. Baptisms
Tweedsmuir.

“ 24th March, 1652. Was baptised Walter Twedie lawfull sone to Johne Twedie, the said chylde was presented by Patrik Twedie father to the said Johne becaus he himself had not eased his satisfaction for his fornication.”

Reg. Baptisms
Tweedsmuir.

“ 3rd October, 1652.—This day Elizabeth Laidlay spous to Johne Twedie made public satisfaction for fault above referred to ;” [this child died shortly after.]

Reg. Baptisms
Tweedsmuir.

The tyranny of Puritanical times again makes itself felt under date 24th July, 1653, in the registers:—

Reg. Baptisms
Tweedsmuir.

“Thomas Tweedie of Oliver (and two others) delated to the Session for profanation of the Lord’s day by drinking in the time of divine service.”

Original Oliver
Papers.
A. D. 1653.

Amongst the original Oliver papers is found the form of oath, on vellum, dated 14th September, 1653, taken by John Tweedie the younger as a burges of Edinburgh, where he was apprenticed to John Tweedie the elder; it runs as follows:—

“The aith of ilk burges made and given be him at his admission. I doe swear that I sall be true and faithfull to the Commonwealth of England as it is now established without a King or Hous of Lords. And in order thereto I sall be obedient unto the just and good government of this cittie and burgh of Edinburgh I sall to the best of my power maintain and preserve . . . thereof and according to my knowledge and abilities sall doe and performe all such art is and . . . as doe belong to a burges of the said cittie and . . . so help me God.”

The reference to the constitution of the realm of England is curious.

Ret. Heirs
Peeblesshire.

Peter Dunlop is served heir of Marion Tweedie his gudame (the daughter of the late John Tweedie, Tutor of Drummelzier) in the Kirklands of Hopkailzie and Drummelzier on the 20th September, 1653. The same Peter Dunlop is referred to again in the Retours of heirs for Peeblesshire in 1658, as son to the “Umquhile Mr. William Dunlop and heir of Marion Tweedie daughter to John Tweedie tutor of Drummelzier his gudame.”

Reg. Baptisms
Drummelzier.

More church discipline follows on record in the parish registers of Drummelzier:—“14th May, 1654. Archibald Tweidy in Drummelzier complains that William Brown had slandered him alleging that the complainer had sold him ten ewes but had only delivered nine.”

Reg. Baptisms
Drummelzier.

“17th September, 1654. Informed that Alexander Tweedie of Kingledoors should have twice or thrice broken the Sabbath day by riding towards Edinburgh and coming from it on the Sabbaths and by staying from the efternoonis sermon in Tweedmoor Kirk to speak of worldlie businesses. Ordanis him to be cited.” At a subsequent diet, he was “ingenuous in confessing” and was ordained to be rebuked by the minister, which was done, “and Alexander Tweedie promised not to do the like again.”

Chambers’
Peeblesshire
p. 168.

Alexander, however, was in trouble again next year, for on 9th May, 1655, he is fined £20 Scots for creating a disturbance and troubling the fair on Beltane day at Peebles.

Gen. Reg. Sas.
vol. 9 fo. 306;
vol. 10 fo. 361.

“James Twidie and his Spouse” are granted sasine of an annual rent furth of Pomprastoune on 28th June, 1655, and Margaret Tweedie of the lands of Whythauch in the shire of Peebles on 25th January, 1656.

Reg. Baptisms
Drummelzier.

More evidence of the tyranny of the church is found in the parish registers of Drummelzier:—“28th December, 1656. “Thomas Tweedie lawfull

sone to umquhill James Tweedie of Drummelzier desiring a testificat the Session for several reasons referred the business to the Presbyterie for advice."

"14th January, 1657. Adam Tweedie complained that Alexander Murdosone should have called him 'witches gate'—also that the said Alexander had been in drink on Hansell Monday in Marion Tweedie's house—order him to be cited." At a subsequent diet Alexander Murdosone acknowledged his offence and was ordained to acknowledge the slander before the congregation, which he did on 8th February, 1657, "and Adam Tweedie did forgive him."

Reg. Baptisms
Drummelzier.

"21st June, 1657. Ther was debarred fra the table of the Lord for various causes, inter alios for scandalls unremoved Archibald Tweedie."

Reg. Baptisms
Drummelzier.

"20th September, 1657. Informed that Archibald Tweedie in Peebles should have been overtaken heir in drink, the minister is desired to write to the minister at Peebles to cite him."

Reg. Baptisms
Drummelzier.

"As also that Thomas Tweedie should have thrown a pint stoup at William Broune in thair drinking ordains him to be cited William Broune having confessed the same already."

"27th September, 1657. Thomas Tweedie confessed his casting the stoup at William Broune being provokit be him thereto bot refused he was drunk or had been drinking with Archibald Tweedie for which he was rebuked."

Reg. Baptisms
Drummelzier.

"26th September, 1658. Archibald Tweedie and Marion Tweedie proclaimed pro 2^{da}. Said Archibald lying under a scandal of fighting &c., to be rebuked before the congregation."

Reg. Marriages
Drummelzier.

"5th June, 1659. Debarred from the Lord's Table—for ignorance Margaret Tweedie—for scandals living in malice and envy Archibald Tweedie and Marion Tweedie his wife; (and others)."

Reg. Baptisms
Drummelzier.

"4th September, 1659. This day Johne Tweedie of Wester Oliver did produce ane testimoniall of his good behaviour and conversatioune and of his whole familie, from the South east Session of the Kirk of Edinburgh before . . . during all the tyme of his keeping hous in Edinburgh untill the terms of Witsonday last at which he removed and came to our congregatioune."

Reg. Baptisms
Tweedsmuir.

David Tweedie, the Laird of Kingledoors, married, in 1659, Margaret Hunter, a daughter of Hunter of Polwood. Her brother was Robert Hunter—known as "Uncle Robert"—the owner of the famous dog Algiers, and the chief actor in the great Polmood litigation.

On the 23rd August, 1663, the Parish Register tells us that Elizabeth Laidley spouse to Johne Tweedie of Olipher lodged a complaint against wife of Thomas Laidley in Nether Olipher.

Reg. Marriages
Tweedsmuir.

Among the MSS. of the Marquis of Ormonde appears a petition dated 24th September, 1664, addressed to Thomas Earl of Ossory, depute

A.D. 1664.

Hist. MSS.
vol. ix. pt. 2
p. 15 a.

A.D. 1668.
Hist. MSS. vol. r.
App. pt. 5
p. 77.

Edinburgh
Testaments
vol. 71.

Reg. Baptisms
Drummelzier.

A.D. 1672.
"Biggar and the
House of
Ficming"
pp. 127-128.

A.D. 1681.
Reg. Baptisms
Tweedsmuir.

A.D. 1682.

Reg. Baptisms
Tweedsmuir.

Borough Records
of Peebles.

of James Duke of Ormonde, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by Patrick Tweedie, praying a direction to the Surveyor General's Deputy to grant him a certificate of certain lands, and again, four years later, is another petition by Patrick Tweedie for recovery of an amount due to him by "Edward Bolton of Colonel Dillon's troop," dated 19th September, 1668.

William Tweedie was one of the Regents of Philosophy in the College of Edinburgh for some years prior to 1665, in the February of which year he died.

The following extract from the parish registers of Drummelzier is interesting:—"7th March, 1669. There being no Session kept these sundrie years because the King and his counsell had by publick proclamation discharged Synods, Presbyteries and Sessions and the Government of the Church be Act of Parliament had been altered from Presbyterie to Prelacie which government the minister could not allow nor submit unto and the Session had been reduced to three, did elect (inter alios) David Tweedie of Chapelkingledoris to be an elder admitted to office 28th March, 1669."

John Tweedie of Edmonstone was summoned on the 5th July, 1672, with many others, to appear before the Lords of Council at Edinburgh to answer for the assembling of the Covenanters in the Castle of Boghall at the instance of the Dowager Countess of Wigtoun.

In the Tweedsmuir parish register the following appears:—"11th December, 1681. No Session all this while the elders all deserting ordinances except Walter Tweedie."

Again we find:—"12th November, 1682. This day was baptised Adam Tweedie eldest lawful sone to Johne Tweedie in Tala: witnesses Alexander Tweedie in Cockiland, Adam Brydon in Mossfennan brother in law to the said Johne, and because the said Johne had not frequented ordinances formerly he did find the said Alexander Tweedie caution and Adam Brydon to live regularly under the penaltie of 20 lib."

There was a serious riot in Peebles town on the 13th February, 1682, in which certain of the Tweedies were, of course, concerned. It was all about the letting of a small piece of common land by the provost and baillies of the burgh, an act which a number of people considered an infringement of the public rights. Accordingly, on the day in question, when the Magistrates were administering justice in the Tolbooth, a great crowd came to protest against it, and ended by threatening the provost that he "should be sticked as provost Dickison was." Two of the ringleaders were committed to prison, from whence they were forcibly rescued by a number of people, with whom was John Tweedie. It would seem that the authorities succeeded in overpowering the riot at the time and securing their prisoners again, along with their rescuers, for on the 2nd March a number of women, who are all named, stormed the prison again, rescued the prisoners, John Tweedie among them, "and

went to the croce of Peebles with them and there drank their good health as the protectors of the liberties of the poore, and the confusion of the Magistrats and Council and took up with them (on the platform of the cross) stones to stone to death such as should oppose them ; and thereafter they being about thre hundred persons divided themselves several companies, and every company convoyed home a person and drank their good health to the great astonishment of the honest and well meaning people." So runs the indictment of the riot lodged by the provost and baillies, and later on they succeeded in getting the principal rioters, John Tweedie included, found guilty by the Lords of Council and committed to the Tolbooth in Edinburgh and deprived of their burgess rights.

The remainder of those concerned in the riot were dealt with by the Local Magistrates, and condemned to fine or imprisonment, and loss of burgess rights. Consigned to the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, the delinquents, in apparent repentance, petitioned the Privy Council to let them out, on the ground that "they are poore ignorant men who did not think they could have given any offence to the Magistrates of Peebles and that some of them are valetudinary persons and not able to undergo the restraint of a prison without impairing their health." On 31st March, the Lords liberated them on their giving caution for future good behaviour, and they were also ordered to go before the Magistrates and Council of Peebles on the 12th April, and crave pardon of their fault. John Tweedie seems to have been Dean of the Guild for the Burgh of Peebles in 1692, but whether he was the same as the John Tweedie concerned in the riot, or not, does not appear.

Chambers' Peeblesshire p. 199.

Border Counties Magazine vol. 1 p. 33. A. D. 1692.

On the 1st July, 1690, William of Orange finally shattered the cause of King James II. at the battle of the Boyne in Ireland. An officer from Tweeddale, of the name of Tweedie, fought in the ranks of William's army, and his sword is yet preserved by his descendants. In recompense for his services he received a grant of lands in Ireland, where he settled permanently and founded a new branch of the family in County Leitrim ; there they remained until about the year 1822, when the three brothers Robert Tweedie, Joseph Tweedie, and James Tweedie, the then representatives of the family, migrated to the Province of New Brunswick, where they and their descendants have risen to eminence, and amongst their numbers is included the Honourable Lemuel Joseph Tweedie, the distinguished Premier of the Province.

James Tweedie of Oliver had a charter from Thomas Earl of Haddington, his father having disponed the estate in his favour on 16th April, 1694.

Burke Landed Entry 7th Ed. p. 1866.

There was still a tower standing at the Beild in 1696, for on the 24th March in that year, Thomas Tweedie of Oliver had a difficulty with his tenant there, William Tweedie, who is described as a violent and masterful man, and had to take summary measures to eject him.

Original Oliver Papers.

CHAPTER V.

A.D. 1700.

AT the beginning of the 18th century a Captain Burt visited Scotland, and in a book describing his journey he gives his impressions of Tweeddale, which help to bring the scenery of the district vividly before us.

The landscape was a bleak and bare solitude, destitute of trees, and abounding in heather, morass, and barren hills. Cultivation was found only in dirty patches of crops on ground surrounded by heather and bog. The inhabitants spoke an uncouth dialect and the poor lived in hovels.

This condition of things seems to have so depressed Captain Burt that in vain did nature present to his gaze her finest and grandest aspects. The roaring torrents; the towering mountain height; the boundless moor, rich, then as now, in purple glory, all were powerless to obliterate the impression of the dreary solitude.

The number of modest estates was great, and smaller gentry abounded. A gentleman might have a property wide in range of land, but producing rents miserably mean, all in kind, so many sheep, eggs, poultry; so many bolls of barley, meal, and pease.

Mansion houses, of course, varied greatly in style and dimensions according to the rank and income of their owners. The massive castellated buildings of nobles and chiefs, generally dating from the sixteenth century, looked down upon the more homely dwellings of two storeys with corbel stepped gable roof. Clumps of trees were planted for shelter; ash, elm, and sycamore, clustered so close to the walls that they blocked out light and air from the small narrow windows, with their tiny three-cornered panes of glass. Beside the house was the inevitable dovecot, or pigeon house. The courtyard was usually formed by the house having a projecting granary and byre on one side, and a projecting barn and stable on the other. In the garden behind or beside each house grew a great variety of shrubs and flowers, partly for pleasure, but mainly for use. Within doors arrangements were of the plainest. The rooms were low ceiled, paper hangings were unknown, and only in large mansions were the walls covered with tapestry, panels of wood or gilt leather. On the dining table lay the handbell, no carpets covered the floors, while but few of the chambers were what were called "fire-rooms," most of them

Journey through
Scotland in 1704
p. 65.

Social Life of
Scotland, Graham
vol. 1 p. 2.

3bid p. 4.

3bid p. 5.

Mackay's
Journey through
Scotland 1729
p. 272.
Ramsay vol. II
p. 100.

Social Life in
Scotland, Graham
vol. I p. 7.



HALL MANOR.



THE VALLEY OF MANOR.

being destitute of fireplaces. The beds, generally, were closed like a box in the wall, or in recesses with sliding doors, but in great houses they stood out in the room, with heavy curtains of plaidings which the household had spun.

Ramsay vol. ii.
p. 98.

Except on state occasions the dining-room in average sized country houses was unused, left dark, dull and musty, unventilated by the sashless windows, while dingy ancestral portraits stared vacantly from their frames on the empty apartment.

Social Life in
Scotland, Graham
vol. i. p. 8.

It was in the great bedroom that the family lived chiefly. There they took their meals, there they saw their friends, there at night the family gathered round the hearth, there the girls spun; and it was only after "family exercises" that the household dispersed and the heads of the family were left to rest and sleep in the exhausted air. By five or six o'clock in the morning the laird was up, having taken his "morning"—a glass of ale or brandy—before he visited his "policies" and his stable and fields. At eight o'clock breakfast was served, consisting of oatmeal cakes or barley bannocks and perhaps mutton, washed down with ale. At twelve or one o'clock came dinner, at which the Master of the house presided with his hat on his head. Each person was served with a wooden or pewter plate, and it was only later that china or earthenware plates appeared.

Ramsay's
Scotland vol. ii
p. 67.

Somerville
p. 330.

Only in summer or autumn could fresh meat be had, at all other times the family subsisted on salted meat with occasional game. Vegetables were not served on table, sweets there were none, and the drink was ale and sometimes sack or claret. At seven or eight came supper, a substantial meal of the same type with ale and claret, but before that repast was the essential "four hours" at which ale and wine, and later on tea, was drunk.

Social Life in
Scotland, Graham
vol. i. p. 20.

A bowling green was the usual adjunct to every country house. The country gentry dressed in a plain, homely and even coarse way, all clothes being home-made; while but one suit or costume formed the wardrobe of a lady for long years. Even in Edinburgh society, young ladies, daughters of country gentlemen of good position and means for those times, were content with one silk gown and the occasional use of their mother's, which she had got when she was as young as they. Packmen came round with their pack-horses laden with a small assortment of wares for cottage and mansion. Thus the quaint homely life went on, and the friendly contact of the laird with his people, and the lady with her servants over the spinning, wrought a kindness and attachment to the family which was a marked and pleasant feature in old stay-at-home Scottish Society. The Tweedies, for instance, grew their own flax on Oliver, and the ladies of the family made it into thread on the small spinning wheel of the day. The laird was called by the name of his land and not by his own surname, while his wife bore the title of "lady" not "Mrs." and was spoken of as her "Ladyship" in full

Social Life in
Scotland, Graham
vol. i. p. 20.

History and
Poetry of the
Scottish Border.

deference, and addressed as "My Lady so and so," naming the name of the estate and not the family surname.

There was little coin in circulation; gold being never seen, while silver was exceedingly scarce; the openings for sons of gentlemen were very few. It was not yet the fashion for the Scots to enter the army and fight the battles of the English; the eldest son not infrequently went into a lawyer's office for a while to pick up some knowledge useful for his future estate, and it was in trade that the younger sons of good family often sought a livelihood. It was not considered beneath their dignity to become apprentices to "merchants" (or shopkeepers), or even to joiners and ship carpenters, or they became tenants of small farms on the family estate, where they lived humbly in a small thatched farmhouse and tilled a poor hundred acres or so, though they were members of the best families in the land.

According to the parish registers and other extant records, at the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th centuries there were Tweedies in Oliver, Badlieu, Tweedhopefoot, Cockieland, Kingledoors, the Wrae, Stanhope, Dreva, Patervan, Wester Oliver, Hawkshaw, Over Oliver, Easter Oliver, Hairstanes or Hearthstones, Quoithquan, Nether Menzion, Edmonston, the Beild, the Crook, Nether Oliver and other places. Many of their men, the farm servants and such like, were also Tweedies, and the parishes of Drummelzier, Tweedsmuir, Stobo, Kilbucho, Broughton and Glenholm, and the adjoining districts were full of persons of the name; besides which there were many Tweedies resident in the burgh of Peebles, where members of the family rose to eminence, and from time to time held the important offices of Provost, Treasurer of the Burgh, seats on the Council and other posts.

Thomas Tweedie of Oliver, and Robert Tweedie of Kingledoors are among the Commissioners of supply nominated for 1704 by Act of Parliament.

Following out the not uncommon usage of the times, Thomas Tweedie of Oliver, on the 10th April, 1706, apprenticed his younger son John Tweedie for five years to Robert McKinley, a Merchant Burgess of Edinburgh, to learn "his art and trade of merchandise." What the trade was or the premium paid is not shewn in the quaint articles which are yet in existence, but among other things it is stipulated that John Tweedie, for "his better insight in the said art and trade of merchandise," shall be sent at least "one voyage to Holland or Norrway as best shall please the said Robert McKinley," who also undertakes to keep and entertain his apprentice sufficiently at bed, board and washing, but apparently no provision is made for clothing. Walter Tweedie of Hairstanes is a witness to these articles, which were not discharged until 16th April, 1713.

Ibid., pp. 33-35.
*Kay's Edinburgh
 Portraits*
 pp. 1-104.

*Dunbar's Social
 Life* p. 143.

*Steu's Life of
 Sir Walter Scott*
 p. 7.

A. D. 1704.
*Acts Parliament
 Scotland* vol. xi.
 p. 141.

A. D. 1706.

*Original Oliver
 Papers.*

James Tweedie of Kingledoors is served heir to his father, the late Robert Tweedie of Kingledoors, who died June, 1711, as heir special in Chapel Kingledoors and half of Over Kingledoors on April 18th, 1712. A.D. 1712.
Service of Heirs
Scotland.

Some misfortune seems to have overtaken the laird of Oliver (Thomas Tweedie) in August, 1713, in Edinburgh, judging from the following letter:—

MOSFENNAN, 5th of August, 1713.

SIR,—I have sent this servant to know how you have rested last night and I shall be to see you my self to-morrow. I shall trouble you no further at present but to beg your pardon and forgiveness for my sad misfortune and assure you that ever after this I shall be a ready servant of yours and all your family in whatever lyes in my power and I doe hereby oblige myself to satisfy all expences you have been or may be att upon this sad occasion and I am, Original Oliver
Papers.

Dear Sir, in great concern,

Very much your most humble and
obedient friend and servant,

The Laird of Olifoure,
Edin :

WM. SCOTT.

It is difficult to speculate what had happened; there is nothing whatever, curiously enough, to afford any clue further than to show that William Scott felt himself in some way to blame, and that Thomas Tweedie had suffered some personal physical injury. Can it have been a duel? If so were Scott and Tweedie the principals? or had Tweedie acted as Scott's second and been wounded in his own encounter with the second on the other side? it being a not infrequent practice for the seconds to fight as well as the principals. Or had it been a brawl over the wine the night before? Possibly some day evidence may turn up to show how entirely wide of the mark the surmise is.

A quarrel of some sort broke out in 1714 between Thomas Tweedie of Oliver and James and Thomas his sons on the one side, and the Hunters of Polmood on the other; the Hunters found it necessary to call in the aid of the law, such as it was; and the Tweedies were bound over in heavy penalties to keep the peace, and to appear and answer the complaint. The proceedings were dated 20th January, 1714, while at the same time the Tweedies took similar steps against the Hunters, alleging that they invaded their lands, and did much damage, and threatened them daily with bodily harm and slaughter. What it was all about and whether there had been any fighting is not very clear, but the idea not unnaturally suggests itself that the event referred to in William Scott's above letter of August, 1713, had something to do with it. Original Oliver
Papers.

Joan, daughter of Thomas Tweedie of Oliver, married James Kello of Westborrow at Biggar, the marriage contract being dated 7th April, 1715, and Thomas Tweedie finally discharged his liability under it on the 30th July, 1720. Original Oliver
Papers.

A.D. 1718.

Original Oliver
Papers.

Amongst the Oliver papers are many shewing the difficulties which the laird of Oliver suffered, in common with all other lairds, owing to the scarcity of actual coin, although possessing plenty of goods and security; and for many years the regular borrowing and paying back went on. Paid as the lairds chiefly were in "kind" there was little money at their disposal; some shopkeepers lent money on security, but the chief means of raising funds was through the country "writers," and hardly a laird or Lord was free of debt, or had an estate unburdened; he could not borrow a few pounds without getting two or three neighbours to become security as "Cautioners." There was many an interview in the taverns of Edinburgh, or of country towns, when business was transacted with the lawyer, anxiously discussing ways and means.

Social Life in
Scotland, Graham
vol. 1. p. 30.

A.D. 1719.

Original Oliver
Papers.

Thomas and James Tweedie of Oliver, father and eldest son, came to an arrangement, in 1719, under which by a deed dated the 14th May, in that year, the lands of Oliver and Beild were made over to the son, who in return engaged to pay his father an annuity partly in cash and partly in kind, and entered into certain covenants for the upkeep of Oliver House and the Beild.

Original Oliver
Papers.

In the year 1720, on the 29th April, James Tweedie the younger, of Oliver, rode into Moffat, and having put up his mare at a tavern, kept by one James Welsh, went about his business, or his pleasure, whichever it may have been. On returning, however, between eleven and twelve o'clock at night, he found his mare gone; neither Welsh, his wife, nor his serving man Adam Glendinning was to be found, but he learnt from Joan Waugh, a woman he met in the house, that John Graham, the "regalitie" officer, had taken the mare away "violently, under cloud of night," out of the stable. James Tweedie procured two friends, Patrick Aichinson and John Williamson, and went at once and called Graham up and demanded his mare, to which the officer replied, that he had a warrant for it. What the upshot of it was, or why it was done, does not appear; Tweedie laid an information that very night, but the result is not known.

Original Oliver
Papers.

Thomas Tweedie of Oliver having got into trouble, in 1724, for non-payment of his Doctor's bill, was "apprehended prisoner by virtue of letters of captione raised at the instance of John Blair, Chyrurgeon," and others, for non-payment of 1,800 merks. James Tweedie of Oliver became surety for him, and he was released on 25th February, 1724, the bill being paid on the 4th June, 1724.

Original Oliver
Papers.

In 1727, James Tweedie the younger, of Oliver, who appears to have been the moneyed man of the family, made arrangements with one John Hislope to rebuild Beild, or rather to build a house there instead of the old Tower. The contract is dated the 30th March, 1726, and it is curious that, except at the commencement, the parties are throughout referred to by their



THE HOUSE OF QUARTER.



THE HOUSE OF QUARTER.

Christian names only; it contains an exact specification of the work. The contractor is to have the use of the great timber and the iron work of the old tower, and to be furnished with sand and stone, by James Tweedie. The latter also had a further contract with Alexander Brunton for part of the work on this house, and fell out with him, or as the record says, "happened to disagree" on certain points, and went to arbitration at Edinburgh on the 13th February, 1739.

Thomas Dooly was put to the horn, and denounced a rebel on 4th September, 1727, at the instance of James Tweedie, the younger, of Oliver. Original Oliver Papers.

Among the Quarter papers there yet remains the contract of marriage entered into between Thomas Tweedie, then in Kingledoors, and afterwards of Quarter, with his wife Mary, daughter of Alexander Stevenson of Dreva; it is dated 1st March, 1728, and it is noticeable that for the last time the name is written Olifer instead of Oliver, as it came afterwards to be spelt. Original Quarter Papers.

James Tweedie of Oliver was admitted to the Freedom of the Burgh of Peebles on the 15th October, 1731, in due form before the Provost, Officers, and Council of the Burgh. Original Oliver Papers.

There was a William Tweedie in Eastoun, of Stobo, who was befriended by James Tweedie of Oliver, and a debt paid for him by the latter on the 1st February, 1732, to James Murhead, the creditor. Original Oliver Papers.

James Tweedie of Oliver (Oliver being spelt thus for the first time) had some trouble with one Alexander Wright in 1735, which resulted in a lawyer's bill running from 16th October, 1735, to 25th May, 1737, as due to William Johnson, a writer in Edinburgh; the amount of the account is £181 9s., and it ends with the item, "To my pains £50 8s." It was finally discharged in 1741. A.D. 1735.
Original Oliver Papers.

John Tweedie, in Symington, formally made over all his property to his sons James Tweedie and John Tweedie, subject to certain annual payments by a deed dated 30th December, 1735, from the details of which it is shewn that his daughter Grissell was the wife of James Lowrie of Symington; his daughter Janet was married to Mark Braidwood, in Kilnpatlees, and that his youngest daughter's name was Marion. Original Bairdstanes Papers.

The Edinburgh apprentice John Tweedie, the younger son of Thomas Tweedie of Oliver seems to have prospered, and married Helen, the daughter of John Brown and Margaret Pursell, to the latter of whom Helen is served heir general on the 14th March, 1738. A.D. 1738.
Service Heirs Scotland.

Thomas Tweedie, the second son of Thomas Tweedie of Oliver by his wife Christian Williamson, was born 6th December, 1691; he took his portion from his brother James Tweedie the younger, of Oliver, on 22nd December, 1719, exonerating him from all liability, and unlike the prodigal son who had done the same, he evidently did well, for he purchased the Original Oliver Papers.

house and estate of "Quarter" in the year 1740. This may be said to be the beginning of a new branch of the family, and it is from him that the present line of Quarter and Rachan descends. He married Mary, the daughter of Alexander Stevenson of Smithfield in Peeblesshire, and on the death, in 1837, of the last Tweedie of Oliver the male representation of the family passed to his descendants the Tweedies of Quarter. Oliver itself, however, yet remains in the possession of the Tweedie-Stodarts of Oliver, who are the direct descendants on the female side of the Oliver line.

Original Oliver
Papers.

According to the not uncommon practice of those days, to which reference has been made, it would appear that James Tweedie of Oliver apprenticed his youngest daughter, Margaret, to Margaret Lindsay, a milliner of Edinburgh, to learn the business, the indentures being duly endorsed, and discharged with a certificate of faithful service in April, 1743. This was, in those days, thought in no way beneath the dignity of a family, and the fact that the younger sons and daughters of good families and even of nobles followed the calling of a village tradesman is the clearest proof of the poverty of the gentry. Lady Balgarran and her daughters were instances of this, they even advertised as makers of sewing thread, and the papers in which they put it up had the family coat of arms printed upon it. They made it themselves and sold it retail; Mrs. Fletcher, wife of Henry Fletcher, the brother of the famous Fletcher of Salton, wove Holland linen and sold it herself; and old Lord Kirkcudbright, the glover, thought it no disgrace to himself to stand at the entrance of the ball room in the Assembly Close, off the High Street, at the top of the stairs selling white gloves to the dancers as they entered. At the election of peers for the House of Lords his lordship claimed his right to vote, and at the ball which closed that ceremonial the old glover joined his brother peers, and on his death the title was legally confirmed to his son.

Social Life in
Scotland, Graham
vol. i. p. 34.
vol. ii. p. 250.

Hist. and Poctry
of the Scottish
Border.

Chambers'
Traditions of
Edinburgh.
vol. ii. p. 103.
Wilson's Old
Edinburgh.
p. 70.

A. D. 1741.

James Tweedie of Oliver was declared a rebel under letters of horning issued by one Michael Anderson on the 23rd December, 1741, and from the same papers it appears that there had been dealings between Anderson and Tweedie earlier in the year about the leasing of some land, out of which the difference probably arose. On the same day, 23rd December, 1741, James Tweedie obtained letters of discharge, having apparently satisfied Anderson and also paid his lawyer, one John Douglas, £1 10s. 9d. for law costs.

Original Oliver
Papers.

In the momentous year 1745 there is but little record of the Tweedie family and nothing to show that they took any active part. Their day for disturbances seems to have been over, and their appetite for rebellion gone. John Hay of Restalrig, a direct ancestor of a later generation of the Quarter family, was "out," and filled the office of Treasurer to Prince Charles Edward throughout the rising. He was one of the last to take



THE OLD FARM HOUSE IN RAWLINSON (ABOUT A MILE FROM RAWLINSON HOUSE ITSELF).



THE SNUFF BOX OF PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD, 1745.
NOW AT RAWLINSON HOUSE.

leave of the Prince when he embarked for France again. When the Prince bid John Hay farewell he presented him with his snuff box, still in the possession of Hay's descendants, the Tweedies of Rawlinson, and tradition says that it was the last article of any value, except clothing, that the Prince had about him. It is a small round box of dark tortoiseshell with silver mountings.

The Tweedies of those times, in common with most of the Lowlanders, appear to have been unfavourable to the enterprise, and when the Highlanders came through, Thomas Tweedie of Quarter with his family abandoned his house and retired up Tweeddale to Kingledoors, which he had a lease of at the time, in order to escape from the Highland army, whose invasion was regarded much as an inroad by the hill tribes of Afghanistan would be looked upon in India at the present day. We get a glimpse of him from the records of the family of Burnett of Barns. Captain John Burnet, of Colonel Grant's Regiment of the Highland Army, was taken prisoner at Carlisle in 1745, and carried up to London, from whence on August 30th, 1746, he wrote an appeal to his kinsman, Burnet of Barns, whom he had protected when the Highlanders marched through, begging him to use all his influence to preserve his life. "I must repeat I've a dependence on you, farewell, and expect you'll lose no time." In answer to this appeal the following certificate was promptly returned:—

"These are declaring that when the rebels were in this country, Mr. John Burnet of Campfield was along with them, who not only did all in his power to prevent the Highlanders from committing any abuses, but obliged them to pay for what they got particularly; they took both corn and straw from other tenants as well as me, for which Mr. Burnet procured payment. They likewise carried off some horses and carts which the said Mr. Burnet caused to be returned. That his deportment in general was civil and obliging, and that the country was much obliged to him is attested by

"Thomas Tweedie, Tennent in Kingledorse,
"Andrew Murderson, in Drumelziar.

"That Thomas Tweedie, Tennent in Kingledorse, and Andrew Murderson, in Drumelziar, are well affected to Government in Church and State is attested by me ———, Minister of the Gospel at Drumelziar, September, 1746."

*The Family
of Burnett,
p. 43.*

It is satisfactory to know that Captain John Burnet, of Grant's Regiment, was acquitted and returned to the North in September, 1748.

There is still in existence an old wine merchant's account for wines and spirits supplied to James Tweedie of Oliver in the years 1745-1747; the items being claret, sherry, shrub, brandy (in ankers), Lisbon (in mutchkins), mountain, and whiskey, and the total amount for the two years,

*Original Oliver
Papers.*

£50 16s. 2d., a considerable sum for a Tweeddale laird to spend on anything in the way of luxury in those days. Tweedie appears to have kept a running account, ordering in whatever he wanted and paying whenever he could.

Original Oliver
Papers.

James Tweedie of Beild (the son of Tweedie of Oliver) was apparently a studious man as the place and times went, for he had an account with one Gideon Crawford, a bookseller, and regularly took in *The Scots' Magazine*, besides purchasing a volume of Warberton's sermons for more solid reading. There is a bill for the supply of the former for the years 1746, 1747 and 1748, paid in July of the latter year.

A. D. 1751.

David Tweedie of Broughton Mains married Janet, the daughter of the late Richard Burn of Knock, in Skirling, in 1751, as appears from the agreement or contract dated 21st February, 1751, at Wintermuir; it is in the usual form with the customary provisions.

Original Oliver
Papers.

Something quite after the fashion of the good old days happened to Thomas Tweedie of Oliver in 1753. It seems that he had some difference with the Crawfurds of Muttonhall, and on the 10th July in that year they "insidiously and violently attacked" him as he was riding on the high road to Linton, a little to the North-east of Hairstanes. Andrew Crawford, his two sons, William and another, whose name is not mentioned, with several others, laid in wait there for Thomas Tweedie, who had nothing but a riding whip to defend himself with, and was seriously hurt, and his horse as well. The Crawfurds rushed upon him shouting, "Knock him dead!" and he would, it is said, have been murdered had not help arrived. Thomas Tweedie lodged a complaint before the Sheriff Deputy of the Shire of Peebles, but what redress he obtained is not known.

Original Quarter
Papers.

A succession of documents of family interest is found in the Quarter papers, among them being the contracts of marriage between Alexander Welsh of Hearthstone and Marion, eldest daughter of Thomas Tweedie of Quarter, dated 8th June, 1750, in which the young lady writes her christian name as "Marrion," and Humphrey Welsh, the father of the bridegroom, signs him as "Umphra"; the Dispositions, dated 22nd February, 1753, under which Thomas Tweedie of Quarter settled his earthly affairs with his son Alexander, and made provision for the care of his children generally, in which his surname is given as "Tweidie," and his wife's name is written "Steinstoun" instead of Stevenson; the contracts of marriage dated 9th June, 1754, between Christian, the second daughter of Thomas Tweedie of Quarter and John Tweedie of Nether Minzon; 18th June, 1766, between Ann, the third daughter, and the Rev. Charles Nisbet of Montrose; 1st April, 1769, between Jean, the fourth daughter, and George Stodart of Walston; 5th December, 1771, between Mary, the fifth daughter, and David Stodart of Eastoun.

Some curious old love letters yet exist written by Thomas Copland of Leith to Margaret Tweedie, the third daughter of James Tweedie of Oliver. She was born in 1724, and the letters are interesting as illustrating the manners and customs of the time. They extend over the years 1753-1764, some time after which she appears to have rewarded her persistent admirer by marrying him. The gentleman's attachment, however, seems to have begun even before 1753, for in that year, in the first of the letters he apologises for his long silence, preserved because he had understood her affections were already engaged and he would not embarrass her by advances. Death, however, has now rid him of that rival; he feels "at liberty again to put in to supply a vacancy," and continues:—

Original Oliver
Papers.

"Dearest on earth, should I attempt to describe the strength of my passion for you I might soon exhaust my fund of eloquence but not come up to the truth of the case. May heaven prove propitious to my earthly treasure! O how my heart akes when surly winter threatens so soon to lay his icy hand on our world where you reside in so inclement a place!"

He concludes by wishing that she and her mother would come to town for the winter, sends her some books for her leisure hours, and subscribes himself "Your unalterable lover, Thos. Copland."

The lady seems to have taken time to consider, and eventually decided not to reject him altogether, for he writes again on 31st March, 1754, addressing her as "Fairest Charmer," and begging for an answer to his suit. He encloses a poem and concludes "I am, comely Fair, Your captive begging a liberation, Thos. Copland."

It is interesting to note from this letter that the post took a month to go and come from Leith to Tweeddale in the year of grace 1754, and it is a matter of regret that the poem referred to has disappeared. The next existing letter is two years later in January, 1756, and we give it as an example of the love letter of the period:—

DEAR PEGGY,—I received or rather saw you—I do not know what to call it, where you said I was like green wood, &c., but in the image you have assigned me the wrong part, for the bellows seems only to be laid to my hand. . . . When the frame of nature is labouring in agonizing pangs and the Princes of the Earth breathing war and desolation, when both natural and moral world seem to be in a sickening ferment, 'tis you only can give me happiness and tranquility in a conscious security of your intimate affection. . . . Let me have an epistle at large from your own hand; be not always haughty and niggardly to one who hates the shut hand and the narrow heart, and cannot live on crumbs. But being just now in a hurrie I am oblidg'd to subscribe myself, Dearest,

Original Oliver
Papers.

Your invariable adorer,

THOS. COPLAND.

LEITH, *January 22nd, 1756.*
Miss Peggie Tweedie, att Moffat.

The two remaining letters are dated some seven years later; the first, dated 5th October, 1763, is addressed "Miss Peggie Tweedie at

Moffatt with a pound of tea," and begins "Dear Miss"; the other, dated 3rd October, 1764, is addressed similarly but only "with half a pound of tea," in it he remarks:—"I found great alteration in Leith by death at my return, some persons not the least considerable being carried off; death is shutting his arrows everywhere and mankind ought to be preparing against his attacks. Make my compliments to Lady Oliver," and concludes, "I am, with all imaginable esteem, Dear Miss, Your most obedient humble servant, Thos. Copland."

Notwithstanding the falling off in the fervour of the address and the amount of the gift an "insurmountable reason" referred to in the letter of 5th October, 1763, must have been shortly after surmounted, for it is evident that about that time the lady became Mrs. Thomas Copland. The marriage does not appear to have been a success from a worldly point of view at all events, as by the autumn of 1767 the husband was dead, leaving his affairs in great confusion. Mrs. Copland was obliged to go back to live again with her mother, "The Lady Oliver," at Moffat, and Thomas Tweedie of Oliver had to go up to Glasgow to settle her concerns and keep her clear of the creditors of her late husband. He writes from Oliver to her on the 29th January and the 15th and 22nd February, 1768, giving an account of what he had done and the difficulties he had experienced, and also referring to a terrible storm that was then raging, which he says makes him unmindful of everything but that he is her affectionate brother. This Thomas Tweedie of Oliver married Jean Brown, a daughter of James Brown of Edmonstone, and a letter from her to him yet remains, written during their courtship:—

Original Oliver
Papers.

MY DEAR TOM,—I did not expect that I was to be a bride so soon but I fancie you liked to be called bridegroom my dear, I reade over your leatter very seriously and was very well pleased with what you wrot me, as for Mr. Couston I am not set on him mor then another man but Mr. Brown spake of him that was all my reason for my part you may teake any body you please. I had a visit from Mr. Court and he told me that Mrs. Court was not well. Writ the next week but do not call me a bride. Let me know if Christy be come home. I would have made you a longer letter but I am in heast so you mun excuse me.

Original Oliver
Papers.

My Dear Tom,

Your constant friend,

JEAN BROWN.

EDIN., 12th September, 1754.

Thos. Tweedie, Esq., of Oliver.

About the time that Thomas Copland was paying his addresses to Margaret Tweedie, an unhappy affair occurred which caused much trouble. The eldest daughter in the Oliver family, Marion (May), the widow of a Mr. Inglis, by whom she had two daughters, eloped with, and married, a man named George Miller. John Tweedie, her uncle, the merchant in Edinburgh, writes to her sister, Margaret Tweedie "at her mother's lodging in Moffat," as he addresses the letter, dated

Original Oliver
Papers.

3rd July, 1755, in indignant terms and says he had found Mr. and Mrs. Miller in Edinburgh. They afterwards went to England leaving the two daughters behind in care of Margaret Tweedie, their aunt, and this charge may have been "the insurmountable reason" of Thomas Copland's letter of 5th October, 1763, which was afterwards removed, for about that time the two daughters were started by their aunt to earn their own living, and both later on were married; the one Margaret to James Ramadge, a merchant in Edinburgh, and the other Wilhelmina (Mynie) to Archibald Ranking of Moffat. Original Oliver Papers.

The letters written from England by Mrs. Miller reveal the troubles she suffered. Writing from London on 27th November, 1768, she begs for monetary help, saying:—"I am determined to go along with him (her husband) go where he will. . . . What you intend to let me have, for God's sake, Mamma, let me have it, and do not let me be utterly ruined. . . . Had you only sent me thirty pounds at Micklemess it might have been fourty by this time, and prevented all these hurries and troubles I have been involved in; for often the stud starves while the grass is growing, and so has been the case with us." Original Oliver Papers.

Later on, in 1769, George Scot, a Wharfinger at Pickleherring Stairs, Southwark, and George Miller's brother-in-law, wrote to Mrs. Copland on behalf of the Millers, begging for means to give them a start in some business. He writes as follows under date 16th March, 1769: "Notwithstanding I have a large family of my own would be willing to contribute something my self, to promote this laudable purpose; finding their conduct in life to be honest, industerous and sober which reflects no disgrace on their family, tho' labouring under the frowns of hard fortune." Oliver Papers.

Money was apparently sent and Mr. and Mrs. George Miller pass out of sight, let us hope settled as comfortably as may be, and, at all events, enabled to raise themselves beyond the fear of actual want for the future.

Robert Tweed, or Tweedy, is recorded as owning, in the year 1760, *Morant's Essex*, the Hoo High Land in Essex, which passed on his death to his daughter, who married John Blatch Whally.

Amongst the Quarter papers are to be found many matters relating to Alexander Tweedie of Quarter and the management of the Quarter Estate; he also appears to have been a Writer to the Signet, a Burgess of the towns of Dumfries and Peebles, and of some importance in the district generally. Original Quarter Papers.

A curious letter from Adam Ewart of Newbigging to his sister Mrs. Tweedie of Oliver, dated 2nd October, 1765, ends thus:—"Writ me all your news and how you and the damsels keeps your health. My wife is both tender and frail we are now both of us well stricken in years but alas we have spent our days in vanity and our years as tales that has been Original Oliver Papers.

told. Oh what shall we say for this upon a death bed. Is that a fit time for repentance and returning to God from whom we have so deply rebelled and rebeled. O sister up and be doing the work of the befor darkness surrounds us now is the accepted time and the day of Salvation. May God give you grace to imploy the remainder of your time in the worship and servis of your God and my God which is the prayer of your affectionate brother." The address is to "The Lady Oliver at her House in Moffat."

Original Oliver
Papers.

What effect this letter had is not ascertained, but at any rate the Lady Oliver, in spite of her age, did not until the 3rd October, 1767, even think it necessary to make her own Will, under which she gives an annuity to Mrs. Miller, legacies to her other daughters and her two granddaughters (Mrs. Miller's children by her first marriage), her furniture to her daughters Christian and Margaret, and the residue to her son Thomas Tweedie of Oliver; and she did not die for several years after that, but lived to hear of the death of Adam Ewart himself, and to take, in 1768, her share of his property, in respect of which a discharge was taken, dated 4th June, 1768, which is useful in that it tells us that Mrs. Miller's daughters, Margaret and Wilhelmina, were at that time married, as has been said, the one to James Ramadge and the other to Archibald Ranking.

Original Oliver
Papers.

John Tweedie in Broadfield of Symington made his Will, dated 15th August, 1769, and begins it as follows:—"Considering that there is nothing more certain than death and nothing more uncertain than the time and manner thereof and that it is the duty of all Christians so to order their worldly affairs in their own lifetime as that all differences that may fall out amongst their friends may be obviate and prevented." From this Will it appears that John Tweedie had married, first, Jean Gladstone (Gladstones) and by her had a son, John Tweedie, and three daughters, Margaret, Janet and Marion, and that he married, secondly, Marion Weir. From the discharge endorsed, dated 16th May, 1785, it is shewn that his second wife survived him, and that his daughter Margaret had married John Marchbanks in Kilpooles, that Janet had married John Brown in Symington, and that Marion was yet unmarried. John Tweedie, the son, does not join in the discharge, and was therefore possibly dead by that time.

Papers of
Alexander
Gladstone
Tweedie of
Dairstanes.

Thomas Tweedie of Oliver was no doubt a just man, but also an arbitrary, for in writing to his sister Mrs. Copland, on the 18th April, 1776, with an account of some fund which he was administering among the family, he says:—"I generally find it necessary to preserve my transactions least a back question may be put. I subjoin a perfect state of our affairs which I hope you'll take the trouble of reading with attention and then be convinced. I make no reflections nor am I to hear any."

Original Oliver
Papers.

"The Lady Oliver," the widow of James Tweedie of Oliver, had evidently, on the death of her husband some years before, left her son Thomas in

possession at Oliver and gone to live at Moffat with her daughters Christian and Margaret (Mrs. Copland). She died in 1772, and her daughters, who followed her within three years, carried out in death the charge they had fulfilled in life, for they left all their property to their nieces Wilhelmina Ranking and Margaret Ramadge by a joint disposition dated 20th July, 1773, which was confirmed by Christian, the survivor, in her Will dated 10th March, 1775. The Rankings apparently lived at Moffat.

Tweedsmuir.
Parish Register.

Original Oliver
Papers.

Thomas Tweedie of Oliver was served heir in general to his sister Christian on 21st May, 1776, registered 6th June, 1776.

Service of Heirs,
Scotland.

It was probably at some time during this century that Mary Tweedie, the daughter of David Tweedie, a farmer in the valley of Gala Water, was miraculously raised from the dead, of which the legend is yet told in the countryside. She was about 22 years old and engaged to be married to William Ramsay of the same place, when one day she suddenly fell ill and to all appearance died. The body laid two days, and on the evening of the second day the coffin was brought to the house, where William Ramsay and her father and mother were sitting in silence, when they were startled by a noise from the bed where the corpse was lying, Mary was sitting up in her grave clothes. The mother fainted and it was only due to the presence of mind of William Ramsay that she received the attention and care that the emergency demanded. In a few days she was well again, and two years after she married William Ramsay. She had a large family and made an excellent wife and mother but was always sober and sedate, scarcely ever laughed, and died at last at a very advanced age.

Chambers'
Edinburgh
Journal, vol. vi.
p. 260.
The Border
Counties
Magazine,
1880-81 p. 19.

A Richard Tweedie is named as one of the active opponents of Mr. Robert Pearson, the minister of Biggar, and in forming the "relief congregation" there about 1778-1780.

Biggar and the
House of
Fleming
pp. 142 & 148.

Some time prior to 1778 John Tweedie, the merchant in Edinburgh, died, as Thomas Tweedie of Oliver, his nephew, is served heir in general to him in December in that year.

Service of Heirs,
Scotland.

Adam Ewart Tweedie, the eldest son of Thomas Tweedie of Oliver, seems some time prior to 1778 to have joined the 75th regiment as a gentleman volunteer with the view of obtaining a Commission, a very usual custom. He was disappointed in this, as appears from some correspondence that passed in the autumn of that year between his father and Captain John Edwards of that regiment, in which Colonel (afterwards the famous Sir Thomas) Picton is referred to as being in command of the regiment. Captain Edwards did not think young Tweedie "adapted for the army," and advised his trying some other profession, but he was not to be so easily deterred. After considerable trouble his father succeeded in purchasing a Commission for him in the 12th Regiment and, notwithstanding Captain Edwards' opinion, he did well in the service. The 12th Regiment was then forming part of the

Original Oliver
Papers.

garrison at Gibraltar, and the young officer writes to his father on 30th March, 1779, from London, saying:—"I called this day upon Cox and Mair and got my commission; they told me that the Fleet had sailed for Gibraltar Saturday last but that there was another to sail very soon . . . I am quite wearied going up and down this town, which is very perplexing to a stranger. Mr. Inglis and I have travelled at least forty miles this day."

He did sail within a short time for Gibraltar, and arrived there just before the declaration of war by the Spanish King in June of that year, 1779, which was immediately followed in July by the memorable siege or rather blockade of Gibraltar by the Spanish and French forces, which lasted on till the year 1783. Contemporaneous records shew that the investiture was never complete, for from time to time, at all events at first, limited supplies were got in, and communication was never entirely interrupted for any great period; though it seems to have always been much easier to get out than in. The privations suffered, however, were very great indeed, the bombardment was heavy, and there were many engagements between the besieged and besiegers. On the land side stupendous batteries were erected against the fortress, mounting 200 pieces of heavy ordnance, supported by a well appointed army of 40,000 men. On the sea side were the combined fleets of Spain and France numbering 47 sail of the line, besides numerous frigates and smaller vessels and 10 battering ships of formidable strength. Sir George Rodney partially relieved the place early in 1780, but from that time the efforts of the besiegers were redoubled and the difficulty of supplying the garrison was continually increasing. On the night of the 6-7th June, 1780, Don Barcelo, the Spanish admiral, made a determined attack which was entirely defeated by the garrison. All through 1781 the garrison were in great straits; the meat, the allowance of which was reduced to a pound and a half per man per week, had become so bad as to be scarcely eatable; bad ship biscuit full of worms sold at 1s. the pound; flour in no better condition at the same price; the worst salt, half dirt, the sweepings of ships' bottoms and storehouses, at 8d.; old Irish salt butter at 2s. 6d.; and English farthing candles at 6d. apiece. It was computed that for a long time the enemy continued regularly to expend at least a thousand barrels of gunpowder and to fire from four to five thousand shot and shell in every 24 hours upon the fortress.

No power of supply could long support this expenditure. After discharging 75,000 shot and 25,000 shells in the course of firing, it was then lowered to about 600 of both in the twenty-four hours. Several expeditions were despatched from England to the relief from time to time, and although they did not entirely succeed, the fury of the bombardment seemed spent towards the end of the summer of 1781, so that General Elliot determined on striking a blow for himself. At 3 o'clock in the morning

of the 27th November, 1781, a strong detachment issued from the garrison. The troops were divided in three columns, the left, including the 12th Regiment, Lieut. Colonel Ing, their own Colonel being in command of the column, and the whole was under command of Brigadier-General Ross. The sortie was successful beyond hopes, the entire works and guns of the enemy were destroyed, the magazines blown up, and everything set on fire and consumed. The whole service was performed, and the detachment returned to garrison before daybreak, not two hours from their departure. The loss on the British side was too inconsiderable to be mentioned here were it not that Lieut. Adam Ewart Tweedie happened to be the only officer wounded.

The following letters which reached home from Adam Ewart Tweedie, written during this siege, are interesting from a historical point of view:—

GIBRALTAR, 17th June, 1780.

DEAR FATHER,—I take this opportunity of acquainting you that Colonel Picton has been so good as to recommend me for the purchase of a Lieutenancy vacant by Captain Hasting's appointment. . . . It is with great pleasure that I assure you of my happiness in this Regiment. Colonel Picton has hitherto been as a father to me. He is a man of whom I shall ever entertain the highest opinion. . . .

Original Oliver
Papers.

You can be no stranger to the situation we are in at present, which is by no means agreeable, as we are just now blocked up by sea and land by many more than double our forces; however, some small boats loaded with sheep have made shift to get in here. Fresh meat is about two shillings per pound. My bare dinner at the regimental mess costs me all my pay. Shoes are no less than 10s. 6d. a pair, which generally lasts three weeks—in short every article we buy here is more than three prices—all the subalterns here are very much in debt. I was obliged to draw upon Sir Wm. Forbes's house for forty pounds. Believe me, that I live in as economical a plan as possible.

Don Barcelo, the Spanish Admiral, on the 7th of this month, at 1 o'clock in the morning, sent over ten fire ships into the middle of our fleet, but happily no damage was done. You will see an account of the whole affair in the newspapers as the Governor hath sent over dispatches.

Original Oliver
Papers.

I am wearing exceedingly to hear from you. . . .

I am,

Dear Father,

Your most loving Son,

Adam Tweedie.

THOMAS TWEEDIE, Esq., of Oliver,
by Beild,
near Edinburgh.

In the next letter, dated Gibraltar, 27th May, 1781, after referring to many home matters of little importance, in mentioning one of his home friends, he says:—

“I hope to be once more happy in his company if I escape this damned affair,” and continues: “You will no doubt expect to hear a long and particular account of this distant siege and bombardment in which the enemy have already expended 150,000 shot and shells without being one point nearer taking the place. However, they have reduced the town to ruins, which obliges us to encamp at the Southward, which we find very expensive and inconvenient. They still continue firing away upon

Original Oliver
Papers.

us pretty briskly both by sea and land; by sea I mean the gun and mortar boats who come by night and fire into the camp not without doing considerable damage. Our amount in killed and wounded does not exceed three hundred. To say I am sorry for the loss of Mr. Cunnyngame, of the 39th Regiment, is a faint description of my feelings upon the occasion. He was wounded on the head the third day after the firing began by the splinter of a shell; the surgeons thought it was very slight and gave themselves little trouble about him; and, indeed, I thought he would soon recover, but in eight days they observed him to be very stupid and look'd wild. Upon examination they found his skull was fractured, and had him immediately trepanned, which operation they were obliged to perform 5 different times, but he died a few days afterwards. I beg you will excuse my uncorrectness as I am in great haste."

Another letter is as follows:—

GIBRALTAR, 9th October, 1781.

Original Oliver
Papers.

DEAR FATHER,—In my last letter of the 12th September I mentioned Mr. Robert Clerk of the 56th Regiment being in a very bad state of health. He about that time took the advices of the surgeons of this place. Most of them were of the opinion that he could not recover in this climate, on which he desired the commanding officer of the regiment to represent his case to the Governor and apply for his leave to get home. I called upon him some time after the application had been made to know the Governor's answer, when he spoke to me as follows: Tweedie, I had not the smallest doubt of being able to recover provided I had got leave to go home, the advice of Dr. Cullen and my native air would have made me quite well; the two ships sail I suppose this night, here must I remain in this situation, I never can recover, this place never agreed with me. The Governor's answer to Colonel Craig was that he could not think of allowing any officer to leave the garrison. Certainly he cannot have the common feelings of a man and he must be totally destitute of humanity.

I am sorry to acquaint you that poor Clerk died on the 26th of September very much regretted.

The situation of this place at present is truly miserable. No prospect of relief. We do not even know what is going forward in England. The Governor makes it a point to keep everything secret from the officers. Every article of fresh provisions is at a most unreasonable price. Mutton sells for 5s. a pound, and fish, which is almost our whole support, we pay for at the rate of 2s. 6d. a pound. I cannot eat provisions that have been salted I suppose two or three years; I chiefly dine upon fish because I am convinced that if I was to eat salt meat I could not live six months, and I know you do not wish that I should die a lieutenant. I will be under the necessity of drawing upon you very soon for some money. If you would be pleased to lodge 50 or 60 pounds yearly (during my confinement on this rock) in the agent's hands and desire him to write to the paymaster to pay it out to me monthly it would be of more service to me than drawing upon you for £100 a year.

The enemy still persevere to fire upon us. They generally fire 11 or 12 hundred shots and shells in 24 hours. We lose about a man every day. (*Unreadable*) made another work which we suppose to be a (*unreadable*) battery, and I believe we will have a little hot work this winter. Please present my dear mother with my best wishes, remember me in the kindest manner to all the family.

I am,

Dear Father,

Your loving Son,

Adam Tweedie.

THOMAS TWEEDIE, Esq., of Oliver,
by Beild,
Edinburgh.

Next he writes :—

GIBRALTAR, 2nd December, 1781.

MY DEAR FATHER,—I have the pleasure of acquaint you that on the morning of the 27th ult., the British and Hanoverian Grenadiers, the Light Infantry with the 12th and Hardinberghs Regiments sallied out upon the enemy's advance works, which we set on fire and totally destroyed; two of their officers and ten men were taken prisoners besides a considerable number killed. The loss on our side was very considerable, only six killed and missing and about twenty or more wounded; in the last list I have the misfortune to be one. Towards the conclusion of the affair I received a grape-shot through my right thigh a little above the knee; I have the strongest reason to believe the bone is not much destroyed, and the surgeons assure me that I will in time recover; however, my cure will take a considerable time and be attended with great expense. My dear father, I am not able to write any longer, don't make yourself uneasy upon my account; take a proper opportunity of letting my dear mother know. Tell her I have got a slight scratch in a successful affair against the Spaniards.

Oliver Papers.

I am,

Yours most sincerely,

Adam Tweedie.

THOMAS TWEEDIE, Esq., of Oliver.
by Beild,
Edinburgh.

It is worthy of note that this last letter is written in very shaky handwriting, quite unlike his previous letters. In Sayer's *History of Gibraltar* (p. 364) it is stated that a pencil note in Heriot's account of this sortie says of the shot that wounded Tweedie: "This was a dropping shot from a mortar which the enemy had loaded with grape, having no means of firing on the troops during the sortie." A picture painted by John Trumbel, and engraved by William Sharp in 1799, illustrating this sortie, shows General Elliott and a group of officers, all evidently portraits, with a wounded officer lying at their feet with a shot wound just below the right knee, and as there was no other British officer killed or wounded on this occasion, this would seem necessarily to be intended for Adam Ewart Tweedie, though the wound actually was above the right knee according to his own letter. He was invalided home to England as soon as possible, and appears to have had no difficulty in evading the blockade, for the next letter is dated from Bath, England, on 27th January, 1782.

History of Gibraltar, Sayer.
War Office Records.

In a letter dated 5th July, 1784, and written from Windsor, he says :—

The Duke of Queensbury's letter I should have delivered before this time, but have not been able to get to town owing to the scarcity of officers doing duty here at present. However, His Grace made his appearance on our terrace last Saturday and had a long conference with His Majesty. Dr. Grieve, Dr. Lind and I—all Scotsmen—were standing together when the Duke of Queensbury came up to us; the King ask'd me some questions about the Regiment which I very readily answered; then, what parts of Scotland Drs. Grieve and Lind came from, with a number of other trifling things, which I do not at present recollect. The Duke gave His Majesty a description of Dumlanrig Assemblies. The King enquired respecting the music. He answered that all the fiddlers of the country were collected, some good performers, others capital,

Oliver Papers.

particularly a gentleman whom I afterwards understood to be Mr. Sharp of Hoddam. After the King had retired Dr. Grieve introduced me to the Duke as a son of Mr. Tweedie's of Oliver. He said he was very happy to see me, that he had had the pleasure of drinking some glasses of wine with you at Dumfries, and was informed you on that occasion sat up all night. He then asked me if the Regiment had been at Gibraltar—if I was there. Here the Doctor interfered and assured him that I had been, and very badly wounded at the sortie. We then parted.

The Regiment remained in England for the next three years, during which, in a letter written from Manchester to his father, Adam Ewart Tweedie, now a Captain, says:—

Original Oliver
Papers.

I was favoured with yours by Mr. Robert Bell; he spoke much of your civility, etc. You would find him a pleasant companion and a sensible man. He regretted your taking the trouble of seeing him home, as you and he were rather unlucky at the little bridge.

A sly poking of fun at his father, good steady man. He then performed a tour of duty in Jersey and Guernsey, and at Portsmouth.

In a letter from Hilssea Barracks, near Portsmouth, dated 29th March, 1790, he says:—

Original Oliver
Papers.

. I find the old stupid tool, Musket, is as obstinate as ever. William Jamieson, corporal in our Regiment, a remarkable handsome lad, and from Scotland, attacked Major Montgomery (on the day before they left Guernsey), knock'd him down and wounded him in several places with his bayonet, and would have put an end to his existence had not someone come to his assistance; however, the Major is getting better, but the corporal is to be tried by a General Court Martial, and ten to one will suffer death. He says the Major struck him several times first, but am afraid that this cannot be proved.

The Regiment was next employed as Marines for six months, and on the 21st December, 1790, he writes:—

Original Oliver
Papers.

Thank God the Regiment is relieved from that most disagreeable duty, altho' for my own part, I passed the last six weeks in a very pleasant manner. Admiral Eliot behaved with every civility and attention, when he understood that I came from Tweeddale.

Hist. Record of
the 12th
Regiment 1848.

In November, 1793, the Flank Companies of the 12th Regiment, commanded by Captain Perryn and Captain Adam Ewart Tweedie, embarked for the West Indies; and in January, 1794, were engaged in the sharp fighting which resulted in the capture of the Island of Martinico from the French. From there they sailed with the expedition against St. Lucia, and were present at the reduction of that island, and in the subsequent capture of Guadaloupe and its dependencies. They were in the attack on Grand Terre, and, being in garrison at Guadaloupe, when that island was recaptured by the French in October, 1794, they were annihilated, with the exception of Lieut. O'Brien, one sergeant, and one private, who rejoined the Regiment at Gosport, on the 12th of May, 1795, "being the only surviving individuals of the two fine flank companies which proceeded to the West Indies in 1793."

So died Captain Adam Ewart Tweedie, of whom it has been said originally that he "was not adapted for the army;" he was "succeeded" on the 1st December, 1794, in the War Office registers as "deceased," but a search in the records has failed to disclose the details of his death. The news of it appears to have reached Oliver late in December, 1794, for, on the 20th of that month, William Ewart, of Middlegill, writing to Thomas Tweedie of Oliver, says, "Yesterday I received your letter and mourn the occasion of it. The loss of that brave young man I feel most tenderly, and I pray God may support his mother and you under so trying a dispensation; the subject is too melancholy to be prolix upon." It is curious that since the above lines were written, Lieutenant H. C. Tweedie, of the 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment, serving at the time with the 8th Regiment of Mounted Infantry during the Boer War, upwards of one hundred years afterwards, in the year 1900, sent home from the Orange Free State, now Orange River Colony, an old copy of the *Evening Mail*, dated 29th December, 1794, which contains the following in the obituary:—

War Office
Records.

"Lately, at Guadaloupe, Captain Adam Tweedie, of the Grenadiers, of the 12th Regiment, in consequence of the wounds he received at the attack of Point-a-Petre."

Returning to the year 1782, we find that on the 3rd October, in that year, another Adam Tweedie, son of James Tweedie of Gateside of Culter, was served heir general to his grand uncle Alexander Tweedie in Temple.

Service of Heirs,
Scotland.

Adam Ewart, the writer of the letter of pious exhortation to "The Lady Oliver," dated 2nd October, 1765, died shortly after, but it is not until the 30th June, 1783, that his nephew, Thomas Tweedie of Oliver, is served heir to him as partioner in general.

Service of Heirs,
Scotland.

Alexander Tweedie of Quarter was admitted a burgess of the towns of Peebles (in 1769) and of Dumfries (in 1784), as the "tickets" or admissions on vellum shew, and he received on the 23rd June, 1766, the "diploma Montisrosæ," as appears from the ancient document itself with the quaint seal still attached.

Quarter Papers.

The original house of Oliver is said by tradition to have been on very high ground, 1,000 feet above sea level; this was probably the house built by Patrick Tweedie, in 1649, when the family moved from Oliver Castle itself, which was in a ruinous state and past all repair. Later on, about 1731 or 1734, another house appears to have been built at or near the site of the present house of Oliver, and in 1786 Thomas Tweedie of Oliver began to think of building himself a new house. In the correspondence that passed between him and his son, Captain Adam Ewart Tweedie, there are frequent references to the work, and the son took a great interest

Original Oliver
Papers.

in the building of the house which he was never to occupy. This is the house which still stands at Oliver, and which it is hoped will be occupied by the family for many generations to come.

The attention of one's admirers sometimes involves public responsibilities as the following will show :—

Original Oliver
Papers.

SIR,—I am desired by the inhabitants of this village to beg of you the liberty to drag you thro' the street of this town in a chaire as a token of their high esteem they have of you for the active part you have taken in the business on their behalf, if such may be agreeable to you. Shall be glad to know your mind of the affair. Depend upon it it shall be done with the greatest regularity and decency as a small tribute of gratitude for your great attention and good wishes for the village.

I am, Sir,

Yours,

With the greatest esteem,

JNO. MUIR.

Moffat,

Thursday, 11 o'clock,
1796.

N.B.—Begs you'll consider the within state of facts. J. M.

THOMAS TWEEDIE, Esq., of Oliver Castle,
at Moffat.

This letter is the last record of any note in the century, to which it forms a fitting close. It is to be hoped that the enthusiastic Mr. Muir saw to it that the chair was carried, and not dragged (as he suggested in his letter), through the streets of Moffat.



CHAPTER VI.

1800—1850.

THE year 1800 brought but few changes in Tweeddale, at all events so far as the family of Tweedie was concerned. Thomas Tweedie was in possession of Oliver; Alexander Tweedie of Quarter; Thomas Tweedie at Patervan; one Alexander Tweedie was at Nether Menzion, and another Alexander Tweedie at Dreva, and others of the family name were in various parts of the district.

There were also Tweedies settled in London (Walter Tweedie, "in London," was served heir to his father William Tweedie, in Edinburgh, on 6th November, 1801), at Glasgow, Edinburgh, Liverpool; the family of Tweedy of Essex now settled at Bromley, Kent; the family of Tweedy in Cornwall; and the family of Tweedy in Ireland.

In 1801 we find George "Tweedy or Tweedie," as he is called in the India Office records, Ensign in the 4th Regiment Bombay Infantry, from which he rose by regular steps, including service as Political Agent, till he retired in 1830 as a Colonel, and died in 1860. He was a representative of the Essex family of Tweedy above mentioned.

Early in this century a family of Tweedies appears to have been resident in Whitehaven, for Ann Tweedie, wife of Henry Jefferson, is, on 5th December, 1804, served heiress to her father Robert Tweedie, of that place, and the same for another sister, Jean, wife of Robert Farquhar, in London.

Ann, the third daughter of Thomas Tweedie of Quarter, in 1766 married the Rev. Charles Nisbet of Montrose. They emigrated to Pennsylvania, and settled at Carlisle, becoming naturalised citizens of the United States. Alexander Tweedie of Quarter appears to have kept up a regular correspondence with his brother-in-law until his own death in 1804, exchanging letters about once a year, or even less frequently, as the fashion then was. Some of Charles Nisbet's letters have been preserved, and are written in a small clear hand, one line sometimes comprising as many as twenty words, and a page of paper as many as fifty three lines. He was evidently a man of culture and observation, but like many an emigrant was not in sympathy with the order of things in his adopted country, and remained at heart a Scotchman and a Monarchist. The letters refer to many topics of interest, particularly to our American cousins, who must,

however, make allowance for his evident bias ; and his views of the future of the country read curiously in the light of the present day, as the following extracts shew.

Quarter Papers.
Letter of 26th
November, 1792.

“I do not think that the inhabitants of this country increase as some endeavour to make you believe, in Europe. There are as many unproductive marriages as with you, as few large families, and as many children who die in their infancy, though most of our people marry. We have not so many old batchelors and old maids as you have with you. Although our people marry young and give themselves no trouble about the expenses of a family, yet these marriages produce but few children, and married persons often part from each other from poverty, but oftener from looseness of manners. There are but few trades or professions in this country, which renders many people much at a loss in the disposing of their children, and is in some measure a discouragement to matrimony. We have few tradesmen, and these commonly very drunken and idle, and too many shopkeepers and innkeepers, which compose the greatest part of the population of most of our towns. About ten or twelve thousand emigrants arrive here annually from Ireland and some hundreds from Germany, but these make no possible addition to our numbers as they spread towards the frontiers. The general want of frugality among our people is a great hindrance to their increase, as, the most of them expend all that they gain and lay up nothing for their posterity, to whom they leave all the world for the winning. Every man here has his fortune to make, but few seem to have made it to any purpose. There are very few ways of laying out money to advantage in this country, if one had it to lay out, for, although the legal interest is six per cent., yet as there are so few that can be trusted, a man who should put out his money to interest here, could scarcely expect ever to see it again ; and let him take what securities he pleases, the law would often give him little or no relief, and with respect to laying out money on land, although a man may buy a great deal of it for little money, yet he can expect no returns from it, unless he labours it himself, as tenants cannot be found in this country. Yet some men are foolish enough to buy vast quantities of waste land, in the view of selling it again in parcels, if they can find purchasers, and when emigrants happen to choose these lands, the purchasers make great profits, but unless this is the case, the lands are subject to a tax and produce nothing to the owners. We have no manufactories, in which money might be placed out to advantage, and merchants have such encouragement to break, by the bankrupt laws of this country, that it would be folly to trust them with money. We have now sundry banks which lend money to merchants for a short time, and keep money payable on demand, but they give no interest for what they take in, though they require interest for what they give out ; and I am

afraid that they will not be of long continuance, as our people are so much addicted to cheating, gambling and speculation. From this you may guess that we have not many men of great fortunes, though some are said to have great estates in the public funds, from which they draw forty-eight per cent. annually, as they generally purchased their certificates for half-a-crown a pound, and now draw six per cent. as their nominal value. But these rich men are of no more consequence to this country than if they lived in Turkey, as all of them live in the great towns, where they spend their time in gaming, duelling, drunkenness and debauchery, or in making laws, such as may be expected from men of these characters. . . . But the common practice of frequent removing of our farmers is hurtful to the country in general, as well as to themselves and their families. The neglect of religion and morality is the true cause of the misfortunes and disorders of this country, but our people imagine that they are most happy when they may do whatever they please, without being called to any account for it. . . . This country must undergo a great revolution before it can be called a nation, or have any kind of union within itself. Everybody minds only himself and his own gain, but nobody cares anything for the public, and those in public offices least of all, as they are only anxious for their own continuance in power, which is easily obtained by telling lies to the people and promising to maintain their liberty and independency, which are their favourite idols, though few of them know anything of the meaning of these words that they use so frequently."

"This country would rise gradually into importance in proportion as it filled with people, if these people were honest and industrious; but the most part of our people are neither active in acquiring property nor frugal enough to preserve it, as they generally spend it faster than they win it, and all of them choose to live in luxury without ever thinking of paying their debts or providing for their families. . . ."

Quarter Papers.
Letter of 12th
June, 1793.

The troubles with the Indians and the advantage taken of them by England show the unsettled state of the United States at the time, and so far as England's action is concerned Charles Nisbet, at all events, proves himself a patriotic American citizen.—

"We are in a state of war with the Indians, but our Government can raise but very few men, and these so exceeding bad, that they desert daily by dozens, and the officers dare not venture their lives among them in the neighbourhood of Indians, as they have reason to believe that most of them would desert to the enemy, being mostly men of no principle or sense of honour, and for this reason our people are obliged to keep merely on the defensive."

Quarter Papers.
Letter of 26th
November, 1792.

"Indians bordering on the Southern States are harassing the frontiers

with rapines and murders, tho' the United States made a treaty with them last year, and gave them a great sum in money, goods, arms and ammunition, by which means they are put into a condition to make war on us with advantage, while our own people are left destitute of defence, arms and ammunition. The Indians that border on the middle states have defeated our paltry armies in two successive campaigns, and we are at this moment begging peace of them thro' the mediation of England. Our Commissioners are obliged to go to the place of treaty under the protection of English troops, and to make their proposals by the medium of the Governor of Upper Canada, as the Indians had killed the Commissioners that were sent last year, and refused to treat with them. The Governor likewise receives the money and goods that are intended as presents to the Indians, and may give them as much or as little as he pleases. He undertakes on behalf of the Indians that they shall keep the peace, and he gives his security to the Indians that they shall not be molested by our people. So very low is the reputation of our Government that the Indians will neither trust them nor even treat with them without a cautioner! But the worst of the matter is that when this Treaty shall be broke, and most of them are broken in a few weeks, the English will then have a pretence for going to war with us in defence of their allies the Indians, tho' these allies of theirs, as well as the English garrisons of Detroit and Niagara, are actually within the territory of the United States, which was ceded to them by the treaty of peace. The English, who are greedy of land, tho' they have a country here already which is eight times as large as the kingdom of France, besides their settlements on the western coast of this continent, have retained in their hands the forts of Detroit and Niagara, contrary to treaty, by which means they retain the trade with our Indians and have such influence over them that they can turn them out on our frontier inhabitants whenever they please. And it now seems to be their design to seize all the country betwixt the Ohio and the Lakes, and to retain possession of it by the Indians, though the middle of the lakes was declared to be the boundary betwixt them and us by the treaty of peace, although they have not people enough to settle the hundredth part of the land which they possess already. But the weakness and insufficiency of our Government seems to be that which has suggested this design to them. They know that we cannot resist them, that our Congress will never suffer us to have an army that is worth mentioning, and that although they should, the people would not pay taxes for its support. This makes them rise in their demands and scorn to fulfil the treaty, as they know that we cannot force them to it. And if their ambition is gratified by the conquest of all the French West India Islands, which will probably fall into their hands, I wish they may not renew their claims on this country, or demand the money that we owe to their

Quarter Papers.
Letter of 12th
3unc, 1793.

merchants with an armed Fleet, and threaten to bombard our seaport towns in case of a refusal."

In addition to other troubles, Pennsylvania was, to use the writer's own words, "threatened with famine, war, and pestilence," and his story of the epidemic of yellow fever reads like an extract from Defoe's *History of the Great Plague of London*.

"While we were labouring under our own distresses we were in terror of a much more fatal one, as the yellow fever was brought from the West Indies by the French Aristocrates who escaped the massacre at Cape Francois. Our people were informed of this disease raging in the West Indies three months before the massacre, but they were so eager to receive the French that they took no care to prevent the importation of this fatal and infectious disease. The Physician of the Port, who soon after died of the disorder, is said to have had great remorse on his death bed for his having published a false account of the matter, pretending that the disease was not imported, but had originated in Philadelphia, and it is even alleged that he confessed having received a fee from the passengers of a French ship which had six or seven dead bodies on board to take no notice of the matter, but to permit them to land. From the 3rd of August to the 1st November about seven thousand of the inhabitants of Philadelphia were cut off by this awful disease, which spread rapidly, as no care was taken to prevent it from spreading, and the right of communicating infection and death is reckoned to be one of the rights of man in this country. But altho' everybody was in terror of this infection, it pleased God that it was never communicated without the limits of the city and suburbs, which may be reckoned almost a miracle, as we are told that in the West Indies it goes over the whole country. Another remarkable circumstance was that the negroes were not infected with this disease, by which means they were enabled without fear to attend the sick and to bury the dead. Thirty thousand people left the city on the first appearance of the infection, and many afterwards endeavoured to escape after they had caught it, and although all these died soon after, at the places where they first stopped in the country, yet they did not communicate the infection to any others. Very few cures were made, as the disease was new to the physicians, sundry of whom died of it, and when the infection had spread a little all medicines became useless. Sundry physicians died of the disorder, others fled out of the city, and all of them left off practising. The burials sometimes amounted to 229 in a day. Those who remained in the city suffered immense hardships, as whenever a person was infected he was forsaken by his servants, and negroes asked four dollars a day for attendance. Many poor people died for want of food. The market was kept two miles out of town, and although a hospital was erected out of the city for the poor, who were conveyed to it in carts as soon as they were

Quarter Papers.
Letter of 5th
December, 1793

observed to be infected, yet little could be done for them except to see them die and to bury them. More than seven hundred young children were found wandering in the streets, who could give no account of their parents. These were lodged in the city library and supported by charitable collections. At first the dead were buried in coffins which were laid on carts and conducted by negroes without any other attendants, but when the disease increased many coffins were put on the same cart and tumbled into the earth together. Afterwards a few rough deals put together in haste served for coffins. At last no coffins were to be got, and the dead were laid on carts wrapped in blankets or pieces of canvas daubed with tar. Great holes were dug in the earth to a considerable depth, and as many bodies were thrown in as covered the bottom. A little earth was thrown upon them and then another layer of dead bodies, and so on till the hole was filled up, as was done during the great plague in London. The cold weather put an end to the infection in the beginning of last month, and the citizens who had fled are returned to their homes, but there is some danger that the disorder may return in the Spring. We are likewise apprehensive that the infection may be conveyed by goods, though it could not be communicated without the city by living bodies, as it is said that sundry shopkeepers at great distances from Philadelphia took the fever and died after having received goods from the city. In short, this disease has been one of the greatest judgments that America has suffered for a long time, though it pleased God to confine the infection to one place. But we are not without other plagues. The Hessian fly has almost totally destroyed the wheat crops this year in the State of Delaware and in the lower counties in this State, and in many places both in this State and in Virginia the wheat has been destroyed by mildew. None of these plagues reached this neighbourhood, only some of the wheat was spoiled by the rain in the middle of June, being then newly cut down, before it could be got in. We have a war with the Indians, who have beat us twice in the field. And as our wise rulers thought proper to spend all the summer in fruitless negotiations for peace, our little army could not move till the enemy were prepared and the time of action lost, so that we are in daily apprehension of hearing that they have been defeated. Thus you see that this poor country has been threatened 'with Famine, War and Pestilence.'

The servant question seems to have been as great a problem then as now with our American cousins, judging from the following extract from Charles Nisbet's correspondence:—"But what would you think of giving eight dollars a month to a man servant and victuals as good as you have to yourselves? Or what would you think of giving two or three dollars a month to a woman servant for working one half of the day and being idle the other? But this is not the worst. What would you think if

this woman servant should break your glasses, china and earthenware out of pure spite, and cut holes in women's clothes, shirts, towels, sheets and curtains, merely because she had not as good herself? You complain of the dearness and naughtiness of your servants just now, but you would have much more reason to complain if you had servants who never went near a church or had the least impression of religion, as is the case here. And if you pull down your churches and abolish the small parishes, you may soon expect to have servants very like our Irish servants in this country. Your Heritors are very bad politicians if they imagine that their woollen manufacturers would be of any use to them if they suffer the people to grow up in ignorance and to lose all habits of industry, subordination, honesty and obedience to their superiors. If any of your Heritors would make a voyage to America they would see that their churches are of ten times more consequence to their estates than all the salary that they pay to ministers and schoolmasters."

In one of the letters the price of wheat is referred to:—"I observe that wheat is selling in London at sixteen shillings sterling a bushel. I am sure that your merchants who can buy it in any port of America at six shillings sterling a bushel must make an exorbitant profit, and if they had agents in this country they could buy it in the Back Settlements at two shillings and threepence sterling a bushel, though it would cost something more to convey it to a seaport."

Quarter Papers.
Letter of 8th
Decembar, 1800.

But throughout all the letters it is evident that the paramount questions of the day were ever in the writer's mind—The French Revolution, the rise of Bounaparte, and the Wars in Europe, the intrigues of the French in the United States in the endeavour which ultimately succeeded to embroil America in a war with England, and the much talked of Invasion of England by the French. It is also curious to note evidence of the existence of a strong stop-the-war party in England itself, for notwithstanding the urgency of the crisis, it seems that there were then, as at other times, politicians sufficiently unpatriotic to be ready to sacrifice their country rather than their personal views and ideas should not be fulfilled. The letters deal with this at such length that it is impossible to do more than give short extracts, but the following may serve as examples:—

"Our people are greatly concerned for the affairs of France, being great admirers of the French Revolution. . . . The French Ambassador was allowed to arm three privateers at Charlestown, and to man them with American seamen, and as these privateers have taken sundry English and Scotch vessels on the coast, the English have a right to make reprisals on our vessels, or even to look on this unfair conduct as a Declaration of War, if they please. . . . Our seaport towns are swarming with thousands of Frenchmen, both from the West Indies and from Old France. . . . It

Quarter Papers.
Letter of 26th
November, 1792.

Quarter Papers.
Letter of 12th
Junc, 1793.

seems to be a strange sort of liberty that obliges so many to run away from it, and provides nothing but famine and slaughter for those that remain at home. They (the French) offer one half of all their prizes to the crew of the captured vessels in order to entice seamen to turn rogues to their owners and to deliver their ships and goods into the hands of the enemy in hopes of sharing in the plunder. But as British seamen are generally honest, and very far from being covetous, I hope that they will reject this temptation that is held out to them."

Quarter Papers.
Letter of 5th
December, 1793.

"Your people were never so rich as when they began to murmur, and all the inconveniences that they have experienced since have been owing entirely to themselves, and to their tampering with the French Mob. I wonder at the impudence of these people in addressing the King, to desist from the War, that they may have an opportunity of accomplishing their purposes. . . . I should think that his Majesty's madness had returned, if he should be weak enough to listen to such Addresses. It is hard, indeed, to support a bloody and expensive war abroad, but it would be much harder to have the enemy in the heart of your country. . . . If your people are discontented with the Government, or wish to live in a Republic, they ought to come over to America, where they will get one ready made, and as much liberty as their bellies will hold, or they might go over to France, and take a trial of the blessings of Liberty and Equality, which many that have tasted have been seized with a surfeit. Multitudes who have been active in the French Revolution have emigrated to this country, being already sick of Liberty and Equality. . . . Those who have come as friends into this country endeavour to divide the people, to make them discontented with their Government, and to desire to have their constitution altered, according to the French mode. Their Ambassador, as soon as he landed, became a member of a political club, in imitation of the Jacobin Club in France, and is at the head of a party who wish to plunge this country into a war with England, and consequently into ruin. The French wish likewise to introduce massacres and the practice of hanging people without trial into this country, but the people, though foolish enough in all conscience, were not yet ripe for those things. . . ."

Quarter Papers.
Letter of 8th
December, 1800.

"This country is still in a divided state, on account of the French Agents who abound among us, and what is extraordinary, the extinction of the French Republic by Buonaparte has increased instead of diminishing the numbers of the French Party among us. Many of our citizens seem . . . even desirous of subjecting this country to their tyranny. We are plagued with shoals of United Irishmen, who come here to escape the gallows in their own country, and become rebels here, as they were at home, and entirely devoted to the French interest. . . . There is reason to believe that Buonaparte has not spared his money. . . . And as the

Treaty with Great Britain has not been executed, by liquidating and paying our British debts, we have reason to dread a rupture with that nation, which our Jacobin rulers will risk, in reliance on the assistance of their friends, the French. . . . We may now be considered as the subjects of Buonaparte, but as his friends are already begun to conspire against him, all our hopes of Liberty and Independency must rest on his being taken out of the Way. . . . Your hopes of Peace in Europe must rest on the same foundation, because as long as Buonaparte continues in absolute power the War will be continued. . . . The French Agents, who abound in every part of this country, are endeavouring to erect an Independent Republic on the Mississippi, in order to divide and subdue this country by a part of its own Inhabitants. . . . Never, perhaps, was a nation so completely infatuated, though I hear that some among yourselves are no wiser. . . .”

“The political state of this country is daily more and more critical. . . . America may almost be reckoned a Province of Bounaparte’s Empire. All offices are now filled with the friends of France, and a war with England, to prevent the payment of British debts, is eagerly desired by the prevailing party, not that they hope to conquer England, which they think the French will do for them, but merely to get rid of their debts. . . . The Southern and Western States would then compose a Republic by themselves, in alliance with France, a design which the French have been pursuing for many years past, by their numerous Agents among us, and which they would soon accomplish if they were masters of Louisiana. . . . We hear just now that the Spaniards have ceded Florida to the French, as they must soon cede all their Dominions to them. It will be most unfortunate for the United States to have the French for their neighbours, as they would immediately endeavour to become our masters. . . .”

Quarter Papers.
Letter of 20th
August, 1801.

“We are anxious to hear the issue of the intended invasion of Great Britain by the French, and hope that they will be totally defeated, tho’ even in that case, it must occasion no little damage, and a great expense to Government. I hope you are not afraid of your malcontents at home, and that the fear of the gallows or Botany Bay will refrain them from stirring. The Party of the United Irish Rebels must be much weakened, as no fewer than thirteen thousand of them are said to have arrived in this country this last summer, and more are daily arriving. I fear they will prove great plagues to us, and join the French when they shall think proper to invade this country. Remember us kindly to Mrs. Tweedie and all friends with you.”

Quarter Papers.
Letter of 18th
September, 1801.

In 1804 Henry Tweedy received a commission in the 7th or Princess Royal’s Regiment of Dragoon Guards, in which he remained till 1813, when he had reached the rank of Captain, and afterwards entered Holy Orders.

He was the son of Thomas Tweedy, the Alderman and High Sheriff of Dublin, and one of the family now represented by Henry Colpoy's Tweedy of Crusheen, co. Clare, and Cloonamahon, co. Sligo, in Ireland.

Service of Letters,
Scotland.

Thomas Tweedie of Oliver died in 1803, and his son, Captain Adam Ewart Tweedie, having been killed in the West Indies as we have seen, he was succeeded in Oliver by his only remaining son, Lawrence Tweedie, who was served heir to his father, Thomas Tweedie, in 1803, and lived on at Oliver a bachelor to the end of his days in 1837, when the male representation of the family passed to Thomas Stevenson Tweedie of Quarter. The Oliver property went under the will of Lawrence Tweedie to his nephew, George Tweedie-Stodart, the son of his youngest sister Anne, who had married her cousin, Thomas Stodart of Cardrona, who was also first cousin to the Tweedies of Quarter, and it is from this George Tweedie-Stodart, who took the surname of Tweedie in addition to his own and quartered the arms, that the present family of Tweedie-Stodart of Oliver descends.

Quarter Papers.

Early in the year 1803 Alexander Tweedie of Quarter died, leaving his widow, Anne, with a large family to look after. She was the eldest daughter of Michael Carmichael of Eastend, Lanarkshire, and seems to have been a true type of the Scottish gentlewoman and mother of the day, as is seen from her letters to her sons away on service in the Peninsula of Spain, in India, and elsewhere, of which a quaint extract from one, written to Lieutenant Michael Tweedie, R.A., dated, "Quarter, 20th November, 1823," will serve as an example. "My Dear Michael,—We had your looked for and obliging letter last Sunday in our way from church. I wish you had been of the party coming to Leith fort; nothing could possibly have been so acceptable to me. . . . I need not tell you how very sorry I am on poor Mrs. Lane's account, yet I am far from being void of hope. I have known a severe attack have that effect, and as the cause removed so did that wandering of the mind subside. . . . Some very soft Scotch airs play'd on the harp or simple stringed instrument, and as if by chance, or if awake early in the morning to be heard at a distance, I think that would quiete my mind, and call it to silent thought. . . . Oh, what a shocking paper you sent us, they always exaggerate, but as good often is produced by evil, I hope it will extirpate all these haunts of vice which draw many a one to ruin. . . . I thank you, my dear, for your kind offer to send me what I would wish; indeed, I have no wish for anything; my wishes are for *Peace* and health, and the enjoyment of all our *dear, dear* friends in their own native land. . . . How different your days must be from the *Wild Hill sameness* of Quarter; this suits me, for the roar of cannon would roar me stupid. Yet yours is a rational life. . . . Your letters are always an exquisite treat to us, and the purport of this is to induce you to write soon. . . .

I commend you to God, my dear Michael, and remain your Dutiful Mother, Anne Tweedie."

The eldest of the sons, Thomas Stevenson Tweedie, had a distinguished career in the H.E.I.C. service, in which he received a commission as surgeon on 19th March, 1805. Serving with various Cavalry Regiments he saw considerable service in India, made the Burmah Campaign in 1824, was at the Cape of Good Hope for two years in 1842—1843, and eventually retired from the H.E.I.C. service in 1844 with the rank of Physician-General. He added largely to the Quarter estate by purchasing much property, mostly ancient possessions of the family, and also Rachan, which he developed into one of the most beautiful places in the South of Scotland. There he lived until his death, and was succeeded by his eldest son, James Tweedie of Quarter and Rachan, from whom descends a large family.

The second surviving son, Maurice, received a commission as Lieutenant in the 2nd N.I., H.E.I.C. service on the 17th July, 1805. He served with this Regiment, on the staff, and with the 20th, 4th, 27th, 45th, and 43rd Regiments through various grades, during which time he filled the office of Resident at Tanjore, served through the Coorg Campaign and other fighting, commanded the troops at Penang, Singapore, and Malacca, and finally retired from the service with the rank of Major-General. His eldest son, Alexander Lawrence Tweedie, entered the 1st Regiment N.I. as an Ensign on 11th June, 1838, served through the Chinese war in 1841, and the operations on the Yeang-tse Keang river in 1842, with the 36th Regiment N.I.; was employed in the P.W. Department in 1852 as Second Assistant Civil Engineer, appointed 1st Assistant Civil Engineer later on, and died on the 19th November, 1858, at sea, from fever originally contracted during the campaigns in China.

Alexander Tweedie, the fourth son, received a commission as Ensign on 19th August, 1808, in the 6th Regiment Madras N.I., and died as a Lieutenant during the Mahratta War in the camp near Ellichpoor.

The fifth son, Michael Tweedie, obtained a commission in the Royal Artillery on the 1st May, 1809, and saw much service during the wars with France. He served in Sicily and in Italy during 1810—1812, being present in the batteries of the Pharo under Sir James Stewart, and was also employed to organise the Italian Field Artillery. In 1813 he was ordered to Spain and was present at the siege and the terrible assault of San Sebastian, in which he took part as a volunteer, and afterwards went through the subsequent operations against Marshal Soult over the historic ground of Roncesvalles, in the Valley of Bastan, the blockade of Pampeluna, at the passage of the Bidassoa, the taking of St. Jean de Luz, the Campaign in the South of France, the siege of Bayonne, and the passage of the

Garonne, and the battle of Toulouse. Immediately before the battle of Toulouse a great difficulty was found in bridging the river Garonne, which was then in heavy flood, and the Engineer Officer expressed to Wellington his doubt of the possibility of doing it at all, whereupon Michael Tweedie (then a Lieutenant) was ordered to undertake the work. This he successfully accomplished, and it was by this bridge that the British troops crossed the river, thereby assuring the issue of the battle of Toulouse. This incident is referred to by Sir W. Fraser in his *Words on Wellington*, where he says—"The following was given to me by the late Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson of the Guards:—The Duke on one occasion wished a bridge to be constructed or something of a similar kind, the work of the Royal Engineers. The officer, after examination, reported to the Duke that it could not be done. The Duke was displeased and sent for another officer, a young man attached to another division of his army. This officer performed what the Duke desired. The Duke put the following in orders:—'He who in war fails to do what he undertakes may always plead the accidents which invariably attend military affairs, but he who declares a thing impossible which is subsequently accomplished registers his own incapacity.'" Michael Tweedie was sent to Marseilles in 1815 with the troops despatched under Sir Hudson Lowe to intercept Buonaparte on his escape from Elba. In this they failed, but the successes of the Waterloo campaign in Belgium brought about a general surrender of the French troops in the South without any serious operations, and in October of that year Michael Tweedie was ordered to Genoa; then in March, 1816, to Malta, and thence to the Ionian Islands till 1822. Unfortunately his letters home during the war are somehow gone astray. In December, 1833, he was invalided on account of ill-health, due to his horse having fallen with him at some time or other during his service. On the death of his father-in-law shortly after, he settled down on the estate of Rawlinson at Rolvenden in Kent, to the life of an ordinary country gentleman and Justice of the Peace, until his death forty years after, only broken by his volunteering again at the age of 60 for active service at the time of the Crimean war, when however his services were not called into requisition. At Rawlinson, in the long evenings, he entertained the writer, then a boy, with stories of his experiences, such as how, during the Peninsular War, he found in a yard of a house a number of muskets which had been surrendered by the French, and used three of the barrels as bars for a fireplace, when three explosions in rapid succession blew the beef up the chimney, and it turned out that the French on giving up their muskets had loaded each with several charges in the hope of doing damage; and again how when his battery was once in action one of his men asked leave to go to the rear; he explained on his return that it was only to secure a clean shirt which a dead comrade had said he might have if he were

"Words on
Wellington," by
Sir W. Fraser,
p. 13.

killed, and no sooner had the man said so than he was killed himself in the clean shirt which he had just put on. There was also the anecdote of the Major who was so much taken with a certain coffin that he bought it, set it up on end in his quarters, and was killed the next day in the room by a round shot and duly buried in the coffin. These stories and others of which the memory is gone were more than delightful. This old officer of Wellington died in 1874, he was succeeded in Rawlinson by his son Alexander Forbes Tweedie, and was also survived by his other sons Richard Walter Tweedie, Major-General Michael Tweedie, R.A., Colonel Maurice Tweedie, and Colonel John Lannoy Tweedie, D.S.O.

John Tweedie, the youngest son of Alexander Tweedie of Quarter, went to sea, but left it at an early age, went to India, and afterwards married and settled down in Peeblesshire at Rachan Cottage, now known as Merlindale, and afterwards at Patervan, and died in 1864. He was twice married, and his family went out to the Cape of Good Hope and settled there. He was said to be a man of such a cool temperament that he could take a pinch of snuff between the flash of the priming in the pan of his fowling piece and the explosion of the charge, which will be understood by those who have used a flint lock gun and have "held on" after pulling the trigger.

Of the two daughters, Mary Hay and Anne, the former refused offers of marriage from both the Earl of Hyndford and the Earl of Traquhair, and died unmarried herself, leaving each of them to do the same, whereby the two earldoms both became extinct. The youngest sister, Anne, married Robert Newbigging, from whom descends the family of Newbigging of Dumfries.

James Tweedie entered the 94th regiment as an Ensign in 1808, and what that regiment did not know of fighting during the next few years was not worth knowing even in those days. It went through to the end of the Peninsular War, taking part in the Battle of Cuidad Rodrigo, the Storm of Badajos, the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelles, Orthes and Toulouse, and all the incidental fighting that went on continuously during that period. He appears to have exchanged into the 7th regiment in 1816, went on half pay, and eventually disappears from the Army List in 1846, and perhaps at some future date it may be possible to ascertain more of him.

An Isobel Tweedie was the wife of one Hastie in 1810 and died in that year in Edinburgh.

*Service Lists
in Scotland.*

Amongst the original portraits of memorable citizens of Edinburgh drawn by Benjamin W. Combie, 1837—1844, with notes by William Scott Douglas, is to be found a plate in caricature of Robert Tweedie and John Tweedie, W.S. They were of the Dreva and Minzon family, which later on settled at Coats, and were called "the two Dromios." A note is added

*"Modern
Athens,"
p. 127.*

describing them; Robert is a very stout man and John very thin, and they were evidently well-known characters in Edinburgh during the years 1795 to 1847 or thereabouts.

The Temperance
Record
Nov. 7th, 1874.

In the year 1840 William Tweedie, the publisher, the great advocate of temperance, first began to make felt those great powers which he exercised in its cause with so much energy and success till his death in 1874. Of him it was written that his loss was a national calamity, and there is no doubt but that he was a great and good man. He came of parents who lived near Dumbar, but unfortunately all records have been burnt; his father's name was William, and he used the family coat of arms with a difference of three golden crowns in the chief, and a palm branch and olive branch crossed as the crest, but beyond this it has not been possible to ascertain much.

Service Heirs
in Scotland.

Service Heirs
in Scotland.

Service Heirs
in Scotland.

A Thomas Tweedie was resident in Edinburgh in 1843, his wife Elizabeth appearing in the service of heirs for that year. David Tweedie was a merchant in Glasgow at the same time, and was served heir to his brother Nicol Tweedie, "writer there," on the 18th October of that year. In the next year Jean Braidwood in Lanark is served heir to her mother Jean Tweedie of Braidwood, and in 1849 Robert Tweedie in Edinburgh, "once tenant in Laughlaugh," is served heir to Alison Tweedie on 24th December.

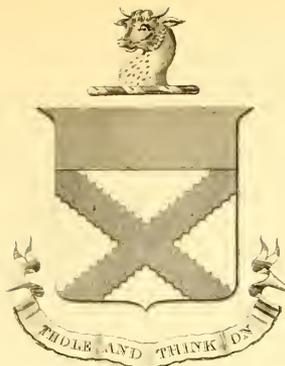
Little more remains to bring us down to the middle of the 19th century. At that time so far as Tweeddale was concerned Thomas Stevenson Tweedie, the Physician-General, H.E.I.C.S., was at Quarter and Rachan, George Tweedie-Stodart at Oliver, John Tweedie in Rachan Cottage, Thomas Tweedie in Patervan, Alexander Gladstone Tweedie in Hairstanes, James Tweedie of Dreva and Coats was recently dead and succeeded by his son Alexander Tweedie of Coats; and others were in various other parts of Scotland; whilst in England there were Captain Michael Tweedie, at Rawlinson, Rolvenden, Kent; the representatives of the ancient family of Tweedy of Essex, and the well-known family of Tweedy of Cornwall; Henry Tweedy was at Crusheen, in County Clare, in Ireland; and Tweedies were to be found in New Brunswick in Canada.

At this date, 1850, it is our purpose to let the story stop for the present, and to pass on to consider the armorial bearings and residence of the family in life and their resting places after death.





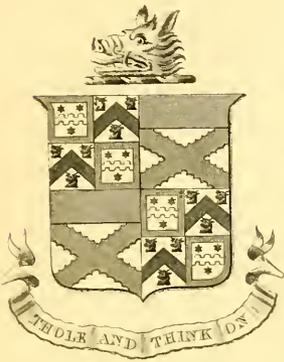
Tweedie of Oliver.



Tweedie of Drummelzier.



Tweedie of Quarter.



Tweedie-Stodart of Oliver.



Tweedy of Cloonamahon, Co. Sligo.



Tweedie of Rachan and Quarter.



Tweedie of Rawlinson.



Capt. M. Tweedie, R.A., of Rawlinson.



Tweedy of the Hoo, Beds.; and of Widmore Lodge, Bromley, Kent.
(Tweedy of Essex.)

CHAPTER VII.

THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS, TOMBSTONES & MEMORIALS.

NO family history would be complete without some mention of the coats of arms, the crests and the mottoes borne by the various branches; and of the ancient memorials and the tombstones that cover the graves of its departed members.

It is generally accepted that armorial bearings and surnames were introduced into Scotland about the time of the reign of William the Lion (1165-1214). The coat of arms or shield were the symbols emblazoned upon the surcoat or on the shield of the man in armour, and the crest was a device affixed in very early times to the warrior's helmet, for the purpose of identity in the confusion of battle. Mottoes, in a strictly heraldic sense, are said to be not earlier than the sixteenth century.

The Lyon Court at Edinburgh is the authority which controls all matters of Arms in Scotland. The oldest register extant of Scottish Arms is one in MS. made by Sir David Lyndsay, Lord Lyon, in 1542, which is now preserved in the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh. This register which contained a record of 114 noblemen and 320 gentlemen was authenticated by the Privy Council and is accepted by Lyon Court as an official register in existence prior to the constitution of the Lyon register itself, but the original official records were destroyed by fire early in the sixteenth century.

Stringent regulations about the right to bear Arms were enacted by 127 Parliament 12 of James VI. (1592), and re-enacted and confirmed by 21 Parliament 2 Session 3 of Charles II., 10th September, 1672, ordering every man entitled to Coat Armour to re-register within a certain time, but this order was complied with more in the breach than in the observance owing probably to the disturbed state of the country; and the period of limitation for re-registering has been extended from time to time. The title to bear Arms is acquired only by establishing the right in this way or by receiving an original grant from the Lyon-King-of-Arms.

In Scotland the right to the Arms or the crest of a family is confined strictly to the heir of line. All younger sons and their descendants have

Seton Law and
Practice of
Heraldry in
Scotland.

Sir David
Lyndsay's Book
of Blazons
A. D. 1542.

Scots' Acts.

Fairbairn's
Book of Crests.

a right to the Arms, but not until they matriculate in Lyon Court, when some mark of cadency is added or a difference granted.

Though not a regulation, it was sometimes a practice upon each occasion of matriculation to alter the crest, which accounts for the large number of different crests borne by members of the same family in Scotland, and the crest is consequently no indication of relationship or the reverse; the Coat of Arms being the important matter.

Bairn's Calendar
vol. II.
pp. 202, 583.

The earliest mention of any crest or armorial bearing attributable to the family is the reference to a "William de Hopkelioghe, one of the tenants of the King in the County of Peebles," who swore fealty to Edward I. of England at Berwick-upon-Tweed on 28th August, 1296. His Seal is described as "Vesica shape lion passant to Sinister," and lettered "Willelm de Hopcailov." Hopkailzie was a very early possession of the Tweedie family.

Book of Blazons
A.D. 1542.

In Sir David Lyndsay's register the Arms of Tweedie of Drummelzier are given as:—"Argent a Saltire engrailed gules a chief azure." The simplicity of this at once speaks for its antiquity, and this is the coat, with various differences, that is found in use amongst all of the name.

Stodart Scottish
Arms vol. II.
p. 166.

In his well-known work on Scottish Arms, Mr. R. R. Stodart tells us that the Arms of Tweedie are cut in stone at Drummelzier Castle with a "bull's head" as crest and the motto "Thol and think." This has however now disappeared, and it may be doubted whether the crest was not a boar's head, which might easily be mistaken for a bull's head in rough sculpture defaced by weather and worn by age; or it may be that the Drummelzier and Oliver branches of the family adopted different crests for the sake of distinction while in common with all other branches they used the same Coat of Arms. Mr. Stodart goes on to say:—"Mr. Laing described the Seal used in 1511 by John Tweedie of Drummelzier as a saltire coupé with a fess (? Chief) charged with a mullet, crest a wolf's head. The Tweedies of Oliver bore the Saltire engrailed, but the Chief is omitted in the stones there where the arms are cut with the dates 1649 and 1734, and the crest is a boar's head coupé with the motto "Tholl and think on."

House of
Cockburn p. 207.

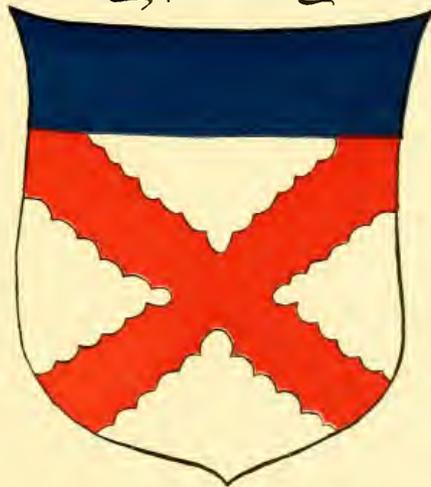
In the history of "The House of Cockburn" it is also stated that over the gate of the castle of the Tweedies was carved the "fierce bull's head" with the motto "Thol and think."

The Arms are also emblazoned in the carving over the door at Drummelzier Church, and on the Tweedie tombstone in Peebles Churchyard, to which we shall presently refer.

Tweedie of Drummelzier was from very early times the dominant head of the sept, but it is doubtful whether the family in Oliver was not actually the elder line, although their rights as such were absorbed by their

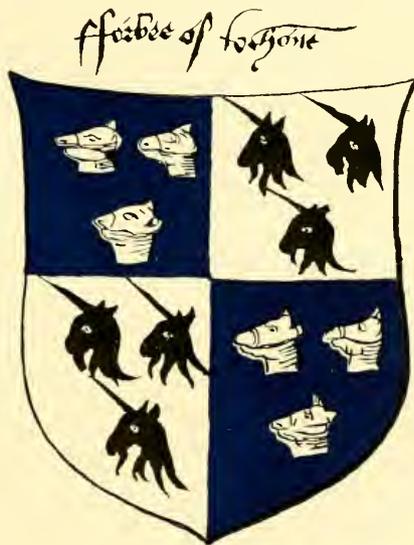
This booke and register of armes, done by
S^r David Lindsay of ye Month, Lyone King
of armes, regn: ja: 5 contains 106
leaves: which register was approve be

Tweedy of Drummelzier



ye Lordis of his Maities most honorable
Prive Counsaile at Halierude-hous, 9 Decemb:
1630 Sir James Balfour Lyone. — Thomas
Dryisdail, Ilay herauld, register.

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ye Lordis of his Maesties most honorable
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 1630. Sir James Balfour Lyone. — Thomas
 Dryisdail, Hlay herald, register.

powerful kinsmen, the Tweedies of Drummelzier, for as already mentioned, on the ancient stone at Oliver put up by Patrick Tweedie of Oliver in 1649 and still existing, the "Chief" is apparently wanting and the stone shews only a Saltire with the boar's head as a crest and the motto "Thole and think on," which would almost indicate that Oliver was the senior branch and that Tweedie of Drummelzier had originally sprung from a younger son and assumed the "Chief azure" as a difference. There is at Oliver, as well, a stone with the Arms of James Tweedie of Oliver, his own and his wife's initials, the date 1734, and the motto "Tholl and think on," while at Quarter is to be seen over the door a stone with the same family arms, "Argent a Saltire engrailed gules a chief azure," the date 1762, the names of Thomas Tweedie and Mary Stevenson, and the motto "Tholl and think on."

Lawrence Tweedie of Oliver had his watch and the family seals stolen late in the eighteenth century. The Tweedies of Oliver always carried the arms as "argent a saltire engrailed gules a chief azure" with the boar's head for a crest, and the motto "Thole and think on," as we have already mentioned.

On the death of Lawrence Tweedie, Oliver descended to Christian, his only surviving daughter. Her husband, George Stodart (who was as well a first cousin on the Tweedie side), took the name of Tweedie, which had also been that of his mother, in addition to Stodart, and assumed the arms, which the Tweedie-Stodarts still carry as follows:—

"Quarterly 1st and 4th counter-quartered, 1st and 4th Argent a fess nebuly between three stars of six points Sable a bordure gules for Stodart **Lyon Register.** 2nd and 3rd Argent a Chevron between three Bulls' heads couped Sable armed Vert for Turnbull, 2nd and 3rd Argent a Saltire engrailed gules a chief azure for Tweedie, crest a Boar's head proper with the motto, 'Thole and think on,' as the same appears on seals still in the possession of Thomas Tweedie-Stodart of Oliver.

Tweedie of Quarter, a younger branch of Oliver, also carried the family coat, the Boar's head as a crest, and the motto, "Thole and think on," and at a later date Thomas Stevenson Tweedie of Quarter and Rachan, whilst continuing to use the same coat of arms and motto, adopted for a crest, instead of the Boar's head, a demi-lion holding an anchor proper, but for what reason is not known. Neither Drummelzier, Oliver, Quarter, nor any other branch ever appear to have gone through the formality of re-registration in 1672, probably on account of the troublous times through which the family was then passing, nor have younger sons matriculated, or no doubt a mark of cadency in each case would have been added. Captain Michael Tweedie, R.A., a younger son of Alexander Tweedie of Quarter, assumed in right of his wife Frances, the heiress of Richard Walter Forbes of Rawlinson,

Lyon Register.

Rolvenden, Kent (a younger son of Forbes of Watertoun in Aberdeenshire), the arms of Forbes on an escutcheon of pretence over the arms of Tweedie, and added as a mark of cadency a gun in the chief, adopted no doubt on account of his being in the Royal Artillery. His descendant quartered the arms of Tweedie and Forbes and matriculated them in Lyon Court as follows:—Quarterly 1st and 4th Argent a Saltire engrailed gules a chief azure also engrailed the latter charged with a fraise of the first for Tweedie, 2nd and 3rd counter-quartered, 1st and 4th azure three Bears' heads coupéd Argent muzzled and langued gules, 2nd and 3rd Argent three Unicorns, heads erased Sable for Forbes, crest a boar's head erased proper; motto, 'Thole and think on.'

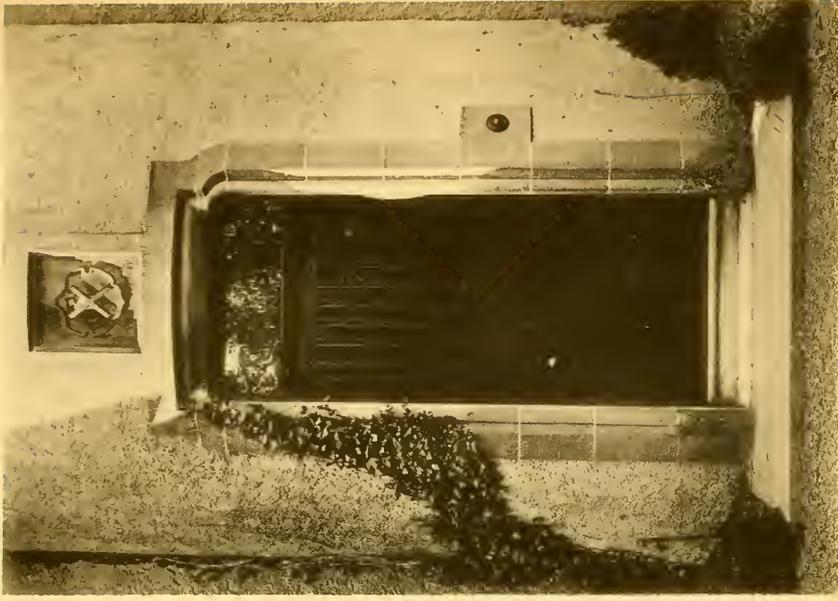
At the time of this matriculation the arms of Tweedie were proved back to Thomas Tweedie of Oliver, 1611, and any descendant of his is therefore entitled on application to the Lyon Court, and proving his descent, to matriculate the arms of Tweedie with a suitable difference; the differences or marks of cadency already added are a "fraise" in the chief, apparently to denote the passage of the Coat from the Oliver family to that of Quarter (a younger branch); and the engrailing of the chief, to designate the younger branch formed by the marriage of Captain Michael Tweedie with the heiress of Rawlinson, and the new branch thus formed; and no doubt these differences or marks of cadency would be followed out suitably by the Lyon Court in granting matriculation to any other members of the family who make application. This Michael Tweedie, when a Lieutenant of Royal Artillery, during the siege of Bayonne, in 1814, crawled in at night between the French pickets to reconnoitre, and finding on his return that he had lost his seals from his fob chain he bethought himself of the place where the accident might have happened, obtained a lantern and actually returned, searched for and found his seals, and got back to the English lines again in safety. These seals he used to the day of his death.

Visit Essex
Hart. Soc. 1878
pp. 117=305.

In the Heralds' visitations of Essex under dates 1558 and 1612, the arms of George Twedye "who came out of Scotland from the house called Drummelzier" are recorded as "quarterly 1st argent a saltire engrailed gules a Chief Azure for Twedye; 2nd Azure a Cross pattee ermine between 3 Cinquefoils or, for Fraser; 3rd Azure an orle sable within another of Martlets of the 2nd a crescent for difference Winnington; and 4th Azure 3 bears passant sable muzzled or for Berwicke; crest a bird volant argent for Twedye," from which it would seem that in right of the alliance in the 14th century with the daughter of Lawrence Fraser, the heiress of Drummelzier, or perhaps in virtue of the then more recent marriage with the heiress of Fruid, the family had quartered the arms of Fraser with their own, and that the quartering was then still in use. It was this branch of the family, founded by George Twedye in Essex, which flourished so eminently there,



THE ANCIENT COAT OF ARMS AT THE CHURCH
OF DRUMMELZIER, 1612.



THE ANCIENT COAT OF ARMS AT QUARTER.

and from which sprang a long line of descendants, some of whom migrated into Yorkshire and later on to Bromley and Widmore in Kent; and possibly the Cornish family of Tweedy are also a branch of this house. Their Arms are to be found on the ancient monuments at Stock Church and Sampford Parva Church, in Essex, to which reference is made later on; they are perhaps the only existing branch that has an actual specific record of descent from the Drummelzier family, and may be regarded as the only existing known direct representatives of that line. How George "who came out of Scotland from the house called Drummelzier" spelt his surname himself is not known, and spelling was not of any importance in those days, but his son Richard wrote it "Twebye," and his grandson William as "Twyddie," though it is given "Tuedy" on his monument, and unlike their brethren in Scotland who eventually called themselves "Tweedie," this branch finally adopted the spelling "Tweedy." Arthur Hearne Tweedy, the present representative, carries as his arms "Argent a saltire engrailed between two escallops in fesse gules on a chief azure an escallop of the field." Crest, "on a prick spur fesse ways a peewit rising proper holding in the beak a trefoil slipped vert."

*Dracard's College
England.*

In an English authority we find the Arms given of the Essex branch as follows: "Tweedy, Essex—argent a saltire engrailed gules a chief azure" crest, a Falcon rising, proper, and "Argent a saltire engrailed gules a chief. azure Ric. Twedy Hartford Stoke Essex."

*An Alphabetical
Dictionary of
Coats of Arms.
J. W. Papworth.*

On a letter dated 27th May, 1807, written by a J. Tweedy from Stinfold Horsham to a William Tweedy (of the Cornish branch) is an impression of the seal bearing a boar's head with the motto "Thole and think on," and the initials J. T., whilst the late Henry John Tweedy, of Lincoln's Inn, a member of the Cornish branch, had in his possession old seals showing the usual Coat of Arms of the family, viz., "Argent a saltire engrailed gules a chief Azure," but with an arm, armed, proper, couped at the shoulder, holding a dagger and protruding from a cap, for a crest, with the motto "Rappe fort virtus sit dux," which establishes the presumption of kinship, although the earliest record of this branch is of a "Mr. Tweedy," who must have been born about the year 1640, and from him descends a long line of the name who have attained to eminence in Cornwall. William Tweedy, the first of this family who settled there, was a prominent member of the Society of Friends and of the Cornish Bank; his son, William Mansell Tweedy, was also a most prominent public man, being at one time or another of his life connected with almost every local institution of the county, Chairman of the Cornish Railway Company, a founder and President of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, and treasurer of many county societies, and there is a memorial window to him in Kenwyn church. Robert Tweedy, another William Tweedy, and Robert Milford Tweedy were no less distinguished, and the present members of the family are their worthy successors.

Henry Colpoys Tweedy of Cloonamahon, in the County of Sligo, and of Crusheen, in the County of Clare, Ireland, carries the family coat in his arms, viz., Quarterly 1 and 4 Argent a saltire engrailed gules, on a chief azure, three fleams or (for Tweedy) 2 argent on a saltire sable five trefoils slipped or, on a chief gules, three cushions of the third (for Johnston) 3 argent a maunch ermine (for Colpoys), and upon an escutcheon of pretence the arms of Meredith, namely, azure a lion rampant per pale argent and or crest a dove volant argent Motto "Fais ce que doit advenir que pourra." This branch traces its descent from Thomas Tweedy, Alderman and High Sheriff of Dublin about 1775, a very distinguished man who is described in the records of Dublin City as having obtained the freedom of the City by Special Grace, but at present there is no knowledge of the forefathers of this Thomas Tweedy.

Ulster Office of
Arms Ireland.

A seal which had belonged to an ancestor of the late Alexander Leslie Tweedie of London shows the arms of Tweedie impaled with those of a wife, and a palm and laurel branch crossed, for a crest, with the motto, "Aut pax aut bellem;" and in Burke's general Armory we find, "Tweedie (London) Or a Saltire engrailed gules on a chief azure 3 antique crowns of the first; crest, a palm branch and laurel branch in Saltire vert; Motto, "Aut pax aut bellum."

Burke's General
Armory.

General William Tweedie, C.S.I., has in his possession an ancient seal handed down to him through his father the Rev. William Tweedie of Edinburgh, and his father's father before him, shewing as a crest "a demi-lion holding an anchor" with the motto "Fide et Fortitudine," the crest being the same as that which Thomas Stevenson Tweedie of Quarter adopted in lieu of the boar's head, though the motto is different.

Spectator
Feb. 9th 1901.

In the *Spectator*, under a discussion on the definition of a "gentleman," the editor of that paper observes:—

"To make the right to coat armour the test of a gentleman is of course supremely ridiculous, but to say this is not to deny the great interest and value that attach to heraldic and genealogical research. A man should know as much as he can about his ancestors, and has every right to be proud of a long sequence of armigeri. But the longer and better a true bred Englishman's blood and pedigree, the less will he want to take away the name of 'gentleman' from those who deserve it on grounds of nature, conduct and bearing;" with which sentiments we fully agree.

The ancient tombstones and memorials of the Tweedies are but few. Chambers says of the family, "their principal place of sepulture was a vault in the old church of Drummelzier where was carved their coat of arms bearing a fierce bull's head with the motto, 'Thol and think,' an admonition singularly at variance with the impetuosity of their character." It is not very



THE OLIVER STONES AT TWEEDSMUIR CHURCH.



THE TWEEDIE STONE IN THE YARD OF SAINT ANDREW'S CHURCH, PEEBLES.

certain to what Chambers refers, but there is yet to be seen over one of the doors of Drummelzier church, embedded in the old wall, an ancient stone upon which are carved the arms, with the Saltire engrailed, the motto, "Thol and think," and the legend "Hic jacet Honorabilis Vir Jacobus Tweedie de Drummelzer, obit 29th July, 1612;" and, according to an old MS. note, dated 3rd February, 1840, this stone was at some previous date found in the aisle at Drummelzier church and put over the door, it is supposed by one of the heritors.

In Tweedsmuir Churchyard there is a stone known as the "Oliver" stone with the following inscription: "Here lyes Patrick Tweedie and his son John, both of Oliver. Thomas Tweedie of Oliver, who died 7th May, 1731, aged 75, and Christian Williamson, his spouse, 13th May, 1709, aged 51. James Tweedie of Oliver, 10th August, 1753, aged 70, and Margaret Ewart, his spouse, 1st February, 1772, aged 85; Margaret, his daughter, 23rd November, 1774, aged 49; Christian, her sister, 13th March, 1775, aged 52; Thomas Tweedie of Oliver, who died 6th March, 1803, aged 75; Jean Brown, his spouse, who died 1809; Lawrance Tweedie of Oliver, who died 25th January, 1837, aged 70." On this stone are the lines:—

"Death pities not the aged head,
Nor manhood fresh and green,
But blends the locks of 85
With ringlets of 16."

It is noticeable that the date of the death of Christian, the wife of Thomas of Oliver, which should be 1709 as given above and as is shown by the parish registers, has been inadvertently changed at some time to 1700 on the stone, an easy error to fall into when clearing out or restoring the letters.

In Tweedsmuir Churchyard there is a stone known as the "Quarter" stone which bears the following inscription: "Here lyes Thomas Tweedie of Quarter, second son of Thomas Tweedie of Oliver, who died 9th February, 1776, aged 75 years, as also Mary Stevenson, his spouse, who died 3rd February, 1784, aged 83 years; also Alexander Tweedie of Quarter, their son, who died 13th February, 1803, aged 57 years; and Anne Carmichael, his spouse, who died 11th March, 1836, aged 77, and their son Michael, 4th May, 1789, aged 3; and to the memory of their son, Lieutenant Alexander Tweedie, Madras Army, who died at Ellichpore, 19th November, 1818, aged 29."

In regard to this stone also it may be pointed out that the parish registers give the 6th of January, 1784, as the date of the death of Mary Stevenson, the date on the stone being probably the day of her burial.

There are more stones in both this and other churchyards, and several members of the family have of late been buried in the private burial place in the grounds of Rachan House.

Chambers'
Peebleshire
p. 291.

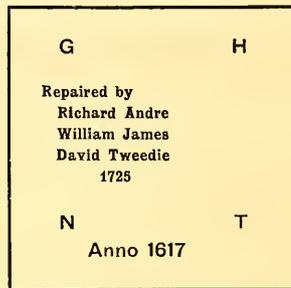
In the burying ground of St. Andrew's Church, at Peebles, is a stone which is characterised by Chambers as perhaps the oldest of several of the more interesting of the old monuments there. It bears the name of John Tweedie, who died 1699; another John Tweedie, Provost of the Burgh, who died 1712, besides wives and daughters. In allusion to the number who have been conveyed to the dust the following lines are yet to be read:—

“ A silent scattered flock around they lie,
Free from all toil, care, grief, fear, envy,
But yet again they all shall gather'd be
When the last awful trumpet soundeth hic.”

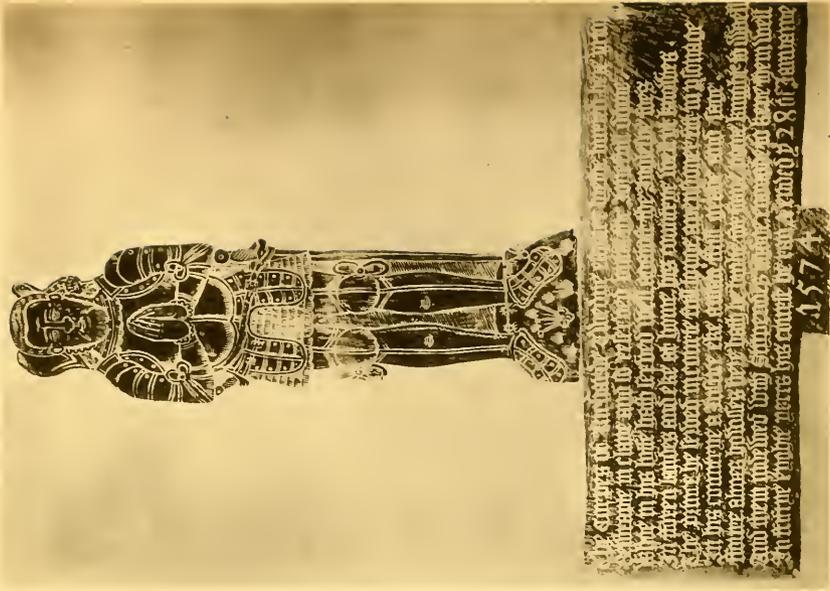
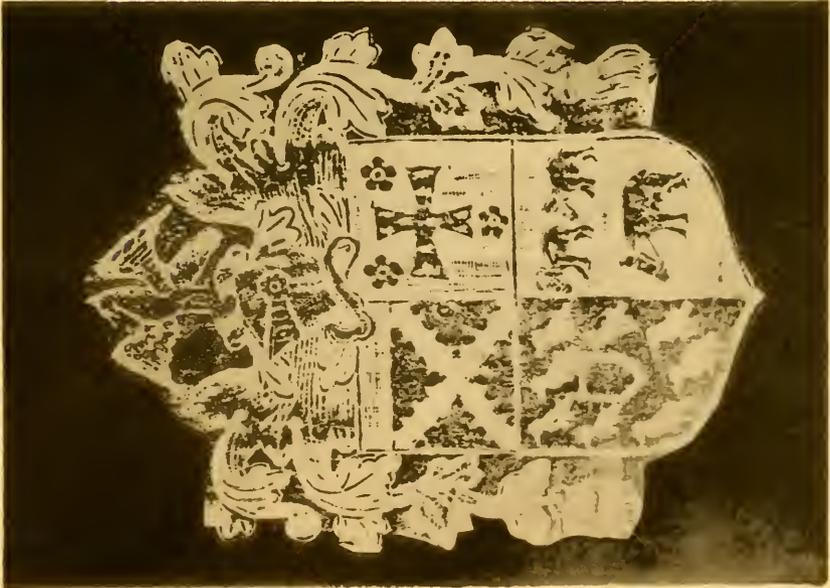
The armorial bearings of the family are engraved on the stone, which abounds as well in quaint sculptured figures emblematical of the four seasons—a husbandman in the act of sowing; a woman with a garland of flowers; a young man with a reaping hook over his arm; and a boy with his fingers in his mouth, representing winter; it also contains an instance of that curious symbol 4 X which is found on many of the gravestones erected about 200 years ago all over the Lowlands of Scotland. Part of the inscription on this fine example of a “through” or altar tomb runs thus: “Here lies John Tweedie, late Baillie in Peebles and 4 X,” and it is believed that so far no solution of this mark has been arrived at.

Edinburgh
Architectural
Society's Sketch
Book 1883-1886.

A stone in Broughton Churchyard bears the following inscription:—



It is understood from enquiry that this stone had been brought, whence it is not known, and set up in the churchyard. It apparently has reference, from the initials on it, to a George Haddon, who married a Nicole Tweedie, and George and Nicole are no doubt the same persons referred to in the Crown Charter before mentioned, dated 19th February, 1618, whereby King James confirmed an indentment by George Haddon under a contract of marriage dated 5th August, 1596, giving to Nicole Tweedie, his spouse, lawful daughter of the late Adam Tweedie of Dreva, half of the lands and Barony of Broughton, with the Manor place, for her life. This was done at the Manor of Broughton on the 27th August, 1606, in the presence of



THE BRASSES IN THE CHURCH OF STOCK HARVARD-CUM-RAMSDEN BELLHOUSE, IN ESSEX.

Archibald Douglas, Archdeacon of Glasgow, and William Tweedie of the Wrae. The Haddons were a very old family in Broughton, dating back at least to the days of David II., and possibly the above stone was originally used not as a churchyard memorial stone but on some house built by George Haddon and Nicole Tweedie in 1617, and afterwards inhabited and repaired in 1725 by Richard, Andrew, William, James, and David Tweedie, but who the latter were is not known for certain, it is likely that they were of the Dreva branch.

There are no tomb stones or memorials in Tweeddale of more ancient date than the above, and, indeed, it is likely that in earlier days those who were slain in the frequent quarrels were buried where they fell, and those who died in their beds lie in some quiet place on the hillside near at hand, all trace of which is lost. There must be many such forgotten resting places throughout Scotland.

It will be remembered that a member of the family emigrated from Drummelzier in the 15th or 16th century to England and founded the branch of Tweedy of Essex. In the church of Stock Harvard cum Ramsden Bellhouse, in Essex, is still to be seen the brass erected to the memory of Richard Twedye, who died in 1574, though it is curious that there is no notice whatever of his burial in the Register Book. This brass consists of the coat of Arms at the top, then a full length effigy in complete plate armour, and at the bottom the following inscription:—

“The corpes of Richard Twedye, Esquire, lyeth buried here in tombe,
Bewrapt in clay so reserved until the joyeful dome;
Whoe in his lyffe hath served well against the Ingleshe foes
In forren lands, and eke at home his cuntrye well yt knowes,
The prince he served in courte full long a pensioner fitt in personage,
In his Country a Justice eke a man full grave and sage,
Foure almes howses here hath he builte for foure poore knightes to dwell,
And them endewed with stypendes lardge enough to kepe them well,
In ffiftye eyghte yeares his course he ran and ended ye 28th of Januarye, 1574.”

In the arms is to be noticed the coat of the family, the blazoning being Quarterly 1st Argent a Saltire engrailed gules a chief azure for Tweedie, 2nd Azure a cross pattee ermine between three cinquefoils or for Frazer, 3rd Argent an orle between eight martlets sable for Winnington, and 4th Azure three bears muzzled or for Barwick with (apparently) a falcon, with outspread wings as a crest, the motto is omitted. This brass is affixed to the South Wall, it is about 3 feet high by 18 inches wide, and the stone in which it is fixed is the old altar, as is shewn by the five crosses, two of which only are visible, one being under the brass and the other two cut off by the curve.

The monument of William Twedy, a son of this Richard Twedye, stands in the church of Sampford Parva in Essex. On this tomb are the

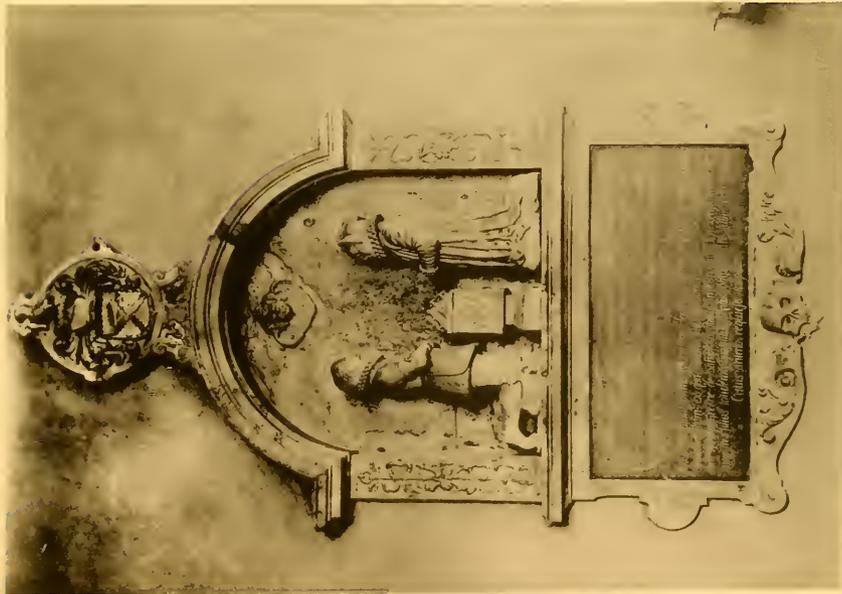
arms of the family, in colours, Argent a saltire engrailed gules a chief azure, with the differences of the border of the shield being also engrailed, and the whole surrounded with a bordure; a falcon with outspread wings for the crest appears in bold relief at the top, the motto again being omitted. Underneath William Twedy and his wife are portrayed in profile, both kneeling, he on the left, she on the right, facing each other, he in plate armour, and both in the ruffs of the period with a prayer desk between them. Below runs a long inscription in Latin, the translation of which is to the following effect:—

“Here lies the body of William Twedy, Esquire, who distinguished himself as a military commander first under Queen Elizabeth of glorious memory in suppressing the tumults in the north of England, next under the invincible hero the Lord Baron de Willoughby in France, and lastly under the auspices of the illustrious Earl of Leicester in the Netherlands, and was Warden of the military works at Bergen-op-Zoom. He married firstly Mabell, the daughter of Sir Henry Curwen, Knight, of the County of Cumberland, by whom he had one son and one daughter, and afterwards married Margaret, the daughter of Rooke Green, Esquire, of Sampford Parva, in the County of Essex, by whom he had three sons and twice as many daughters. He died on the 7th July, 1605, whose soul rest in peace.”

In the church of St. Mary, Castlegate, York, is a tablet to the memory of Elizabeth, the wife of John Tweedy, upon which again appear, with those of his wife, the arms of the husband as argent a Saltire engrailed gules a chief azure, but without any crest or motto; on the tablet is the following inscription, “In memoriam Elizabeth Joannis Tweedy Arm. Ebor. uxoris Semper defendae quae tum vi Animi pene plus quam muliebri tum eximia morum suavitate praedita est et omnes officii partes quas matrem at que uxorem praestare oportebat cumulate explevit Hoc Marmor Moerens Posuit Maritus. Nat VI. Non IVL. MDCCCLXX. OB. III. Non. Dec. MDCCCXI.”

The family of Twitty of Worcester are a branch of the Tweedys of Essex, as appears from the Visitations of Worcestershire in 1682–3, edited by Walter C. Metcalfe and privately printed in 1883, where their pedigree is given commencing with “Twitty *alias* Tweedy, a younger son of the Tweedys of Essex.”

It may not be here amiss to record that Melrose Abbey, that great memorial of Scottish architecture and ecclesiastical history, owes its existence to an ancestor of the family. A Charter granted between the years 1291 and 1306 runs thus:—“To all the sons of Holy Mother Church present and future who shall see or hear the present writing, Symon Fraser, knight, son and heir of the late Sir Simon Fraser greeting in the Lord;” the document then goes on to confirm the lands of the Abbey “to God and to the Church of St. Mary of Melros and to the Monks serving and to serve God there



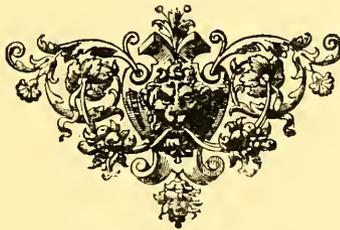
THE MONUMENT IN SAMPFORD PARVA CHURCH, ESSEX.



St. Mary's, York.

TABLET IN CHURCH OF ST. MARY, CASTLEGATE, YORK.

for ever" (alas for the vanity of human aims), "to hold and have to the said Monks as freely, quietly, well and in peace as in my Charter which I have thereupon from Sir Lawrence Fraser, late Lord of Drummeliare." Simon Fraser's Seal is appended to this charter, to which the witnesses are Sir Andrew Fraser, Knight; William Perer, late Sheriff of Tweeddale; Stephen of Glenquholm; Robert Hastinges; Patrick of Malville; Michael of Hytteton; with sundry others. It will be remembered that Simon Fraser was the father of the heiress who brought Drummelzier into the family and thus became the ancestress of the main stock of the family of Tweedie.



CHAPTER VIII.

THE TOWERS AND HOMES OF THE FAMILY.

PROFESSOR VEITCH, who knew every foot of the district, tells us that the abandoned towers or dwelling places standing in Tweeddale still form one of the most characteristic and suggestive features of Tweedside. The ruined Border peel meets you, he says, on many a knowe, but as a rule not much of it remains. In many cases the tower itself, with the quaint human life carried on within it, the comfort or what little there was of it, the terror and alarm, the hopes and fears, the courage to face danger, all have equally passed away, and seldom now have we aught but the solitary ash, whose roots are enwoven beneath the green mound, where once the hall was bright and the hearthstone gleamed.

The word "peel," which is universally used of these Border Castles, is the same name as the Cymri gave to their hill dwellings. "Pill" in British and Cornish, as well as in the language of ancient Gaul, signifies a moated or fossed fort, and like the old circular forts of the Cymri, the mediæval towers are built carefully in sight of each other and may be traced all the way up the valley of the Tweed, from Berwick to the Beild, near Oliver. The Professor considers that it would be difficult to fix the exact date of the erection of any existing building or ruin in the shape of a Border Castle. They were so frequently destroyed and rebuilt in the reigns of the early Stuarts, that we must, he considers, regard what remains of them rather as representing to some extent the more ancient form of structure, than as the actual buildings of the time of Robert the Bruce and his son.

From the earliest days of mediæval times the Castles and Strongholds were the characteristic features of the old Scottish landscape. Alexander Hume of Polwarth in his poem, "Thanks for a Summer Day," written in the days of King James VI., refers to them:—

"The rayons of the sunne we see
Diminish in their strength ;
The schad of everie towre and tree,
Extended is in lenth ;
Great is the calm for everie quhair
The wind is settin downe ;
The reik thraves right up in the air,
From everie towre and towne."



THE RUINS OF TINNIES CASTLE.



THE SITE OF TINNIES CASTLE.

Very few of these old towers are now entire. The professor draws a striking picture of what one was like in the days when they formed the only residences of the inhabitants of Tweeddale. The external appearance was that of a solid square mass of masonry, generally the greywacke of the district, perforated with holes, or *boles*, which admitted air and light and also served for defence. It was usually perched on a knoll or eminence, perhaps the top of a scarped rock with a craggy face; the Tweed itself, or one of the tributary waters or burns, flowed near; some birches and hazels, an ash or an elm, dotted the knoll; and on the green braes a few sheep or cattle quietly pastured.

Dist. & Doct.
Scot. Border,
vol. II. chap. I.
p. 4.

These towers were usually places of great strength and were seldom of more than three storeys. The lowest, or apartment on the ground floor, was almost universally vaulted; and this was frequently the case with the storey immediately above, forming the hall or dining room. The ground floor apartment was probably the storehouse for the Martinmas Mart and winter provisions generally. It might in some cases have been a refuge for the cattle about the tower in times of danger. Occasionally there were two vaulted chambers on the ground floor, divided by a thick wall, as in the ancient Castle hill of Manor. The second and third storeys accommodated the family, with what comfort or decency it would be, perhaps, painful to imagine. There was usually a narrow spiral stair leading to the top, on which there were projecting battlements, often machicoules, and in the centre of the space there, a kind of gabled cottage, which served both as kitchen and watch tower. Here also on the top or roof storey of the peel was the bartisan, the passage round and behind the battlements, which served as a place of outlook, and also as the withdrawing room for the ladies of the household on a quiet summer afternoon or evening. On the edge of the upper wall or roof, or attached sometimes to the chimney, hung an iron cone, sunk in an iron grating, "the fire pan," filled with fuel, peat and pine root, ready to be lit at the moment of alarm. The tower had generally two doors, an inside wooden one, of uncommon strength, studded with iron nails with broad heads, and an outside iron gate that opened on the inside. One of these doors and gates was preserved in the Parish of Broughton for a long time as a piece of antiquity, and was seen by many persons so late as 1793. "These Castles," says Dr. Johnson, "afford another evidence that the fictions of romantic chivalry had for their basis the real manners of the feudal times, when every Lord of a Seignory lived in his stronghold lawless and unaccountable, with all the licentiousness and insolence of uncontested superiority and unprincipled power." There was usually a court yard in front of the tower, surrounded by a wall called the barmkyn, the access to which was through a strong iron gate or studded oaken or ash door. According to the Act of Parliament, 12th June, 1535.

Dist. & Doctry
of the
Scottish Border.

Scottish
Antiquities,
Grose.

Pennecuik
Tweeddale
p. 255.

Dist. & Doct.
Scottish Border
vol. II. chap. I.
p. 5.

the wall of the barmkyn was to be one ell thick, roughly, thirty seven inches, and six ells in height, that is, over eighteen feet. The space enclosed was sixty feet, and within this the cattle could be driven at night, or in case of a surprise. Inside or around the courtyard enclosed by the barmkyn were the huts or dwellings of the immediate retainers of the family.

The internal fittings of these towers were, no doubt, rude enough. The upper or convex part of the vaulted roof of each storey was usually covered with a wooden floor, and, as a precursor of the modern carpet, the boards were generally strewn with the bent grass of the moors, or the rushes of the haughs. With these would be mingled sweet smelling herbs, such as thyme, bed-straw, or fresh heather. The fragrance of the hillside would thus at least for a time be felt in the narrow and ill-lighted rooms. Glass was rare and costly, and the narrow boles that served for windows were either left wholly open, or they were fitted with a board that served as a shutter. Well on into the time of the Stewarts "glessin-work"—*opus vitreum*—was found only in the houses of the wealthy. Gawain Douglas, in his famous prologue, on Winter, prefixed to the Seventh Book of the *Æneid*, speaking of getting up in the raw winter morning, tells us that he:—

"Bad beit the fyire, and the candill alycht
Syne blessit me, and, in my weydis dycht
Ane schot wyndo unschet, a lytill on char
Per saivit the mornyng bla, wan and har."

This window, evidently without glass, was common at the time, and the lines almost give a chilly feeling of the cold raw air entering in the early dawn of winter, through the "unschet" or open aperture that served to admit light and air.

The significant feature of the picture, when these peels were the important points of the district, is that of the iron cone sunk in the iron grating which holds the bale or need-fire, the meaning of the word being originally a flame, a blaze, then signal fire. To quote the old Border Law, "And in the time of warfare, the beacon . . . in the fire pan be kept, and never fail burning so long as the Englishmen remain in Scotland; and with one bell . . . which shall ring whenever the fray is . . . and whoever bides from the fray, or turns again so long as the beacon burns, or the bell rings, shall be holden as partakers to the enemies, and used as traitors."

No signal ever stirred the breast more deeply, or told its story more clearly and picturesquely than that glaring bale-fire. It did its work with incredible rapidity—a rapidity quite telegraphic. Each tower was situated so as to catch the warning from its neighbour at a distance frequently of only 2 or 3 miles. When of an evening at the Fireburn, near Coldstream, the bale-fire flared out, the answering flame rose and was seen so speedily

Hist. & Poet.
Scot. Border
vol. ii. chap. i.
p. 7.

3bid. p. 8.

Hutchinson
Border Laws
p. 198.

Hist. & Poetry
Scottish Border.



THE SITE OF OLIVER CASTLE.



TWEEDSMUIR CHURCH, WITH OLIVER HOUSE IN THE DISTANCE.

all up Teviotdale, up Ettrick and Yarrow, and up Tweeddale to its furthest wilds, that by the early morning ten thousand armed men have been known to meet together at a single place of rendezvous.

Professor Veitch, from whom we have quoted, ends with the following fine reflections: "It was the flame of the beacon fire along these valleys and streams, so often lit, which fused the people into a common body, kept them true to their allegiance to the Scottish king and the Scottish nationality. Hate and resistance to the Southerner, the common interest of self-defence, banded them into a unity among themselves, and kept them from breaking off from the king who nominally reigned over them, but really only ruled in Fife and the Lothians. He was to them a rallying centre against a common and powerful foe, and little more than this. The 'Hammer of the Scots' and those who kept on hammering, while they thought to break, only welded them at every stroke into a harder and more inseparable nationality."

And if it thus formed the national character so did it that of the individuals. In the letter written to Pope John XXII., in which the people of the country ask him to require the English king to respect the independence of Scotland and mind his own affairs, they say, "So long as a hundred of us are left alive we will never in any degree be subjected to the English"; and they never were.

Tradition unmistakably points to Tinnies Castle as one of the earliest strongholds of the Tweedies, or of those who afterwards came to bear that surname when surnames came into fashion, and although Chambers says there is no historical record, we do actually find in the register of the Great Seal John Tweedie described as Lord of Thanos Castle in Drummelzier in the Charter granted to him by James IV. of the Horne Huntaris lands in the Barony of Innerleithen.

Reg. Great Seal
vol. II.
No. 3568.

Tinnies Castle stood at the opening of the highway down the Strath of Biggar Water to the Tweed, and is not improbably the Fort of Tweed referred to as Alt-Teutha in one of the oldest Ossianic poems entitled "Calthon and Colmal." When speaking of the upper reaches of the river, Chambers, in his history of Peeblesshire, says of this place, that in no part of Scotland was there any feudal keep so like a robber's castle on the Rhine as that of Tinnies, which, occupying the summit of a lofty knoll, towered over the plain of Drummelzier, and was in all respects a fitting residence for one who set the law at defiance. Tinnies, or Tinnis, is, it is suggested, a corruption of Dinas, which is one of the Generic names in Cymric for a fort; it is also supposed to be a corruption of "Thanos" Castle, and the remains are of such antiquity that there is no record of its erection, or destruction—at least so says the New Statistical account of Scotland; but at all events there is in existence the royal warrant for its demolition during the occupation of James Stewart, dated 13th July, 1592, at Peebles, when

The Tweed, &c.,
Professor Veitch
p. 215.

Chambers' Hist.
Peeblesshire
p. 118.

New Statist.
Scotland vol. III.
p. 73.

Privy Council
Records.

"Caledonia" by
G. Chalmers
vol. ii. p. 918.

Tweeddale, by
Alex. Pennycuik
p. 254.

the fortalice was to be "cussen down to the ground." George Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, says, "it was the residence of the Tweedies who domineered there through ages of anarchy," and Chambers and Pennycuik both also state that Tinnies was originally the residence of the head of the clan Tweedie. Tradition names Udard, a second son of Gilbert Fraser of Neidpath, as its builder some time in the 12th century; but whether he actually built the castle or merely repaired and strengthened it is doubtful. A great quantity of boars' tusks and of the bones of other animals has been dug out of the hill on which the ruins lie, and old John Fleming at Drummelzier says there were also human bones amongst the rubbish carted as manure for the Drummelzier Haugh field, and that the quantity of these was so great that the farmer had to have them buried in the churchyard. There is also an old legend of a secret passage between Tinnies and Drummelzier, as well as of a great cave close to the former castle, and the suggestion might be hazarded that it was a vault for sepulture, as evidenced by the bones. Udard, the possible builder of Tinnies, is sometimes spoken of as Udard the Dane, which may furnish a possible clue to the name as originally Danes Castle, hence Thaness and Tinnies. It must have been a place of greater strength than the ordinary feudal keeps in Peeblesshire, for the walls are two Scots' ells thick, and the cement as hard as the stone. It is said to have consisted of a quadrangular enclosing wall between 60 and 70 feet square, with round towers 18 feet in diameter at each angle. The tower at the northern angle was still standing in 1834 to the height of about 5 feet, and had three shot holes in it, and the foundation of the western tower was also then visible, while there were traces of the other two. The walls of the towers were about 4 feet thick and the "curtains" between them about 5 feet thick. The remains now consist of only a few broken but durable fragments of wall, and are reached by a zig-zag pathway up the steep bank which in the present day is reduced to the nature of a sheepwalk. The view from Tinnies Castle hill is one of the finest in the district.

The Castellated
and Domestic
Architecture
of Scotland,
p. 159=160.

Chambers' Hist.
Peebleshire,
p. 421.

Pennycuik
p. 271.
"Caledonia" by
Geo. Chalmers
vol. ii. p. 918.

Chambers' Hist.
Peebleshire
p. 318.

Pennycuik, in his *Tweeddale*, and Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, say that Neidpath Castle was also at one time a residence of the Tweedies, but if so it must have been in very early days. Neidpath occupies a striking situation on the north bank of the Tweed, at a distance of one mile westward from the town of Peebles, is backed with woody hills, has an open prospect to the east, and consists properly of two castles united. Originally the structure had consisted of a tall border tower or peel, each storey vaulted, and with a spiral stair communicating with the different floors. The south side of the ancient tower is entirely gone, leaving a series of vaulted floors one above the other, and the fallen wall lies in large fragments at the bottom of the cliff near the Tweed. When Tweedies



OLIVER HOUSE.



RACHAN.

had their abode at Neidpath it must have been in the old peel, and not in the castle as it now stands.

Far up the Tweed in the Parish of Tweedsmuir, almost opposite the church and adjoining the Beild, on a rocky shoulder of the hill, with an outlook eastwards over the valley, is the site of Oliver Castle, of which not a single fragment is now standing. Oliver was a very early possession of the family, and it is possible that here resided the ancestor who married Sir Simon Fraser's daughter, or grand-daughter, the heiress of Drummelzier. It must have been originally a very strong place both from its position and from its size, which is still apparent, although only an indistinct outline and a few stones are to be seen, while the site is covered by trees. The place is known locally as "The Leddy Knowe." Curiously enough no relic has been found about this site except a pair of thumb-screws, an instrument of torture used even as late as the times of the Covenanting persecution. It is more than likely that many of the stones were used to build the house of the Beild in 1726, and the new Oliver house in 1780.

Not far from the site of Oliver Castle, and on Over Oliver, stands the present house of Oliver surrounded by trees and gardens and overlooking the river. This house was built by Thomas Tweedie of Oliver, about the year 1780, to replace the old house, of which traces still remain in the ancient stones with the arms carved upon them built into the present buildings, and which are referred to by Stodart in his work on *Scottish Arms* as bearing the dates 1649 and 1734. The building of this house was evidently going on in the year 1790, for it is mentioned in the correspondence that passed between Thomas Tweedie of Oliver and his son Adam Ewart Tweedie, and previously to this there is said to have been another Oliver house, on higher ground, but still on Over Oliver, probably built when Oliver Castle became no longer habitable. Near Oliver is the house of the Beild, which was built by James Tweedie of Oliver in 1726; over the door is the inscription, J.T., 1726, M.E., meaning James Tweedie and Margaret Ewart.

Drummelzier Castle, however, as one of the homes of the family, rouses the chief interest, for it is here that the head of the family is found seated during the most prominent period of the family history.

Chalmers in his *Caledonia* says the singular name of Drummelzier (pronounced drummellier) arises from the ridge lying to the northern end of the parish, and it has been suggested that it means the ridge of Melzier or Meldred, who is said by some to have been a great chief of the district, drum being the generic part of the word. Drym in British and drum in Irish both mean a ridge. The affix Melzier, or Meldred, is not so easily explained, however, if it be not accepted as the name of a person; drum'eallur, in the Irish, would signify the ridge of earth or the earthen ridge; but the whole word is possibly the British Drym-Meillaur, meaning the dwelling on the

Dennicuh
Tweeddale
p. 253 &c.

"Caledonia,"
Chalmers
vol. ii. p. 95.

Slater's
Directory of
Scotland p. 98

History and
Poetry of the
Scottish Border
vol. i. p. 99.

ridge. The oldest form of this name which appears in writing is Drumedler. Fordun gives Dunmeller, melr being old Norse for *bent grass*, but this is probably an inaccuracy in the spelling.

Whatever may have been the date of the original building that stood upon the site of the peel of Drummelzier, the present Castle, commonly called Drummelzier Place, is considered by those qualified to judge to have been erected or restored to its present form about the end of the 15th century, very possibly in consequence of the various edicts issued about that time by the King, for the repairing and strengthening of all the Border fortresses. It stands upon a low rocky knoll close down upon the Tweed, and is shattered and ruined and much gone on the western side, but there is sufficient to show its original height and character. The angle tower and a portion of the main building alone now remain; the wing is vaulted and provided with shot holes, and each window is also furnished with a shot hole under the sill. By an inlet from the Tweed it could be surrounded with water. Chambers in his history of Peeblesshire thinks that it probably suffered bombardment by the troops of the Commonwealth at the same time as Neidpath Castle, and remarks that its shattered side is towards the low hill of Rahan whence it could be attacked by cannon. Since its ruin its stones have unfortunately been used for the farm steadings near, and it is a matter of regret that some effort could not be made to secure it from further dilapidation, for historically it possesses an interest equal to that of any ruin in the county. Seen from the bend of the Tweed, opposite the Castle, the view is very fine, reminding one very distinctly of the Rhine scenery. The Castle is discovered to sight from far down, and at that particular place the Tweed has a most picturesque sweep.

On Fruid Water, one of the earliest tributaries of the Tweed, the name meaning the *impulsive*, or *hasty* water, far up in the wilds of the Parish of Tweedsmuir are the remains of Fruid Castle, constantly mentioned as one of the strongholds of the Tweedies. Little now remains of it, and that little is hidden in the trees surrounding the ancient site. It was once, no doubt, of considerable strength, partly on account of its position in the wild and inaccessible district where it stood. Traditionally it is said to have come into the family through the same alliance with the Frasers as brought in Drummelzier, but it is more likely that it came by the marriage that ensued from the feud with the Flemings in the 16th century.

Fruid formed almost the last of the string of fortresses for common defence along the Tweed. It looked to the castle of Hawkshaw; Hawkshaw looked to Oliver Castle; Oliver to Polmood; Polmood to Kingledoors; Kingledoors to Stanhope; Stanhope to Mossfennan; Mossfennan to Wrae and Drummelzier; Drummelzier to Tinnies, Dreva, Lour, Dawyck, Stobo, and so on all the way to the Mouth of the Tweed.

Castellated
Architecture of
Scotland
vol. iii. p. 553
&c.

"Calcedonia"
p. 918.



RAWLINSON HOUSE.



THE HOO, KEMPSTON, BEDFORDSHIRE.



In the Parish of Glenholm in Peeblesshire, a little South of Rachan and nearly opposite to Drummelzier Castle, overlooking the Tweed, is Wrae Castle, or rather the ruins of it, for it is reduced to a single fragment, which is striking from its strangely isolated condition. The sole remaining portion of the old feudal keep is the angle of the building which had contained the stair, and being additionally strong on this account, it has been more successful in defying the weather and time than the rest of the building. Wrae was for many years one of the strongholds of the family, and was usually occupied by a near relative of the head of the sept, and after the loss of Drummelzier Castle the representative of the Drummelzier line appears to have retired to this Tower.

Chambers' Peeblesshire p. 449.

On the face of the hill beyond the Stobo Slate Quarry, on the high ground overlooking the plain of Drummelzier, is Dreva, formerly one of the fortalices of the Tweedies. Of the peel itself, however, nothing remains, although near by is the British hill fort of Dreva Craig. It also was usually occupied by one of the near relatives of Tweedie of Drummelzier.

Chambers, p. 439

Another ancient residence of the family was the House of Halmyre in the parish of Newlands. It passed, however, out of the hands of the Tweedies in the first quarter of the 17th century, on which occasion it will be remembered that certain members of the family attacked the newly installed owner with swords and other weapons and nearly killed him. The house stands on the banks of the Lyne Water in a district which was originally a dismal swamp, and, as Chambers says, evidently takes its name from the marshy character of the ground in which it was placed. The old house of Halmyre stood on a kind of slight eminence, and was a vaulted and defensible foralice, not easily assailed. The present building, which is the result of restoration in the middle of the nineteenth century, consists in the lower storey of two vaulted apartments, relics of the ancient feudal keep, which Pennecuik says was built by the "eminent and powerful Baron Tweedie of Drummelzier."

Privy Council Records.

Pennecuik "Tweedie" p. 175.

Kingledoors, now a farm house, lies at the junction of the Kingledoors Burn with the Tweed and opposite Stanhope, in the Parish of Drummelzier. In ancient times the upper part of the Strath of Kingledoors was noted for a chapel dedicated to St. Cuthbert, but this has long ago disappeared. There are many records of the occupation of Kingledoors by various members of the family. In old documents the place is usually described as Chapel Kingledoors, and near it stood another dwelling called Craig Kingledoors. The name is an excellent example of the Celtic original, *cinn gill dor*—"head of the clear water."

Patervan, sometimes spelled Putervan and Potervan, close to Kingledoors on the opposite side of the Tweed, was for many years the residence of generations of Tweedies.

Hearthstanes, in the parish of Tweedsmuir, was long occupied by Tweedies. In the extraordinary litigation which took place in the year 1780 about Polmood, a neighbouring property, Margaret Tweedie, "the guidwife of Hearthstane," is referred to as the niece of Uncle Robert Hunter, the owner of the wonderful dog Algiers; and when Uncle Robert grew old the guid wife of Hearthstane took care of him until his death; Hearthstanes, or Hairstanes, as it is now called, was, until quite recently, in the occupation of Alexander Gladstone Tweedie.

Chambers'
Pecblesbire
p. 429.

Quarter, which stands in the parish of Glenholm, between Biggar Water and Holms Water, came into the hands of the Tweedies about the year 1740, when it was acquired by Thomas Tweedie, the second son of the Thomas Tweedie of Oliver. Chambers says, "this may be called the beginning of a new branch of the Tweedies, who by descent claim to be representatives of the ancient Tweedies of Drummelzier." The house, which has been well restored, is a good example of its kind, with the curious turret so often seen in Scottish and French architecture.

Chambers'
Pecblesbire

Rachan House stands at the junction of the Holms Water and Biggar Water with the Tweed in the parish of Glenholm; the present residence was practically built by Thomas Stevenson Tweedie of Quarter, who acquired the property on his return from India, and the work was completed by his son, James Tweedie of Quarter and Rachan, with the result that it is now one of the finest places of its kind in the county, surrounded by large gardens and a fine park, with a picturesque lake in the grounds.

Many other places were also possessed or occupied by the family in Tweeddale, such as Whitslaid, Glenrath, Menzion, Hall Manor, and others, which for long years at one time or another were connected with the family.

As has been elsewhere mentioned, a member of the family of the Drummelzier branch migrated to England and settled in Essex early in the 16th century. His actual relationship is not known, but he is referred to in the Herald's Visitations for Essex as "George Twedy who came out of Scotland of the house called Drummelzier"; his descendants lived at Boreham Stock Harvard cum Ramsden Bellhouse, and at Sampford Parva in the County of Essex, and later on an elder son, John Tweedie, and his son, John Drummelzier Tweedie, were resident at Warley House, Halifax, in Yorkshire; they were both Justices of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenants for that County, and that branch expired in John Drummelzier Tweedie, who died without issue. A younger son, Colonel George Tweedy, settled at Bromley, Kent, where the family has been resident ever since, and is now represented by Arthur Hearne Tweedy of Widmore Lodge, Widmore, Bromley, Kent; this family also owns the estate of The Hoo, Kempston, in Bedfordshire, with the manors of Kempston Greys, Hardwick and Hastingbury, as well as the house of Widmore House, Bromley, Kent, where they have long been

Stat. Essex
Hart. Soc. 1878
pp. 117-305.



ELMSHURST, CHATHAM, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, NEW BRUNSWICK.



CLOONAMAHON, CO. SLIGO, IRELAND.

resident, and which, strangely enough, was brought into the family by marriage with a Veitch, a descendant of the ancient enemies of the Tweedies in Tweeddale.

Early in the last century a new branch of the family was established at Rolvenden, in Kent, by the late Captain Michael Tweedie, R.A., the younger son of Alexander Tweedie of Quarter, to whom we have already referred. He married Frances, the heiress of Richard Walter Forbes of Rawlinson, in Rolvenden, in which estate he succeeded his father-in-law, and where his descendants have been settled ever since. The house there is of great age, and in the old great open fire-place there is a fine example of an iron fire-back of unusual size and strength, with fourteen coats of arms embossed upon it, and the date, 1603; a duplicate of it is also to be seen in one of the farm-houses belonging to the property, whilst another of the farm-houses on the estate is of some peculiar interest as a good example of a 15th century dwelling, with some curious stencillings of the period on the walls of some of the rooms.

The residence of the branch of the family settled in Ireland is Cloonamahon, co. Sligo, belonging to Henry Colpoys Tweedy. It was for many generations the home of his relations, the Merediths; their last representative was his wife, and on her death the property passed to him. The original house was situated in a hollow in the midst of the large old-fashioned garden, and was pulled down in the middle of the last century when the present house was built. It commands magnificent views of mountain and woodland scenery, embracing five counties ranging from the Donegal headlands in the north, through Leitrim, Sligo and Roscommon to the co. Cavan. The property is of moderate size, about 800 statute acres, consisting chiefly of pasture lands and some fine old timber.

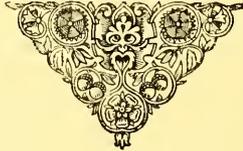
It is a far cry from Europe to New Brunswick, where, however, as before mentioned, a branch of the family is found seated; and we are enabled to give an illustration of "Elmshurst," the residence there of the Hon. L. J. Tweedie, to whom we have already referred. It is situate in the town of Chatham in Northumberland County and stands surrounded by elms in pleasant grounds stretching down to the Miramichi ("sparkling water") river. It is wood and brick built after the fashion of the country, and affords a good instance of the type of house built there in the early half of the last century.

It only now remains to take our leave, having brought the record down to a period within the memory of living persons. Although written for the members of the family, it is hoped that others will have also found an interest in this history of a typical Border family, and the picture of ancient Scottish Lowland life and character which it affords. We would also express the conviction that the family vigour and vitality which no

doubt largely contributed to make the early history of the Tweedies so troubled and stormy, yet survives to sustain the family and keep the name to the front in the struggle for existence, which is no less keen at the present day than in ancient times, although the warfare is of a more peaceful character.

With this we thank the reader for his patience, if he be not long since out of it, and bid him farewell.

“One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh: . . . the thing that hath been it is that which shall be; and that which is done is that which shall be done: and there is no new thing under the sun.”



APPENDIX.

PEDIGREES OF—

TWEEDIE OF OLIVER.

TWEEDIE OF DRUMMELZIER.

TWEEDY OF ESSEX, THE HOO, KEMPSTON, AND OF
WIDMORE LODGE.

TWEEDIE OF QUARTER, RACHAN, &c.

TWEEDIE-STODART OF OLIVER.

TWEEDIE OF RAWLINSON.

THE DESCENDANTS OF THE REV. WILLIAM KING
TWEEDIE, D.D.

TWEEDY OF CORNWALL.

TWEEDIE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

TWEEDY OF CLOONAMAHON.

TWEEDIE IN QUOTHQUAN, &c.

ALEXANDER LESLIE TWEEDIE.

TWEEDIE IN DREVA AND MINZON, AND OF COATS.

ALEXANDER GLADSTONE TWEEDIE.

TWEEDIE FROM LINDORES.

ANDREW TWEEDIE IN EDINBURGH.

TWEEDIE IN BROUGHTON MAINS.

These pedigrees are given just as they have developed and been noted in the course of the searches, in order to place the information on record. There are probably omissions, and, possibly, errors. For these an apology is offered to those concerned. Nor must it be assumed that no other branches exist, or have existed—there are others of whom it has not been possible to obtain details.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS OF—

Drummelzier, Broughton, Glenholm, Tweedsmuir, Stobo, Kilbucho, &c.

“THE VAGRANT YOUTH, 1707.” A lament of Drummelzier. From the original papers in the possession of the late H. J. Tweedy.

THE FAMILY OF TWEEDIE OF OLIVER.

Olifard, a man of influence and possessions on Tweedside (Fordun's Chron., Int. lii., liii.), (Reg. Epis. Glasg., i., No. 12), 1153-1165.

Oliver, the son of Kylvert, of Oliver's Castle (Orig. Paroch., i., 205); m. Beatrice of East Lothian, 1175-1199.

Muryn, "aput Castrum Oliveri," 1150-1200 (Devise de Stobbo., Reg. Epis. Glasg., i., 89, No. 104).

Adam et Cosouold, "filii Muryn apud Castrum Oliveri" (Devise de Stobbo, Reg. Epis. Glasg., i., 89, No. 104).

Johannes de Tueda, 1249 (Charter Alexander, iii., Inquisit. Generales).

Fynlaw de Twydyn, 1296, "del Comte de Lanarke" (Ragman Roll, Origin. Paroch., i., 204, Original Tweedie Charters and Writs).

Roger de Twydyn, "the son of Fynlaw de Twydyn." Charter from Robert the Bruce of the Barony of Drummelzier, 12th June, 1325 (Original Tweedie Charters and Writs). First Baron of Drummelzier married a daughter of Lawrence Fraser of Drummelzier.

William de Twedy, Baron of Drummelzier, 1331, "son of Roger, son of Finlay del Twydyn" (Robertson's Index).

James Tuedy, Baron of Drummelzier, 1351-1360; m. his cousin, daughter of Sir James Douglas and Lady Agnes Dunbar, circa 1351 (Original Tweedie Charters and Writs). Their daughter Elizabeth married Richard Brown (R.G.S., 12th March, 1439).

Walter de Tuedy, Baron of Drummelzier, Vice Comes de Peblis, 1373 (Original Tweedie Charters and Writs).

James of Tuedy, Baron of Drummelzier; m., 1422, his cousin Katherine of Caverhyll (Original Tweedie Charters and Writs). He had issue:—

- 1 Walter Tweedie, Baron of Drummelzier (from whom the Drummelzier family descends. See pedigree Tweedie of Drummelzier).
- 2 **William Tweedie of Oliver**; Charter of Oliver, 13th February, 1489, of whom presently.
- 3 Laurence.
- 4 Margaret; m. Andrew Ker, ancestor of the Dukes of Roxburgh (R.G.S., No. 1481), 1450.

William Tweedie of Oliver had issue:—

- (a) **Andrew Tweedie**, of Oliver Castle and Kingledoors ("son of a younger son of Drummelzier," Burke ii., p. 1866).
- (b) Laurence Tweedie ("son of William Tweedie of Oliver," 1489, Burke, ii., p. 1866).

Thomas Tweedie, of Oliver Castle, concerned in the slaughter of Lord Fleming and subsequent proceedings (Burgh Records of Peebles, p. lvi.).

William Tweedie, of Oliver Castle, Charter 11th December, 1565 (Burke ii., p. 1866), from Lord Torpichen. Concerned in the murder of Rizzio.

William Tweedie of Oliver had issue :—

- 1 William Tweedie of Oliver, killed, 1604, by John Batiesoun, who was hanged at Edinburgh (Burke ii., p. 1866).
- 2 **Thomas Tweedie** of Oliver, Charter 18th August, 1611 (Original Oliver papers).
- 3 Robert Tweedie (in Oliver R.P.G., v., 684).

The son of William Tweedie of Oliver :—

Patrick Tweedie of Oliver, had a charter of the Barony of Oliver Castle from Thomas, Earl of Melrose, on his marriage, 14th June, 1619, on his father's resignation; he married Janet, daughter and co-heiress of John Bollo, or Boo, of Staine; he died 11th April, 1655. She was buried 19th May, 1679, leaving issue. Their eldest son, Thomas of Oliver, d.s.p. 8th December, 1655.

The second son :—

John Tweedie of Oliver, succeeded his father, Patrick, before 7th April, 1657: m. 22nd January, 1652, Elizabeth Laidlay. He died 27th May, 1669. She was buried 22nd August, 1675. Their issue :—

- 1 Thomas Tweedie of Oliver, of whom presently.
- 2 Alexander Tweedie, baptised 20th March, 1664; d. 1st April, 1664.
- 3 William Tweedie, baptised 7th May, 1665.
- 1 Elspeth (Eleasabeth); m. 17th June, 1680, John Tweedie of Wester Hairstanes. She died 16th November, 1689.
- 2 Jennet, baptised 11th December, 1659,
- 3 Jeane, baptised 11th April, 1667.

The eldest son :—

Thomas Tweedie of Oliver, b. 2nd November, 1656, d. 7th May, 1731; m. June, 1681, Christian Williamson (who d. 13th May, 1700, aged 51). He had issue :—

- 1 **James Tweedie** of Oliver, of whom presently.
- 2 **Thomas Tweedie** of Quarter, b. 6th December, 1692, from whom the present male representation of the family descends (*see* pedigree of Tweedie of Quarter).
- 3 John Tweedie, merchant in Edinburgh, d. s.p. before 24th December, 1778.
- 4 Joan, m. (contract 7th April, 1715) James Kello of Kingledoors and Westborrow.

The eldest son :—

James Tweedie of Oliver (charter from Thomas, Earl of Haddington, 16th April, 1694, his father having disposed the estate in his favour), baptised 17th December, 1682; d. 10th August, 1753; m. 21st August, 1718, Margaret, sister and co-heir (with her sister, Mrs. Murray, of Kennelhead) of Adam Ewart of Sailfoot, co. Dumfries. She died 1st January, 1772, at the age of 85. They had issue :—

- 1 Thomas Tweedie, baptised and d. an infant, 18th February, 1723.
- 2 Thomas Tweedie of Oliver, baptised 17th November, 1727, of whom presently.
- 1 Marion, b. 1719, m. 1st _____, Inglis, and had issue. She m. secondly, December, 1754, George Miller.
- 2 Christian (Christina or Christin), baptised 8th June, 1721, died unmarried 13th March, 1775, æt. 54.
- 3 Margaret, baptised 1st June, 1724, m. subsequently to 1754, Thomas Copland, and d. 24th November, 1774, s.p.
- 4 Jean, baptised 13th February, 1726, d. young.

The only surviving son,

Thomas Tweedie of Oliver, b. 8th November, 1727, baptised 17th November, 1727, m. 1754, Jane, daughter of James Brown of Edmondstone, co. Lanark. He died 6th March, 1803, and his widow in 1809. They had issue :—

- 1 James Tweedie, baptised 1st June, 1755, d. young.
- 2 Thomas Tweedie, baptised 27th March, 1757, d. 27th August, 1762.
- 3 Adam Ewart Tweedie, Capt. 12th Regiment, baptised 20th October, 1758, died unmarried, killed, 1794, at Guadaloupe with the whole garrison.
- 4 Lawrence Tweedie of Oliver, of whom presently.
- 1 Elizabeth, Bettie, or Bethea, b. 31st May, 1760, baptised 2nd August, 1760, m. 16th February, 1786, Thomas Tweedie of Patervan, co. Peebles, who died 2nd June, 1847. She died 5th August, 1845 (*see* pedigree Tweedie of Dreva, Nether Minzon, &c.).
- 2 Margaret, or Peggie, baptised 6th March, 1763, m. 17th December, 1779, John Anderson of Cramalt, co. Peebles; he died 17th August, 1832. She died 27th September, 1824, leaving issue.
- 3 Ann, baptised 8th July, 1764, d. 20th July, 1766.
- 4 Christian, baptised 1st June, 1768, d. 7th December, 1768.
- 5 Jean, baptised 1st January, 1770, d. 17th September, 1787.
- 6 Anne, baptised 14th September, 1771, m. 13th April, 1792, John Crawford of Leith.

- 7 Christian, baptised 29th May, 1774; m. (? 1800) Thomas Stodart, of Cardrona Mains, co. Peebles, and d. 14th June, 1806, from whom descends the family of Tweedie-Stodart of Oliver (*see* pedigree Tweedie-Stodart of Oliver).

The second Son :—

Lawrence Tweedie of Oliver, and of Holmshaw, co. Dumfries, b. 31st May, 1766, baptised 15th June, 1766; settled his estate by disposition, 22nd January, 1834, on his nephew George Stodart (*see* Tweedie-Stodart of Oliver), and died unmarried 25th January, 1837, when the male representation of the family passed to Thomas Stevenson Tweedie of Quarter (*see* pedigree Tweedie of Quarter).

THE FAMILY OF TWEEDIE OF DRUMMELZIER.

Walter of Tweedie, Baron of Drummelzier, son of James Tweedie (*see* pedigree Tweedie of Oliver) of Drummelzier and his wife Katherine of Caverhill, returned heir 4th July, 1475 (original Tweedie Charters and Writs); m. Christiane Dikysown, daughter of John Dikysown de Smeitfield (R.G.S., 1489); their issue:—

- 1 James Tweedie, Baron of Drummelzier, of whom presently.
- 2 Patrick Tweedie of Hopkelloch; m. Mariota Cockburn (Cockburns of that Ilk, p. 220).
- 3 John Tweedie (Acta Dom., pp. 148 and 272).
- 1 Elizabeth; m. Thomas Somerville (Act. Dom. 82, R.G.S. 1488, p. 89).

The eldest son:—

James Tweedie, 1451—1473 (Cockburns of that Ilk, p. 220. Burgh Records of Peebles, 1473, Hist. MSS. 14 Rep. App. iii., p. 27); m. Margaret Giffard; their sons:—

- 1 John Tweedie, Baron of Drummelzier, of whom presently.
- 2 James Tweedie, 1492, had issue:—

James Tweedie of Frude, “nepos Johannis Tweedie of Drummelzier” (R.G.S., p. 236); m. Katherine Fraser, their children:—

- 1 James Tweedie of Frude, killed by the Hunters of Polmood, 1562 (Cockburns of that Ilk, p. 357).
- 2 Patrick Tweedie. }

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| } | Chambers' Peebles-shire, p. 97, 13th December, 1559. |
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- 3 William Tweedie. }
- 4 John Tweedie. }

The eldest son:—

John Tweedie, Baron of Drummelzier, and Lord of Tinnies Castle; served heir to his father 3rd June, 1493 (original Tweedie Charters and Writs. R.G.S., p. 768. Charter, James IV., 30th April, 1531), died 1531.

His son:—

James Tweedie, Baron of Drummelzier, served heir to his father, 19th October, 1531 (original Tweedie Charters and Writs, R.G.S., p. 606); m. *firstly*, Elizabeth, daughter of John, 2nd Lord Yester, 1511; *secondly*, Marjorie, daughter of 5th Lord Somerville, a sister of the Queen of James V. (Douglas Peerage, p. 508), 1536; and *thirdly*, Mariote Stewart.

His son:—

John Tweedie, Baron of Drummelzier; m. Agnes Somerville (R.G.S., p. 291), 17th December, 1533; their issue:—

- 1 James Tweedie, Baron of Drummelzier, served heir special to his grandfather, James Tweedie of Drummelzier, 27th April, 1557 (original Tweedie Charters and Writs). Killed prior to 1561; m. Janet, daughter of Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig.
- 2 William Tweedie, Baron of Drummelzier, of whom presently.
- 3 Patrick Tweedie (R.P.C., 7th December, 1574).
- 4 Roger Tweedie (R.P.C., ii., 164), 1572.
- 1 Catherine, m. Hamilton of Fingaltown, 31st May, 1563.

The second son:—

William Tweedie, Baron of Drummelzier; served heir, 21st October, 1561, to his brother, James Tweedie, Baron of Drummelzier (original Tweedie Charters and Writs). He was twice married, one wife being Christian Dalzell. His issue:—

By the first marriage:—

- 1 James Tweedie, Baron of Drummelzier, of whom presently.
- 2 John Tweedie; m. 1st, Margaret (Magdalene) Lawson; 2nd, Katherine Stewart (R.P.C., v., 613, 1572—1582). Styled Tutor of Drummelzier until the birth of his brother's son.
- 3 William Tweedie (R.P.C., v., 582).
- 4 Robert Tweedie (R.P.C., vii., 670, Par. Reg. Sas., 9th August, 1619-22).
- 5 Walter Tweedie (R.P.C., viii., 478).

By the second marriage:—

- 6 Gavin Tweedie (R.P.C., v., 582).
- 7 William Tweedie (ibid.).
- 8 Walter Tweedie (ibid.).

The eldest son:—

James Tweedie, Baron of Drummelzier, m., 1592, firstly, Margaret, widow of John Murray, and secondly, prior to 1603, Helene Carmichael, widow of Sir William Cockburn (original Tweedie Charters and Writs; Chambers' Peebles-shire, p. 133; Hist. Scot. Border, p. 308). Killed in a duel with the Laird of Dawyck, 29th May, 1612 (stone at Drummelzier Kirk); his issue:—

- 1 John Tweedie, killed in Edinburgh by the Veitches, 20th June, 1590, leaving a daughter Marion, who m. James Law of Edinburgh (Gen. Reg. Sas., vol. 39, fo. 339); their daughter () m. William Dunlop of Edinburgh (ret. heirs Peebles, Nos. 130 and 145); their son Peitter Dunlop (ret. heirs Peebles, Nos. 130 and 145, 23rd September, 1653).

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- 2 **James Tweedie**, Baron of Drummelzier; ret. heir his father, 22nd October and 10th November, 1612, ditto his grandfather, 2nd November, 1615 (original Tweedie Charters and Writs), Charter of Frude, 20th May, 1608; m. Elizabeth, daughter of John, Lord Hay of Yester; d. shortly before 1631. His sons:—
- 1 **William Tweedie** of Drummelzier, Wrae, and Whitslaid; served heir to his father, 24th March, 1631.
 - 2 James Tweedie of Drummelzier and of Frude; served heir to his father, 3rd February, 1631, in Frude (original Tweedie Charters and Writs); died in 1656, leaving a son:—
Thomas Tweedie (Parish Register of Drummelzier, 28th December, 1656).

Drummelzier having been sold in 1631 to Lord Hay of Yester, further trace of this descent disappears.

THE PEDIGREE OF TWEEDY OF ESSEX, OF THE HOO,
KEMPSTON, AND OF WIDMORE LODGE, WIDMORE, BROMLEY,
KENT.

George Twedye, of Boreham, Essex, b. circa 1430, is recorded in Visit Essex, 1558 and 1612 (Harl. Soc. 1878, pp. 117-305), as "George Twedye, who came out of Scotland from the House called Drumelzier," and his arms as "quarterly 1st and 4th Argent a Saltire engrailed gules a chief Azure for Twedye 2nd and 3rd Azure a cross ermine between 3 Cinque foils or for Fraser."

Richard Twedye, born circa 1460 ("who came first into Essex"), son and heir of George Twedye, married a daughter of Gayton of Stanford Ryvers. Their children:—

- 1 Richard Twedy.
- 2 George Twedye.
- 3 John Twedy.
- 4 Catherine, married Thos. Hogan of London, merchant.

The eldest son:—

Richard Twedy, of Boreham, Essex, baptised circa 1490, died before 1569; married Beatrix, heir to Richard Winnington of Cheshire; her mother was daughter and sole heiress to Barwick.

The children of Richard Twedye and Beatrix Winnington:—

- 1 Richard Twedye, of Boreham, Essex, b. 1516, d. 28th January, 1574, s.p., buried at Stock Church, Essex. A brass to him in the church there.
- 2 Robert Twedye of Runsell, died 1596, s.p.
- 3 Edmund Twedye, b. . . . Married Thomasina Price of

Hertford, died prior 1574. Their issue:—

- 1 William Twedye.
- 2 John Twedye.
- 3 Mary.
- 4 Elizabeth.
- 5 Edmund (died 1596).
- 4 Thomas Twedye, Captain of the ship "Marigold," belonging to Harwich, in 1572.
- 5 William Twedye, of whom presently.

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| 6 | Ann | } Of these four daughters, one married Peter Osborne, one Edward Wilmot, one John Moore. |
| | Joan | |
| | Ellen | |
| | Mary | |

The eldest surviving son:—

William Twyddie, b. _____, died 22nd June, 1605, buried 7th July, 1605, at Sampford Parva (Monument in the church there); married, *firstly*, Mabel, daughter of Henry Curwin of Cumberland, and sister to Sir Harry Curwin, Knight, who died 1570; by her had issue (*a*) Richard, (*b*) Mary. He married, *secondly*, Margaret, daughter of Roche Green of Sampford Parva. Their issue:—

- 1 Thomas Tweedy, of whom presently.
- 2 Henry Tweedy, baptised 1575, died 1623; married Elizabeth.
- 3 John Tweedy, born 1578.
- 1 Dorothy, born about 1570, married Giles Blake, great grandson of John Blake of Beddow.
- 2 Anne, baptised 1571.
- 3 Elizabeth, baptised 1572; married Edward Stanes of Danbury.
- 4 Mary, b. 1582.
- 5 Eleanor, b. 1585, died 1636 (her Will, dated 1634, mentions her niece, the Lady Elizabeth Blount).
- 6 Betterix (Beatrice), b. 1587.

The eldest son:—

Thomas Tweedy, b. 1574, d. 1648; settled in Yorkshire.

His sons:—

- 1 William Tweedy, of whom presently.
- 2 Thomas Tweedy married, *firstly*, _____, by whom he had (1) Anne, b. 1632; (2) William Tweedy, b. 1634, d. 1634; (3) John, b. 1635, d. 1680; married Elizabeth, by whom he had a son, William Tweedy, b. 1665; (4) Thomas Tweedy, b. 1638; married, *secondly*, Elizabeth, by whom a son, William, d. 1650.

The eldest son,

William Tweedy, b. 1600, d. 1657; married _____; their issue:—

- 1 John Tweedy, of whom presently.
- 2 Margaret, b. 1634.
- 3 Elizabeth, b. 1634; d. 1637.
- 4 Ellen, b. 1639.
- 5 William Tweedy, b. 1644.

The eldest son,

John Tweedy, b. 1632, d. 1693; married

His sons,

- 1 Thomas Tweedy, b. 1670, d. 1740, without issue.
- 2 William Tweedy.

The survivor,

William Tweedy, b. 1675, d. 1731; married Jane Harrison. She died a widow, 1753. Their children:—

- 1 John Tweedy, b. 1709; married ; his children, John, b. 1740; William, b. 1742, d. 1744.
- 2 Jane, d. 1712.
- 3 William Tweedy.

The eldest surviving son,

William Tweedy, b. 1715, d. 1788; married Isabel, who died 1761. Their children:—

- 1 William Tweedy, of whom presently.
- 2 Jane, b. 1752.

The eldest son,

William Tweedy, b. 1739, married 1763, Elizabeth Clough; she, who died 1804, was daughter of John Clough of Helperby and Thorpe Stapleton and Elizabeth Beckwith; he d. 1783, and is described in the record of the Senior Proctor of the Archbishop's Court of York as "of the family of Drummelzier, North Britain." Their children:—

- 1 John Tweedy of Warley House, co. Yorks, J.P., Deputy-Lieutenant, b. 1765; married Elizabeth Green (widow of George Green, Member of Council, Bombay Presidency), d. 1842. Their children:—
 - 1 John Drummelzier Tweedy, b. 1797, of Warley House, co. Yorks, H.M. Assistant Commissioner Poor Laws Report, 1834; married ; died 1834, s.p.
 - 2 Sophia, b. 1799; married, 1843, James Graham, Barrister-at-law, Inner Temple.
- 2 William Tweedy, b. 1767; married a daughter of the Dean of Galway; died 1808, in India, s.p.
- 3 Edward Tweedy, b. 1771, d. 1794.
- 4 Hugh Tweedy, of whom presently.
- 5 Bryan Tweedy, b. 1775; died in America.
- 6 James Tweedy, b. 1776, d. 1778.
- 7 Charles Tweedy, b. 1779, d. 1781.

8 George Tweedy of Bromley House and Simpson's Manor, co. Kent ; b. 1780 ; Colonel H.E.I.C.S. and Political Agent, India ; married, 1832, Violet, daughter of John Veitch of Know Park, Selkirk, and heiress of Robert Veitch of Bromley House, co. Kent ; he died 1860. She died 1865, s.p.

1 Elizabeth, b. 1769, d. 1853 ; married Snowball of London.

2 Ann, born 1770, died 1770.

The eldest surviving son :—

Hugh Tweedy, b. 1774, d. 1820 ; a banker in London ; m., *firstly*, Sarah, who died 1804, by whom he had :—

- 1 Elizabeth, b. 1792, d. 1793.
- 2 Hugh, b. 1794, d. 1796.
- 3 William, b. 1796, d. 1828, in India.
- 4 Ann, b. 1797.
- 5 Sarah, b. 1799, d. 1799.
- 6 Edward, b. 1800, d. 1802.
- 7 Richard, b. 1802, d. in Australia, and, Twice twins, who all died infants.

Married, *secondly* (1805), Mary Ann Reid, d. 1807, daughter of Dr. Danby Reid, Chief Surgeon St. George's Hospital, by whom he had an infant, died young. Married, *thirdly*, 1808, Sarah Maria, daughter of John Newman, J.P., and D. L. Bucks and Oxon, by whom he had :—

- 1 John Newman Tweedy, of whom presently.
- 2 Mary, b. 1810, d. 1811.
- 3 Hugh Tweedy, b. 1811, d. 1874, H. M. Home Service ; married, *firstly*, Emma, daughter of Rev. Christopher D'Oyly Aplin of Staines, Windsor, by whom he had several children, all of whom died, and he married, *secondly*, Anne Jean, daughter of Captain James Pottinger, R.N., by whom he had issue :—

- 1 Robert Tweedy, b. 1851, d. 1855.
- 2 Margaret, b. 1854, d. 1857.
- 3 George Alfred Tweedy, b. 1856, Indian Civil Service District and Sessions Judge, N. W. Province India ; married, 1884, his cousin, Margaret, daughter of Dr. Robert Pottinger, R.N., Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, by whom he has issue :—

- 1 Hugh Christopher Tweedy, b. 1885, d. 1885.
- 2 Robert Pottinger Tweedy, b. 1887.

- 3 George John Drummelzier Tweedy, b. 1891.
 4 Nora Margaret, b. 1897.
- 4 Hugh James Tweedy, East India merchant, b. 1858, m. 1884, Alice Maud Mary, daughter of Major Patrick Geraghty, Knight of Windsor. She died 1886, s.p., and he married, *secondly*, 1890, Lucinda Jane Edgar, d. 1886, daughter of Marcus Eustace, M.D. Dublin University, by whom he has issue, a daughter :—
- Margaret Eileen May Stafford Eustace Tweedy, b. 1891.
- 5 Margaret Sarah, b. 1861, d. 1897.
- 4 George Tweedy, b. 1815, d. 1838, Indian Navy.
 5 Charles Tweedy, b. 1816, Indian Navy.
 6 Christopher D'Oyly Tweedy, b. 1820, d. 1871, Swedish Consular Service. Married Gertrude Mary, daughter of Captain Charles Fitzgerald, R.N., she was born 1830, and died 1895, March 18th, s.p.

The eldest son of Hugh Tweedy :—

John Newman Tweedy, b. 1809, Swedish Consular Service, of Widmore House, Bromley, Kent, and Montague Square, W., married 1837, his cousin, Dorothea Esther Henrietta, daughter and heiress of Captain W. T. Turpin Fellows, 2nd Life Guards, of Foscot Manor, co. Bucks. She was born 1813, and died 1900. Their children :—

- 1 John Hearne Tweedy, b. 1838, d. 1838.
 2 George Drummelzier Tweedy, b. 1840, d. 1851.
 3 Dora Hearne, b. 1841, m. T. Aubin.
 4 John Hearne Tweedy, b. 1843, d. 1882.
 5 Charlotte Mary Newman, b. 1844, m. 1869, John Balfour Inglis, b. 1840, d. 1877 s.p.
 6 Henrietta Frances McNab, b. 1846, d. 1889.
 7 Hugh D'Oyly Tweedy, b. 1847, died 1898, of Widmore Lodge, Widmore, and The Hoo, Kempston, Beds., Swedish Consular Service, Knight Polar Star and Knight Order St. Olaf, Lord of the Manor of Kempston, Greys; married 1875, Marie Antoine, by whom he had issue, Henrietta, b. 1876.
 8 Violet Sarah, b. 1849.
 9 Arthur Hearne Tweedy, b. 1850, of Widmore Lodge, Widmore, Lieutenant 5th V.B. Rifle Brigade, H.B.M., Vice-Consul and Acting Consul-General Consular Service.
 10 Henry Dillon Tweedy, b. 1851, d. 1899.
 11 Georgina Ann, b. 1853, d. 1857.

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- 12 Elizabeth Harriott, b. 1855, m. 1886, William Ridley Richardson, M.A.,
Cambs., of Ravensett, Bromley, Kent, and has issue :—
- 1 Hugh Lascelles Richardson, b. 1887.
 - 2 Enid Hilda Dorothea, b. 1888.
 - 3 Violet Turpin Tweedy, b. 1889.
 - 4 Frances Ruth Fennand, b. 1891.
 - 5 Christopher Ridley Richardson, b. 1893.
 - 6 William Arthur Ingham Richardson, b. 1895.
- 13 George Oscar Tweedy, b. 1858, d. 1859.
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THE FAMILY OF TWEEDIE OF QUARTER, KINGLEDOORS,
RACHAN, &C.

Thomas Tweedie of Quarter and Kingledoors [second son of Thomas Tweedie of Oliver (*see* pedigree Tweedie of Oliver)], b. 6th December, 1692; m. 1st March, 1728, Mary, daughter of Alexander Stevenson of Dreva and Venlaw, and co-heir of her brother Alexander Stevenson of Smithfield, Sheriff Depute of the County. Thomas Tweedie d. 9th February, 1776, and his widow d. 6th January, 1784, æt. 80. They had issue:—

- 1 Alexander Tweedie, baptised 18th January, 1738; d. 1739.
- 2 Alexander Tweedie, baptised 10th October, 1739; d. prior to 1745.
- 3 **Alexander Tweedie** of Quarter, of whom presently.
- 1 Marion, baptised 6th May, 1729; m. 9th June, 1749, Alexander Welsh, of Wester Stanhope, and d. 14th November, 1809, leaving issue.
- 2 Christian, baptised 1st April, 1731; m. 11th June, 1734, John Tweedie of Nether Minzon (*see* pedigree Tweedie of Dreva, Nether Minzon, and Coats), and d. 12th July, 1791.
- 3 Margaret, baptised 7th December, 1732.
- 4 Anne, baptised 11th January, 1735; m. 18th June, 1766, The Rev. Charles Nisbet, D.D., of Montrose, and d. 12th May, 1807.
- 5 Jean, baptised 25th November, 1737; m. 1769, George Stodart of Walston Place, Lanarkshire (*see* pedigree Tweedie-Stodart of Oliver), and d. 6th June, 1812.
- 6 Mary, baptised 20th September, 1748; m. 5th December, 1771, David Stodart-Easton of Dunsyre, and had issue.

The only surviving son,

Alexander Tweedie of Quarter, W.S., J.P. for co. Peebles, baptised 27th January, 1745; m. 20th December, 1782, Anne, eldest daughter of Michael Carmichael of East End, co. Lanark; he died 13th February, 1803. She died 11th March, 1836. Their issue:—

- 1 Thomas Stevenson Tweedie of Quarter, of whom presently.
- 2 Michael Tweedie, b. 15th April, 1786, baptised 17th April, 1786, d. 30th April, 1789 (4th May in Family Bible).
- 3 Maurice ("Moures" in Parish Register), Lieutenant-General, H.E.I.C.S., b. 2nd October, 1787, baptised 6th October, 1787; m. 9th November, 1819, Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Gairdner of Ladykirk,

co. Ayr, by Anne, daughter of John Loch of Rachan, co. Peebles; he died 14th December, 1867, leaving issue:—

- 1 Alexander Lawrence Tweedie, Capt. 36th Madras N. I. Regt., H.E.I.C.S.; b. 24th August, 1820; m. 26th August, 1851, Charlotte Croom, daughter of William Keith, M.D. of Aberdeen, and d. 19th November, 1858, leaving issue:—
 - (a) William Keith Tweedie, m. 18th August, 1896, Isabella Margaret Joanna, daughter of John Blaikie, and has issue:—Eba Margaret, b. 20th June, 1897.
 - (b) Elizabeth Charlotte, b. 6th July, 1852, m. 23rd March, 1869, John Leslie of Aberdeen, and has issue:—
 - (1) Jane Charlotte, b. 29th August, 1871; m. 26th January, 1892, Harvey Adamson, I.C.S.
 - (2) Ethel Agnes, b. 13th January, 1874; m. 13th July, 1896, John Young, d. 13th July, 1897.
 - (3) Elisabeth Catherine, b. 12th July, 1877.
 - (4) John Crombie Leslie, b. 8th December, 1880; d. 20th April, 1886.
 - (5) Maurice Brett Leslie, b. 25th March, 1882, Royal Navy.
- 2 William John Tweedie, Major-General, H.E.I.C.S., b. 18th May, 1822; m. June, 1855, Mary, daughter of Sheldon Cradock of Harforth, Yorks, and d. 15th September, 1894, leaving issue:—
 - (a) Maurice Carmichael Tweedie, b. 10th April, 1860, d. 19th January, 1866.
 - (b) William Walter Maurice Tweedie, b. 12th June, 1870, Lieutenant 21st Hussars.
 - (a) Eba Margaret Isobel, b. 4th January, 1858, m. 15th December, 1885, Robert McNair of Edinburgh.
 - (b) Mary Beatrice, b. 5th March, 1867, d. 5th September, 1869.
- 3 Maurice Carmichael Tweedie, b. 11th September, 1825, died 20th January, 1826.
- 4 Maurice Tweedie, b. 14th November, 1829, d. unmarried 25th November, 1860.
- 1 Anne Elletson, b. 12th December, 1823.
- 2 Elizabeth Mary, b. 15th July, 1827, m. 18th October, 1854, John Blaikie of Aberdeen, and has issue:—Isabella Margaret Joanna, b. 19th April, 1863, m. 18th August, 1896, William Keith Tweedie (as above).

- 3 Joanna Margaret, m. 29th January, 1863, Colonel John Woodcock, Madras S.C.
- 4 Alexander Tweedie, Lieutenant 6th Madras N.I., H.E.I.C.S., b. 14th June, 1789, baptised 24th June, 1789; d. unmarried, 19th November, 1818, in the Mahratta War.
- 5 Michael Tweedie, Captain R.A., of Rawlinson, Rolvenden, Kent, J.P.; b. 11th November, 1791, baptised 14th November, 1791 (*see* pedigree Tweedie of Rawlinson).
- 6 John Tweedie, R.N., b. 23rd September, 1799, baptised 28th September, 1799; m., *firstly*, 1846, Mary Alexander, who d. 19th April, 1847, leaving a son, John Tweedie, who went to the Cape of Good Hope. He m., *secondly*, Rosina Irvine Clarke, who d. 5th October, 1877, leaving issue Alexander, Rosina, and James, all went to the Cape of Good Hope.
- 1 Mary Hay, b. 2nd April, 1794, baptised 7th April, 1794, died unmarried 26th May, 1847.
- 2 Anne, b. 17th February, 1796, baptised 26th February, 1796; m. Robert Newbigging of Bellspeer, who d. 30th November, 1837. She died 20th January, 1824, leaving issue—from whom descends the family of Newbigging of Dumfries.

The eldest son of Alexander Tweedie of Quarter—

Thomas Stevenson Tweedie of Quarter, Physician-General, H.E.I.C.S., D.L., J.P. co. Peebles, b. 19th April, 1784, baptised 20th April, 1784, became heir male of Oliver in 1837. He added largely to the family estates by purchase of Rachan, Kingledoors, Glenrath, Wrae, &c.; m. 16th March, 1828, Benjaminina, daughter of Charles Mackay. She died 18th December, 1890; he died 12th November, 1855, having had issue:—

- 1 James Tweedie of Quarter, Rachan, &c., b. 6th February, 1831, of whom presently.
- 2 Charles Tweedie, b. 28th January, 1835; m. 6th April, 1865, Ada Frances, eldest daughter of David Cunliffe, B.C.S., and has issue:—
 - (a) James Walter Tweedie, b. 21st November, 1869, m. 3rd November, 1898, Alice Bertha, daughter of R. T. Cumming; issue:—(1) Mabel Eileen, b. 2nd September, 1899; (2) Charles Maxwell Tweedie, b. 8th November, 1900; (3) Norah Gertrude, b. 8th April, 1902.
 - (b) Mina Frances, b. 7th April, 1866.
 - (c) Ada Mabel, b. 22nd August, 1871; m. 30th July, 1902, William Starbuck Griffith, M.B., of Milford Haven.

- (d) Mary Dorothea, b. 30th June, 1880; m. 22nd April, 1902, Morton Barnett, M.D., of Crieff.
- 3 William Thomas Tweedie, b. 5th March, 1838; m. *firstly*, 30th April, 1864, Mary, only child of Francis Cope, and has issue:—
- (a) Claude Francis Tweedie, b. 29th January, 1865; m. 1886, Nellie Louise, daughter of W. Jewett, of Iowa, U.S.A., and d. 26th April, 1898, having had issue, Herbert William Tweedie, b. 29th December, 1890; Walter Ervin Tweedie, b. 26th March, 1896; Marion May, b. 4th August, 1889; and Nina Viola, b. 19th June, 1892.
- (b) Herbert William Tweedie, b. 3rd May, 1870, d. 1888.
- (c) Charles Cope Tweedie, b. 12th November, 1871, d. 1872.
- (d) Francis Douglas Tweedie, b. 2nd May, 1878. 2nd Brabant's Horse. Killed at Steynsburg, South Africa, August, 1901.
- (e) Lilian, b. 14th January, 1866; d. 1884.
- (f) Marion Elizabeth Hammond, b. 3rd April, 1867; d. 1882.
- (g) Mina, b. 20th May, 1868; d. 1884.
- (h) Katherine Mary, b. 24th March, 1873.
- (j) Evelyn Ada, b. 12th April, 1877.

William Thomas Tweedie married, *secondly*, Alice Lyle, and by her has issue, Charles William Tweedie, b. 18th April, 1889; Herbert Maurice Tweedie, b. 1896; Eva Katherine, b. 13th March, 1887; Lilian Mary, b. 2nd April, 1893.

- 1 Benjamina, b. 19th April, 1833; m. 17th December, 1862, John Swift of Keoltown, J.P., co. West Meath, who d. 27th July, 1896, leaving issue:—(a) Mary Elizabeth, b. 10th October, 1863; (b) John L'Estrange Swift, b. 29th January, 1869.
- 2 Annie Elizabeth, b. 28th December, 1847; m. *firstly*, 11th June, 1868, Charles Ringwood, C.E., of Bengal, and had issue. She m. *secondly*, John Crumpe, and had issue.
3. Mary Hay, b. 28th February, 1854; m. 29th April, 1879, Douglas William Giffard, M.D., and has issue:—(a) Douglas Henry Rendell Giffard, b. 6th March, 1880; (b) Colin Hay Giffard, b. 7th March, 1881; (c) Gordon Carmichael Giffard, b. 27th January, 1885.

The eldest son of Thomas Stevenson Tweedie:—

James Tweedie of Quarter, Rachan, &c., J.P. and D.L., co. Peebles, Lieutenant 80th Regiment, b. 6th February, 1831; m. *firstly*, 1858, Jane, daughter of John White of Drummelzier and Netherwood; and *secondly*, Emma Charlotte, second daughter of David Cunliffe, Bengal C.S., and has issue:—

- 1 Thomas Cunliffe Tweedie, b. 14th August, 1864; m. 1893, Emily, daughter of Major-General Jackson Muspratt Muspratt-Williams, and has issue, Douglas Oswald Tweedie, b. 20th October, 1895.
 - 2 Herbert James Tweedie, b. 20th April, 1867; d. 11th January, 1868.
 - 3 Percy Charles Tweedie, b. 23rd March, 1868.
 - 4 Lawrence William Tweedie, b. 17th August, 1870; drowned 17th October, 1900, at Negrete, Buenos Ayres, South America.
 - 5 Francis James Tweedie, b. 21st February, 1872; Lieutenant East Lancashire Regiment.
 - 6 Gerald Scott Tweedie, b. 24th November, 1874; Captain 1st Royal Scots Regiment.

 - 1 Amy Charlotte, b. 10th September, 1865.
-

THE FAMILY OF TWEEDIE-STODART OF OLIVER.

George Stodart of Walston Place, Lanarkshire ; m. 1769, Jean, fifth daughter of Thomas Tweedie of Quarter (*see* pedigree Tweedie of Quarter). She died 6th June, 1812 ; their issue :—

- 1 **Thomas Stodart** of Cardrona Mains, of whom presently.
- 2 James Stodart, b. 1772, d. 1803, æt. 30.
- 1 Marion, b. January and d. April, 1777.
- 2 Mary, d. 1st March, 1778.
- 3 Jean, d. 30th January, 1842.

The eldest son :—

Thomas Stodart of Cardrona Mains ; b. 1769 ; m. *firstly*, Christian, seventh daughter of Thomas Tweedie of Oliver (*see* pedigree Tweedie of Oliver) ; he died 25th May, 1820 ; she died 14th June, 1806 ; their issue,

- 1 George Tweedie-Stodart of Oliver, of whom presently.
- 2 Thomas Stodart, b. 3rd May, 1801 ; m. 14th October, 1828, Robina Ker Aitchison, and d. 20th January, 1879.
- 3 James Stodart, of Walston Place, co. Lanark ; m. 1831, Janet Liddell, elder daughter and co-heir of Andrew Steele, of Crosswood Hill, co. Edinburgh ; he died 8th March, 1869 ; she died 15th February, 1840, leaving issue.
- 4 Laurence Stodart, married Mary Ann Middleton, and died in Australia, leaving issue.
 - 1 Jane, m. 1836, Thomas Aitchison, Brewer in Edinburgh, and died 28th February, 1891, leaving issue,

Thomas Stodart, married, *secondly*, Anne Lawson, daughter of Laurence Brown, of Edmondstone, co. Lanark, by Anne, daughter of John Lawson of Cairmuir, co. Peebles, and by her had a daughter, Anne Lawson Stodart ; married Rev. William Campbell.

The eldest son,

George Tweedie-Stodart of Oliver and Holmshaw, assumed the name and arms of Tweedie on the death of his uncle, Lawrence Tweedie of Oliver, in 1837, from whom he received the estate of Oliver ; b. 13th October, 1799 ; d. 26th August, 1869 ; m. Mary Wilson, daughter of Alexander Paul and Elizabeth his wife, sister and co-heir of Francis Wilson of Stroquhan co. Dumfries, and by her (who died 9th October, 1844) had issue :—

- 1 Thomas Tweedie-Stodart of Oliver, of whom presently.

- 2 George Tweedie-Stodart, Writer to the Signet ; b. 18th January, 1841 ;
d. unmarried, 23rd May, 1882.
- 3 Alexander Tweedie-Stodart, M.D., Edinburgh ; b. 5th August, 1842.
- 4 James Tweedie-Stodart, b. 24th September, 1844, d. unmarried, 23rd
June, 1896.
- 1 Eliza, b. 17th July, 1845.

The eldest son :—

Thomas Tweedie Stodart of Oliver and Holmshaw, J.P. ; b. 4th December, 1838 ; m. 11th July, 1871, Eleanor Littledale, daughter of the Rev. John Dick, of Tweedsmuir, and has issue :—

- 1 Laurence Tweedie-Stodart, b. 26th September, 1876.
 - 1 Mary, b. 20th April, 1873.
 - 2 Eleanora, b. 18th October, 1874.
-

 THE FAMILY OF TWEEDIE OF RAWLINSON, ROLVENDEN.

Michael Tweedie of Rawlinson, Rolvenden, Kent, J.P., Capt. R.A., fifth son of Alexander Tweedie of Quarter (*see* pedigree Tweedie of Quarter); b. 11th November, 1791; m. 18th March, 1826, Frances, only child and heiress of Richard Walter Forbes, of Rawlinson, Rolvenden, Kent, J.P. and D.L., who was directly descended from Thomas Forbes of Watertoun, fourth son of Sir William Forbes of Tolquhoun. She d. 19th June, 1882. He died 3rd February, 1874, leaving issue:—

- 1 Alexander Forbes Tweedie, of whom presently.
- 2 Richard Walter Tweedie, b. 6th March, 1834; m. 30th March, 1869, Mary Louisa, daughter of Charles John Baird, C.E., and has issue:—
 - 1 Charles Montagu Tweedie, b. 15th June, 1872; d. 24th July, 1880.
 - 1 Margaret Carmichael, b. 12th February, 1871; d. 18th January, 1889.
 - 2 Winifred Hay, b. 8th August, 1877.
 - 3 Silvia Murray, b. 3rd April, 1879.
 - 4 Lilius Baird, b. 30th May, 1881.
 - 5 Muriel Forbes, b. 27th July, 1883.
 - 6 Eirene Frances Stewart, b. 21st June, 1886.
- 3 Michael Tweedie, Major-General, R.A., b. 23rd June, 1836; m. 19th September, 1872, Louisa Bateson, daughter of Peter Hammond, of Bolton Hall, Yorks, and has issue:—
 - 1 Ralph Douglas Tweedie, b. 25th August, 1873.
 - 2 Henry Carmichael Tweedie, D.S.O., Captain North Staffordshire Regiment, b. 25th January, 1876.
 - 3 Hugh Justin Tweedie, Lieutenant R.N., b. 6th April, 1877.
 - 4 Lannoy Barkly Tweedie, Imperial Yeomanry, South Africa, b. 5th November, 1878.
 - 1 Evelyn Blanche, b. 20th May, 1881.
 - 2 Dorothy Augusta, b. 23rd July, 1884.
 - 3 Ida Mildred, b. 12th February, 1890.
- 4 Maurice Tweedie, Colonel Bombay Staff Corps, b. 18th March, 1838; m. 29th December, 1866, Emma Elizabeth, daughter of E. J. Battie, C.E., and has issue:—
 - 1 Michael Edward Tweedie, b. 5th November, 1867; d. 3rd August, 1868.

- 2 Maurice Carmichael Tweedie, Indian Police, b. 23rd March, 1870.
- 3 John Lannoy Forbes Tweedie, Lieutenant Gloucestershire Regiment, b. 19th November, 1872.
- 4 Francis Forbes Tweedie, Engineer, Southern Indian Rail ways, b. 29th August, 1874.
- 5 Alexander Forbes Tweedie, b. 21st, d. 25th October, 1879.
 - 1 Edith Maude, b. 14th January, 1869.
 - 2 Alice Mabel, b. 11th June, 1878, m. 17th February, 1902, Captain Walter Lorenzo Alexander, P.W.O., Yorkshire Regiment.
 - 3 Gladys Marian, b. 9th June, 1885.
- 5 John Lannoy Tweedie, D.S.O., Colonel Royal West Kent Regiment, b. 6th May, 1842; m. 15th September, 1891, Emma Constance, daughter of William G. Murray, and has issue:—
 - 1 Constance Mary, b. 10th July, 1892, d. 13th July, 1892.
 - 2 Kathleen Hay Lannoy, b. 9th March, 1894.
 - 3 Olive Murray Lannoy, b. 12th April, 1895.
- 1 Marian, b. 25th June, 1828; m. 1st June, 1869, Colonel R. T. Gybbon Gybbon-Monypenny, of Maytham Hall, Rolvenden, Kent, J.P., D.L.
- 2 Frances, b. 1st April, 1830, d. unmarried, November, 1886.
- 3 Ellen Hay, b. 6th April, 1832.
- 4 Myra Elizabeth, b. 25th June, 1840, m. 26th April, 1859, Thomas Archibald Roberts, barrister-at-law, and has issue:—
 - 1 Archibald Cameron Roberts, b. 11th February, 1865; d. 13th June, 1888.
 - 2 Stewart Kenyon Roberts, b. 26th March, 1875; d. 28th August, 1897.
 - 3 Charles Clifton Roberts (registered Thomas Lloyd), b. 26th January, 1879.
 - 1 Fanny Theresa, b. 14th April, 1861; m. 16th July, 1889, Frank Safford, barrister-at-law, and has issue.
 - 2 Helen, b. 30th May, 1863.
 - 3 Ada Marian, b. 26th January, 1867.
 - 4 Mabel Sherwood, b. 29th August, 1870; m. The Rev. Percy Gaster, and has issue.
 - 5 Dora Millicent, b. 16th September, 1877.
- 5 Lucy Dora, b. 2nd October, 1845; m. 21st January, 1880, Edward St. Leonard Gybbon-Monypenny, Lieut. 34th Regiment, and has issue:—
 - Margaret Silvestra, b. 3rd July, 1888.

The eldest son of Captain Michael Tweedie, R.A.

Alexander Forbes Tweedie of Rawlinson, J.P., b. 30th December, 1826; m. 28th April, 1859, Alice, daughter of Robert Bell. He d. 19th July, 1896, leaving issue:—

- 1 Michael Forbes Tweedie, of whom presently.
- 2 Maurice Albert Tweedie, b. 19th July, 1863; m. 11th September, 1901, Eva Mary, daughter of William Pomfret Pomfret, J.P., of Mystole, Canterbury, Kent, and has issue, Kenneth Pomfret Tweedie, b. 13th June, 1902.
- 3 Alexander Robert Tweedie, b. 3rd December, 1871, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Civil Surgeon, South African Field Force.
- 4 Kenneth Digby Tweedie, b. 10th March, 1873 (Engineer).
- 1 Katharine Alice, b. 20th November, 1861.
- 2 Laura Beatrice, b. 25th March, 1865.
- 3 Emily Hamilton, b. 19th January, 1867, m. 17th November, 1898, Stephen Cassan Paul, H.M. Civil Service Commission.
- 4 Mary Isobel, b. 11th October, 1868.
- 5 Moina Louisa, d. young.
- 6 Ethel Janet, b. 24th June, 1876.

The eldest son,

Michael Forbes Tweedie, b. 30th March, 1860; m. 10th July, 1890, Marian Amelia Clari, daughter of Arthur Ellis, Indian Civil Service, and has issue:—

- 1 Doyne Forbes Tweedie, b. 21st March, 1896.
 - 2 Christian Forbes, b. 28th May, 1891.
-

THE DESCENDANTS OF THE
REV. WILLIAM KING TWEEDIE, D.D.

John Tweedie, emigrated from Scotland to America and died there; he married Janet King; he left many descendants (*inter alios*):—

- 1 William King Tweedie, of whom presently.
- 2 James Tweedie returned from America, became a merchant in Liverpool, where he d. s.p.
- 3 A daughter.
- 4 A daughter.
- 5 A daughter.

The eldest son:—

William King Tweedie, D.D., Minister of the Tolbooth Kirk, Edinburgh, b. 1803, d. 1864, m. 1835, Margaret, daughter of Hugh Bell, of Old Garphar, Straiton, Ayrshire; she was b. 1803 and d. 1885; their issue:—

- 1 William Tweedie, b. 1836, Major-General H.M. Army, C.S.I.; m. 1877, Emily Harriet, daughter of Thomas Charlton Whitmore and the Lady Louisa Whitmore (*née* Douglas), of Apley Park, Co. Salop; acquired (1902) the property of Lettrick, in the parish of Dunscore, and county of Dumfries.
- 2 John Tweedie, Indian Civil Service, b. 1838, d. 3rd May, 1897, m. 1868, Judith, daughter [by his first wife Judith Grierson of the Lag family] of William James Davidson of Rachill; their issue:—
 - (a) William John Bell Tweedie, Captain Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, b. 1869.
 - (b) Alexander Grierson Tweedie.
 - (c) [A daughter], m. 1894, Robert Morgan, a merchant at Calcutta, and has issue.
- 3 Maria Meredith.
- 4 Margaret Bell.
- 5 Jessie Anne.

THE FAMILY OF TWEEDY OF CORNWALL.

IT is not known whether this branch came direct from Scotland or from the Essex family ; the first record is of :—

“**Mr. Twedy**,” [circa. 1640–1710], m. Mary Atkins, who was born 27th August, 1646, and d. 30th September, 1708 ; their son,

James Twedy, b. 1682, d. 1st September, 1737 ; m. 31st January, 170⁶/₇, to Elizabeth ; she d. 3rd May, 1720, aged 37 ; their issue :—

- 1 William Twedy, of whom presently.
- 2 Joseph Swithin Twedy, b. 15th July, 1715.
- 3 Timothy Twedy, b. 8th December, 1716.

The eldest son,

William Twedy, b. 18th November, 1708, d. 23rd May, 1780 ; buried at Betchworth, Surrey ; m. 18th May, 1765, Margaret Bainbridge, at St. Martin's-in-the-Field's, London ; their son,

William Twedy, b. 18th July, 1766, d. 21st March, 1854 ; of Truro Vean, Cornwall, banker ; he was the first of the family to come into Cornwall ; m. 6th February, 1796, Anne Naudin, at St. George the Martyr, Queen Square, London. She was daughter of John Naudin, of Bordeaux, a French refugee, and d. 24th January 1867, æt. 95 ; their issue,

- 1 William Mansell Twedy, of Alverton, Truro ; Banker, b. 6th December, 1796 ; d. 17th April, 1859 ; m. 20th June, 1826, Jane Tanner, daughter of Henry Tanner, of Sunderland ; she was b. 1805, and d. 30th December, 1880, s.p.
- 2 John Twedy, b. 8th February, 1798, d. 9th August, 1798.
- 3 Charles Twedy, b. 19th May, 1799, d. 18th April, 1822.
- 4 Mary, b. 22nd November, 1800, d. 16th May, 1871 ; m. 13th October, 1825, Joseph Talwin Foster, of Stamford Hill.
- 5 Margaret Anne, b. 16th July, 1802, d. 19th April, 1820.
- 6 Elizabeth, b. 12th November, 1804, d. 26th March, 1885.
- 7 Robert Twedy, of whom presently.
- 8 Philippa, b. 28th May, 1807, d. 10th October, 1807.
- 9 Alfred Twedy, b. 6th July 1808, d. 6th September, 1808.
- 10 Caroline, b. 31st August, 1809, d. 16th June, 1894.
- 11 Henry Twedy, b. 4th March, 1811, d. 4th May, 1811.
- 12 John William Twedy, b. 12th February, 1813, d. 23rd October, 1822.

- 13 Edward Brian Tweedy, of Falmouth, Banker, b. 4th August, 1814, d. 13th July, 1869; m. 5th December, 1844, Elizabeth Paul Rogers, daughter of Pearce Rogers of Helston, she was b. 1st January, 1820.

The fourth son,

Robert Tweedy, of Tregolls and Truro Vean; Banker, b. 18th March, 1806, d. 28th February, 1898; m. 26th July, 1831, Harriet Milford, daughter of Samuel Milford, of Truro; she was b. 22nd November, 1806, d. 6th September, 1883; their issue,

- 1 William Tweedy, of Truro, Banker, b. 30th May, 1832; d. 4th November, 1885; m. Mary Dobb, daughter of George Dobb, of Padstow, by whom two children, who died in infancy.
- 2 Anne, b. 19th July, 1833, d. 28th July, 1846.
- 3 Robert Milford Tweedy, of whom presently.
- 4 John Williams Tweedy, b. 4th October, 1836, d. 23rd May, 1837.
- 5 Harriet Mary, b. 30th January, 1838, d. 27th December, 1898.
- 6 Philippa, b. 24th May, 1839; m. 6th June, 1867, to William Ashworth, son of Henry Ashworth, of Bolton, Lancashire, who d. 10th November, 1883.
- 7 Charles Tweedy, of Redruth, Banker, b. 19th May, 1841; m. 24th May, 1866, Edith Sophia, daughter of the Rev. Clement Winstanley Carlyon; their issue,
 - 1 Charles Winstanley Tweedy, b. 7th March, 1867; m. 6th June, 1896, Felitza Carmina; issue, Charles Francis Tweedy, b. 28th December, 1897.
 - 2 Reginald Carlyon Tweedy, of Kenilworth, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., b. 11th December, 1868; m. 16th May, 1894, Edith Osborn; issue, Trevor Carlyon Tweedy, b. 13th April, 1895; Daphne Winifred Carlyon, b. 15th November, 1897; Vivian Carlyon Tweedy, b. 28th January, 1900.
 - 3 Edith Mabel, b. 21st November, 1870; m. 14th September, 1899, Herbert Johann Scharlieb, M.D., F.R.C.S.; issue, John Herbert Winstanley Scharlieb, b. 10th September, 1900.
 - 4 Alice Harriet, b. 9th November, 1872, d. 6th February, 1874.
 - 5 Robert Naudin Tweedy, b. 18th March, 1875, Electrical Engineer.
 - 6 Harold Herbert Tweedy, b. 19th January, 1877, Clerk in Holy Orders.
 - 7 Nora Winifred Carlyon, b. 6th December, 1880.
- 8 Henry John Tweedy, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, b. 25th June,

1843, d. 4th January, 1902; m. 9th April, 1874, Maria Louisa, daughter of Edward Trewbody Carlyon; their issue,

- 1 Dorothea, b. 30th December, 1874.
 - 2 Alfred Carlyon Tweedy, b. 24th July, 1877, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers (Volunteers), South African Field Force.
- 9 Elizabeth Jane, b. 3rd May, 1845.
- 10 Alfred Edward Tweedy, b. 10th November, 1846, d. 25th January, 1874, s.p.
- 11 Frederick Williams Tweedy, b. 26th October, 1848, d. 28th February, 1849.

The third son of Robert Tweedy, of Tregolls and Truro Vean, as above, was:—

Robert Milford Tweedy, of Falmouth, Banker, b. 30th November, 1834; m. 23rd July, 1863, Charlotte Anne Boase, daughter of J. J. A. Boase; their issue,

- 1 Edith Annie, b. 7th May, 1864.
- 2 Arthur Clement Tweedy, of Monmouth, Captain Royal Garrison Artillery Volunteers, b. 31st July, 1866; m. 10th December, 1898, Amy Grace, daughter of Valentine Traves, of Blaen-y-pant, Newport, Mon., J.P.; their issue,
 - 1 Valentine Grace Naudin, b. 24th February, 1900.
 - 2 Robert Arthur Milford Tweedy, b. 5th November, 1901.

THE FAMILY OF TWEEDIE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

THIS family is descended from an officer of the name of Tweedie, from Tweeddale, who commanded levies raised by William III. for the campaign in Ireland; he fought at the battle of the Boyne and for his services received a grant of lands in Ireland, where he settled. His sword is still preserved in the family. His descendants were located in co. Leitrim, Belturbet, Clones, and elsewhere in Ireland at the latter part of the 18th Century. Many papers and records of interest destroyed by fire.

————— **Tweedie**, an officer of King William III.'s Army in Ireland, fought at the Battle of the Boyne and received a grant of land, and settled in Ireland (circa 1650-1710). His issue:—

- 1 A son, died of fever.
- 2 **Joseph Tweedie** (circa 1680-1740).

His son:—

Joseph Tweedie (circa 1710-1770).

His son:—

Joseph Tweedie (circa 1750-1810), m. Margaret Thompson.

Their issue (order of birth not ascertained):—

- (a) Robert Tweedie, the eldest son, the first in New Brunswick, of whom presently.
- (b) Joseph Tweedie (came to New Brunswick with his brother, James Tweedie, 1822), b. 1792, d. 1891, æt. 78; m. Elizabeth Whaley; their issue:—(1) Mary, went to Pennsylvania, married and died there. (2) Joseph Tweedie, of Colebrook, Ashtabula, co. Ohio, U. S. A., one daughter. (3) Andrew Tweedie, of Manilla, Crawford, co. Iowa, three children. (4) Robert Tweedie, died young. (5) John Tweedie, one son, Guy A. Tweedie. (6) Margaret. (7) Isabella, died young. (8) Rebecca, d. s.p. (9) Enoch Tweedie, of Waterville, Mass., U.S.A. (10) Sarah Anne, m. Dow Sheals, of Campbelltown, N.B.
- (c) James Tweedie (came to New Brunswick with his brother Joseph Tweedie 1822), m. Elizabeth Duke. Their issue:—(1) Margaret, m. David Howe, of Chatham, N.B., by whom five children, of whom three were sons, all physicians in New York, all deceased.

(2) Joseph Tweedie, who left two daughters, of Charles City Floyd, co. Iowa, U.S.A. (3) Isabella, m. Francis Tweedie, son of Robert Tweedie, *q.v.* (4) Anne, m. William Hinton. (5) John Tweedie, died young. (6) James Tweedie, five children. (7) Robert Tweedie, of Williamstown, N.B., nine children, the second son, Hedley V. Tweedie, surgeon U.S. Army, Yukon, one daughter, Clara, m., her husband being Charles Harvey, of Dover Maine, U.S.A., by whom three children.

(d) Sarah, m. ——— Quail, co. Leitrim, Ireland.

(e) Mary, m. ——— Gillespie (Canada).

(f) Elizabeth, m. ——— Miller (Canada).

(g) Isabella, m. ——— Maclean (New Brunswick), by whom nine children and many descendants living in Northern New Brunswick.

The eldest son:—

Robert Tweedie (the first in New Brunswick), m. at Carrick-on-Shannon, Ireland, 9th April, 1812, to Sarah Dowler, she died at Williamstown, N.B., in 1870, aged 84; he died at Williamstown, N.B., 1863. Their issue:—

- 1 Joseph Tweedie, of whom presently.
- 2 Mary, b. 1814; m., firstly, Jas. Hosford; secondly, John Cockburn; d. 1900, s.p.
- 3 Francis Tweedie, b. 1815, Clerk in Holy Orders, Methodist Church; m. Isabella, daughter of James Tweedie, d. 1901. Their issue:—Ten children, *inter quos*, Francis Newton Tweedie, of Houlton, Maine, U.S.A., and Mary Anne, who m. John G. Gill, of Williamstown, N.B.
- 4 John Tweedie, b. 1816, d. in infancy.
- 5 Margaret, b. 1817, m. Benjamin Hosford, of Williamstown, N.B., by whom seven children.
- 6 William Tweedie, b. 1820, Clerk in Holy Orders, Methodist Church (retired), of Hampton, N.B.; m. Dorcas D. Calkin, 1856. Their issue:—(1) Leora Rebecca. (2) William Morley Tweedie, B.A. and M.A., London University, Professor of English Literature at Mt. Allison College, Sackville, N.B. (3) Nettie Eliza Hayward, m. 1894, W. W. Beer, of Nelson, British Columbia.
- 7 Sarah, b. 1821, d. 1891 s.p.
(the first seven children all born in Ireland).
- 8 Robert Tweedie, b. 1823, d. 1883, Clerk in Holy Orders, Methodist Church; m. Isabel Savage; she died 1902. Their issue:—(1) Laura. (2) Robert La Berte Tweedie, Barrister-at-Law, of Hampton, N.B.; m. Fannie Barnes. (3) Harriet. (4) Frederick Tweedie, of Centreville, N.B., m., and has issue.
- 9 James Tweedie, b. 1826, d. 1898; m. Rachel Smith, of Sydney, Cape

- Breton; their issue (1) May, of Santiago, Chili; (2) Reynolds Tweedie; (3) Clara; (4) Thomas Mitchell Tweedie.
- 10 Isabella, b. 1827; m. 1847, William Fillmore of Walker, Lynn, co. Iowa, U.S.A.; their issue, eleven children.
- 11 Elizabeth, b. 1830; m. Stephen F. Peabody, of Houlton, Maine, U.S.A.; their issue, five children.
- 12 Anne b., 1832, d. 1882; m. John G. Peabody, of Houlton, Maine, U.S.A.; their issue, three sons.

(The five younger children born in New Brunswick.)

The eldest son of Robert Tweedie and Sarah Dowler:—

Joseph Tweedie, b. 1813, d. 1892; m. Catherine McGeary. She died 1877; their issue,

- 1 Catherine Hea, m. 1876, Joseph Barnett, of Toronto, Ont.
- 2 Mary R., d. 1901, s.p.
- 3 Lemuel Joseph Tweedie, of whom immediately, viz. :—

The Honourable **Lemuel Joseph Tweedie**, b. 30th November, 1849, at Chatham, Northumberland co., New Brunswick, barrister-at-law. Premier and Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick; m. 1876, Agnes Loudoun; their issue,

- 1 Frederick Morrison Tweedie, b. 20th October, 1877.
 - 2 Agnes Loudoun, b. 17th June, 1879.
 - 3 Helen Leora, b. 16th June, 1880; d. 8th March, 1881.
 - 4 Joseph Lemuel Tweedie, b. 8th February, 1882.
 - 5 James Murray Tweedie, b. 21st March, 1884.
 - 6 Frank Ellis Tweedie, b. 8th August, 1887, d. 7th March, 1888.
 - 7 Mary Rose, b. 20th February, 1889.
 - 8 Arthur Hamilton Tweedie, b. 11th September, 1891.
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THE PEDIGREE OF TWEEDY OF CLOONAMAHON,
CO. SLIGO, IRELAND.

This branch is descended from Thomas Tweedy, who rose to eminence in the eighteenth century in Ireland. He is known to have had in use the armorial bearings of the family, viz.: Argent a saltire engrailed gules a chief azure, but there is no record available to shew whether he was a member of the Essex or Cornish branch, or came direct from Tweeddale.

Thomas Tweedy, b. circa 1710-15; d. circa 1780; High Sheriff and Alderman of the City of Dublin, presented with the freedom of the City by special grace 1770; m. Jane, daughter of Robert Johnstone of Stonefield (Croch-na-Creive), co. Fermanagh. Their issue:—

Henry Tweedy, b. circa 1765; Lieutenant 7th Dragoon Guards and afterwards Clerk in Holy Orders; m. 1808, Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Delahunty of Ballyortla, co. Clare.

Jane, d. young.

The issue of Henry Tweedy and Mary Delahunty:—

- 1 Thomas Tweedy, b. 1809; Clerk in Holy Orders; d. 1850 in Demerara; m. 1845, Elizabeth Thomas. Their issue:—

(a) Mary Elizabeth.

(b) Henry Tweedy, d. young.

- 2 Henry Tweedy, of whom presently.

- 3 Susan Colpoys, b. 1811; d. 189-; m. the Rev. J. Gordon Swift MacNeil, son of John Swift MacNeil, Captain 77th Regiment.

Their issue:—

(a) John Gordon Swift MacNeil, b. 1849; M.P. for South Donegal.

(b) Mary Colpoys Deane.

- 4 Jane, b. 1815; m. 1856 the Rev. Alexander Smith.

- 5 John Johnston Tweedy, b. 1816; d. 1900; M.A. Dublin University; m. 1853, Amelia, daughter of John Griffin. Their issue:—

(a) Amelia, d. young.

(b) Henry Robert Tweedy, b. 1855; m. Julia, daughter of — Morgan of Old Abbey, Glynn, co. Limerick.

(c) Richard Thomas Tweedy, b. 1857; m. Henrietta, daughter Thomas Pilkington of Kiltrellick, co. Clare; and has issue.

(d) Mary Maude, m. Aquila Macmahon; d. 1897; and has issue.

(e) John Johnston Tweedy, b. 1860.

- (*f*) Thomas Tweedy, b. 1862; D.I.R.I.C.; m. Isabel, daughter of — Mahon, co. Galway; and has issue.
- (*g*) Ernest Hastings Tweedy, b. 1863; F.R.C.P.I.; m. Margaret, daughter of Stewart Woodhouse; and has issue:—
Lorra Hastings.
- (*h*) Edward Herbert Tweedy, b. 1866; L.R.C.S.I.; L.R.C.P.I.; Colonial Surgeon, West Africa.
- 6 Mary Anne, b. 1820; d. 1885; m. John Lardner Burke, Clerk in Holy Orders. Their issue:—
- (*a*) Henry Larder Burke, m. Fanny; and has issue.
- (*b*) Edmund Burke.
- (*c*) Miriam, m. Colonel Tuck.
- (*d*) Susan Colpoys, m. the Rev. M. Stack; and has issue.
- (*e*) Thomas Tweedy Burke.
- (*f*) Harriet Burke.

The eldest son of Henry Tweedy and Mary Delahunty:—

Henry Tweedy, b. 1810; M.D. Glasg.; M.R.C.S. Eng.; of Crusheen, co. Clare; m. 1843, Elizabeth Owen, daughter of Lieut.-General Robert Owen, Quartermaster General, Dublin Castle. Their issue:—

- 1 Henry Colpoys Tweedy, of whom presently.
 - 2 Rebecca Mary.
 - 3 Elizabeth Sophia, d. 1870.
 - 4 Eleanor Colpoys, m. 1881, William Josiah Smyly, M.D. Dublin, F.R.C.P.I. Their issue:—
- (*a*) Jocelyn Henry Smyly, b. 1882.
- (*b*) Aileen Grace.
- (*c*) Rachel Evelyn Mary.
- (*d*) Philip Crampton Claud, b. 1888; d. 1892.
- (*e*) Phyllis Claudia.
- (*f*) Vivienne.

The only son of Henry Tweedy and Elizabeth Owen:—

Henry Colpoys Tweedy, b. 3rd April, 1847; of Cloonamahon, co. Sligo; B.A.; M.D. Dublin; F.R.C.P.I.; m. 26th August, 1882, Alice Maud (d. 1896), only daughter and heiress of Thomas James Meredith, Captain 90th Regiment, of Cloonamahon, co. Sligo. Their issue:—

- 1 Elizabeth Margaret.
- 2 Maurice Willoughby Tweedy, b. 24th May, 1887.
- 3 Owen Meredith Tweedy, b. 22nd October, 1888.
- 4 Sydney Alice Rose.
- 5 Mary Eleanor.

THE PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY, SOMETIME OF QUOTHQUAN,
LIBERTON, LANARKSHIRE.

Janet, daughter of John Tweedie, tutor of Drummelzier, had a charter of Quothquan, 6th Nov., 1617 [Reg. Gt. Seal, p. 619].

David Tweedie, of Quothquan (circa 1680-1740).

His son :—

David Tweedie, of the Quothquan family (circa 1720-1790), went from Quothquan to Dollar, and thence to Maryburgh, in Kinrosshire, his issue [*inter alios*]:—

David Tweedie, b. 1770, d. 1847, m. Elizabeth Allan, their issue :—

(a) David Tweedie, of whom presently.

(b) Alexander Tweedie, killed in Ireland.

(c) William Tweedie, b. 1800, d. s.p., June, 1877.

(d) John Tweedie, b. 1806 (issue 2 sons and 4 daughters), d. September, 1886.

(a) Janet.

(b) Agnes.

(c) Annie.

(d) Elizabeth.

The eldest son :—

David Tweedie, b. 1790, d. 22nd August, 1859, m. 18th August, 1820, Euphemia Lyall, she d. 21st May, 1873, aet. 78; their issue :—

(a) Janet, b. 19th May, 1821, d. November (December), 1896.

(b) David Tweedie, of whom presently.

(c) William Tweedie, b. 24th February, 1825, d. 25th March, 1849, m. 20th January, 1847, Jane Speedie (she was b. 18th March, 1828), their only child :—

David Tweedie, of Woodcroft, Edinburgh, b. 20th March, 1848, m. (in Australia), 17th April, 1872, Ellen Perkins; their issue (all b. in Australia) :—

(a) William Ernest Tweedie, b. 20th June, 1874.
Imperial Yeomanry, South Africa.

(b) Malcolm Douglas Tweedie, b. 28th June, 1877.
Tasmania.

- (c) David Keltie Tweedie, b. 24th November, 1878.
Lieutenant Royal Field Artillery.
- (d) Allan Graham Tweedie, b. 11th January, 1881.
South African Constabulary.
- (e) George Wynne Tweedie, b. 3rd December, 1882.
Lieutenant Seaforth Highlanders (attached 18th
Mounted Infantry, South African Field Force).
- (f) Kenneth Gray Henderson Tweedie, b. 16th
March, 1884.
- (g) Arthur Lyall Tweedie, b. 25th June, 1885.
- (h) James Bayne Tweedie, b. 5th November, 1887.
- (a) Effie, b. 9th February, 1876, m. 15th April, 1902,
James Webster, of Arbroath and London.
- (b) Doris Gray, b. 15th June, 1890.
- (d) Alexander Tweedie, b. 25th May, 1827, d. 22nd April, 1902, m. (circa
1854), Isabella Auld; their issue, 3 daughters and a son, David
Tweedie, of Dundee, who m. Margaret Chalmers, and has issue.
- (e) Elizabeth, b. 9th April, 1830, d. November, 1866.
- (f) John Tweedie, b. 29th January, 1833, d. April, 1899, m. (circa 1857),
Elizabeth Morton; their issue:—
- 1 David Morton Tweedie, of Adelaide, South Australia.
 - 2 James Tweedie, m. and d. s.p. circa 1897—1898.
 - 3 John Tweedie, m. 1901, Mary Campbell.
 - 4 Alexander Tweedie, m. (circa 1894), Margaret Nicholson,
and has issue.
 - 5 George Tweedie, accidentally killed.
- (g) George Tweedie, of Swinton, Duns, b. 16th April, 1837, m. 1864,
Charlotte Lugton; their issue:—
- 1 David Tweedie, b. 1865, of Alexandria, Egypt.
 - 2 Charles Tweedie, b. 1868, Professor Edinburgh University.
 - 3 George Tweedie, of Duns, m. 1901, Mary Brown, and has
issue, a daughter.
 - 4 Andrew Tweedie, Clerk in Holy Orders, Church of Scotland.
- (h) Elizabeth.
- (i) Effie.
- The eldest son of David Tweedie and Euphemia Lyall:—
- David Tweedie**, b. 24th December, 1822, d. 5th March, 1896, m. 1845, Alice
Jackson; their issue:—
- (a) David Tweedie, of whom presently.
 - (b) John Jackson Tweedie, b. 16th November, 1847, m. (circa 1880),

Jeannie Duncan Lamont, and has issue, 3 daughters and a son, David Tweedie.

(c) William Tweedie, b. 14th September, 1849, d. 24th March, 1850.

(d) Tamar Taylor, b. 21st February, 1851, m. G. C. Stewart, Provost of Bo'ness.

(e) Alexander Tweedie, b. 31st March, 1853, m. (circa 1882), Agnes Gillespie.

(f) Alice Jackson, b. 3rd June, 1859, m. Alexander Cupples, of Grangemouth, and has issue.

The eldest son :—

David Tweedie, of the Grange, Bo'ness, b. 5th May, 1846, m. 19th November, 1869, Jemima Reid ; their issue :—

(a) David Jackson Tweedie, b. 17th October, 1870, m. 13th April, 1897, Jeannie Allison ; their issue :—

1 Jeannie, b. 29th October, 1898.

2 David Reid Tweedie, b. 3rd October, 1901.

(b) Marjory Helen, b. 14th October, 1874.

(c) Alice Tamar, b. 21st September, 1876.

(d) James Thomas Tweedie, b. 7th March, 1881.

(e) John Jackson Tweedie, b. 31st July, 1884.

THE PEDIGREE OF THE LATE ALEXANDER LESLIE TWEEDIE
OF LONDON.

Alexander Tweedie, M.D., F.R.S., b. August 29th, 1794, m. Hannah, daughter of David Brown; he died May 30th, 1884, she died 5th March, 1887; their issue:—

- 1 Alexander Tweedie, of whom presently.
- 2 Hannah, b. 1820, m. 1856, the Rev. Charles C. Collins, M.A.
- 3 David Tweedie, d. s.p.

The eldest son:—

Alexander Tweedie, Madras Civil Service, b. 14th February, 1822, m. Isabella Fanny, daughter of Lieutenant-General Leslie, K.H., late of 2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment (old 69th), and Hon. Colonel of 36th Foot; their issue:—

- 1 Isabella Leslie, b. November 9th, 1845, m. Brigade-Surgeon Campbell, M.D.; their issue:—
 - (a) Isabella Margaret.
 - (b) James Donald Campbell.
 - (c) Alexander Leslie Campbell.
- 2 Alexander Leslie Tweedie, of whom presently.
- 3 George Stratton Tweedie, b. March 21st, 1851.
- 4 Ann Scott, b. September 9th, 1852, d. s.p.

The eldest son:—

Alexander (Alec) Leslie Tweedie, b. October 25th, 1849, m. Ethel Brilliana, daughter of Dr. George Harley, F.R.S.; he died 25th May, 1896, æt. 46; their issue:—

- 1 Harley Alexander Tweedie, b. 6th May, 1888.
 - 2 Leslie Kinloch Tweedie, b. 11th January, 1890.
-

THE FAMILY OF TWEEDIE, SOMETIME OF DREVA, AND OF
NETHER MINZON AND IN PATERVAN, AND NOW OF COATS.

John Tweedie of Dрева, 1400-1460 (Exchequer Rolls, vol. vi., p. 18).

His son:—

James Tweedie of Dрева, killed in Edinburgh by the Cockburns, 18th Nov., 1458 (Exchequer Rolls, vol. vi., p. 18; Pitcairn's Trials, vol. i., p. 16).

Thomas Tweedie of Dрева (R.P.S., 13th December, 1559).

His son:—

Adam Tweedie of Dрева, 1540-1608 (R.P.C., vol. xiv., p. 75; R.G.S., 1580-1593, p. 95); m. Jean; d. 1608. Their issue:—

- 1 James Tweedie, of whom presently.
- 2 John Tweedie (R.P.C., vol. iii., p. 701) of Winkstoun. Charter, 20th November, 1617.
- 3 Adam Tweedie (R.P.C., vol. v., p. 582) d. 1596. His daughter, Nicole, m. George Haddon of Haddon. Charter, 19th February, 1618 (R.G.S., p. 644). Stone in Broughton Churchyard.
- 4 Thomas Tweedie (R.P.C., vol. v., p. 582).
- 5 William Tweedie (R.P.C., vol. v., p. 582). His issue:—William Tweedie (R.P.C., vol. vii., p. 21-583); Adam Tweedie (R.P.C., vol. vii., p. 21-583); Charles Tweedie (R.P.C., vol. vii., p. 21-583).

The eldest son of Adam Tweedie of Dрева:—

James Tweedie of Dрева, 1580-1620 (R.P.C., vol. iii., p. 70, &c.), served heir to his father 23rd June, 1609 (Ret. Heirs, Peeblesshire). Charter of Dрева, April, 1611. His issue:—

- 1 John Tweedie, of whom presently.
- 2 William Tweedie (R.P.C., vol. vii., p. 568).
- 3 Walter Tweedie (R.P.C., vol. vii., p. 568).
- 4 Marion, m. John Curry (Edin. Test., vol. ix.). The eldest son:—

John Tweedie of Dрева (R.P.C., vol. x., pp. 454-469). His issue:—

- 1 James Tweedie, of whom presently.
- 2 John Tweedie (R.P.C., vol. xii., p. 537).
- 3 Alexander Tweedie (R.P.C., vol. xii., p. 537). 1621. The eldest son:—

James Tweedie of Dрева, 1616 (R.P.C., vol. x., p. 454-469).

Andrew, William, James and David Tweedies, all of Dрева. (Haddon Stone, Broughton Churchyard, 1725.)

Alexander Tweedie of Nether Minzon, d. prior to 1762. (Tweedsmuir Par. Reg., 1st April, 1762). His issue:—

- 1 Margaret, b. 17th February, 1721 (Tweedsmuir Par. Reg.).
- 2 Jane, b. 12th August, 1722. Ibid.
- 3 Veronica, b. 2nd February, 1725. Ibid. m. 1st March, 1752, to Alexander Gibson.
- 4 John Tweedie, b. 16th June, 1729. Ibid. m. 11th June, 1754, to Christian, daughter of Thomas Tweedie of Quarter (*see* pedigree Tweedie of Quarter). Their issue:—
Mary, b. 28th March, 1755; Allison, b. 31st Dec., 1756; Marion, b. 23rd Jan., 1759; Thomas Tweedie, b. 23rd Dec., 1760 (*see his descendants below*); Alexander Tweedie, b. 24th May, 1763; James Tweedie, b. 6th May, 1766; Margaret, b. 18th Feb., 1768.
- 5 James Tweedie, of whom presently.
- 6 Marion, m. 1st April, 1762, Michael Anderson of Crawmault. (Tweedsmuir Par. Reg.).
- 7 Anne, b. 1740; d. 2nd March, 1772. *Æt.* 32. Ibid.

The son who succeeded, viz. :—

James Tweedie of Nether Minzon, b. 1732-1734 (Tweedsmuir Par. Reg.); m. 2nd February, 1759, Mary, daughter of John Welsh of Over Minzon. Their issue:—

- 1 Alexander Tweedie, of whom presently.
- 2 Mary, b. 22nd November, 1762 (Tweedsmuir Par. Reg.).
- 3 Grizzell, b. 22nd September, 1763 (Par. Reg., Stobo).
- 4 Allison, b. 23rd November, 1764 (Tweedsmuir Par. Reg.).
- 5 Robert Tweedie, b. 22nd January, 1769 (Par. Reg., Stobo); d. 1855 s.p.
- 6 John Tweedie, Writer to the Signet, b. 28th August, 1766 (Tweedsmuir Par. Reg.); d. 1847 s.p. The eldest son:—

Alexander Tweedie of Dreva, b. 3rd December, 1759 (Tweedsmuir Par. Reg.); m. 21st September, 1790, Anna Walsh (Drummelzier Par. Reg.); she died 2nd November, 1824; he died 13th March, 1827. Their issue:—

- 1 Marion, b. 23rd Dec., 1791; m. James Murray of Drochill; d. 1818.
- 2 Mary, b. 6th June, 1793; m. Welsh of Cardrona; d. 22nd Dec., 1824.
- 3 Twins, b. 19th December, 1794, *i.e.*, James Tweedie, of whom presently; Alexander Tweedie, d. 1827.
- 4 Christian, d. 7th June, 1825.
- 5 Alison, d. 25th March, 1826.
- 6 Anne, b. 28th March, 1799; d. 1869.
- 7 Margaret, b. 3rd November, 1800; m. 1830, Robert Waugh; d. 1861.
- 8 John Tweedie, d. 4th April, 1826.
- 9 Robert Tweedie, d. 19th October, 1826. The eldest son:—

James Tweedie of Dreva and Coats, b. 1794; came to Coats 1827; m. 1830 Janet Gibson Ker; d. 1847. Their issue:—

- 1 Elizabeth, b. 1831; m. 1854, J. Todrick; d. 1889.
- 2 Anne, b. 1833; d. 1884.
- 3 Mary, b. 1835.
- 4 Alexander Tweedie, of whom presently.
- 5 James Tweedie, b. 1839; m. Marion Porteous; d. 1891.
- 6 John Tweedie, d. in infancy.
- 7 Robert Tweedie, d. in infancy. The eldest son:—

Alexander Tweedie of Dreva and Coats, b. 1837; m. 1865, Jemima Waugh; d. 16th February, 1901. Their issue:—

- 1 Margaret, b. 1866.
- 2 Janet Ker, b. 1867; d. 1870.
- 3 Helen Waugh, b. 1869.
- 4 James Tweedie, b. 1870; d. 1878.
- 5 Jemima Nettie, b. 1872.
- 6 Annie, b. 1873.
- 7 Robert Waugh Tweedie, of whom presently.
- 8 Alexander Tweedie, b. 1877, M.B., Ch.B.
- 9 Alison, b. 1879; d. 1880.
- 10 John Ker Tweedie, b. 1881. The eldest son:—

Robert Waugh Tweedie, of Coats, b. 1875, Captain 7th (V.B.) Royal Scots.

Thomas Tweedie of Patervan (the son of John Tweedie (*see above*) and Christian, daughter of Thomas Tweedie of Quarter), b. 23rd December, 1760, d. 2nd June, 1847; m. 16th February, 1786, Elizabeth (Bettie or Bethea), daughter of Thomas Tweedie of Oliver and Jean Brown (*see pedigree Tweedie of Oliver*); their issue:—

- 1 John Tweedie, bap. 29th November, 1786, d. 18th May, 1846.
- 2 Thomas Tweedie of Patervan, bap. 8th Dec., 1788, d. 22nd April, 1877.
- 3 Adam Tweedie, bap. 5th August, 1791.
- 4 Alexander Tweedie, bap. 14th November, 1792.
- 5 James Tweedie, bap. 28th July, 1795.

Thomas Tweedie of Patervan, who d. 22nd April, 1877, had issue, his grandson being (inter alios) John Tweedie, resident in Glasgow in 1902, whose two sons are both also married there and have issue, but no particulars have been obtainable.

THE PEDIGREE OF ALEXANDER GLADSTONE TWEEDIE,
SOMETIME IN HEARTHSTANES.

John Tweedie in Symington, b. 1664, d. 28th February, 1736. His son:—

John Tweedie in Broadfield, b. 1708, d. 23rd August, 1769. His son:—

John Tweedie in Broadfield, b. 1752, d. 13th July, 1820; m. Elisabeth Gladstone, who d. 21st February, 1818, aged 51. Their issue:—

(a) John Tweedie, b. 26th August, 1787, d. an infant.

(b) David Tweedie, b. 3rd January, 1789, d. 5th September, 1865, in Glenrath; m. Margaret Thomson.

(c) John Tweedie, of whom presently.

(d) Margaret, b. 13th January, 1794.

(e) William Tweedie, b. 24th May, 1797, d. 10th March, 1840, in Broadfield; m. Janet Nimmo, who d. 25th January, 1831, aged 32. Their issue, John, d. an infant.

(f) Jean, b. 15th November, 1799.

(g) James Tweedie, b. 9th April, 1803.

(h) George Tweedie, b. 12th July, 1806, d. 22nd November, 1883, at Lamington Mains; m. Agnes Inch, who d. 25th April, 1850, aged 37. Their issue, Adam Tweedie, d. 9th December, 1860, aged 27. The son who succeeded:—

John Tweedie, b. 2nd October, 1790. His issue:—

(a) James Tweedie, b. 5th April, 1819.

(b) John Tweedie, b. 29th May, 1820.

(c) George Tweedie, b. 23rd August, 1825.

(d) David Tweedie, b. 9th March, 1827.

(e) William Tweedie, b. 18th October, 1829.

(f) Alexander Gladstone Tweedie in Hearthstanes, b. 22nd Feb., 1832.

(g) Janet, b. 22nd April, 1834.

(h) Thomas Tweedie, b. 7th February, 1837.

The issue of Alexander Gladstone Tweedie:—

(a) John Tweedie, b. 16th May, 1862.

(b) Katharine, b. 30th November, 1864.

(c) Mary, b. 14th July, 1866.

(d) George Tweedie, b. 10th September, 1868.

(e) David W. Tweedie, b. 27th June, 1870.

(f) Alexander Gladstone Tweedie, b. 8th April, 1872.

(g) Florence, b. 13th November, 1873.

(h) Thomas Tweedie, b. 8th November, 1871.

THE FAMILY OF TWEEDIE FROM LINDORES, FIFESHIRE.

Peter Tweedie, b. d. m. 9th February, 1790, Jean Stirling.

Their issue:—

- 1 Agnes, b. 19th December, 1792.
- 2 Robert Tweedie, b. 9th February, 1794.
- 3 Grizel, b. 15th April, 1796.
- 4 John Tweedie, b. 5th April, 1798.
- 5 Jean, b. 19th May, 1800.
- 6 Ann, b. 12th September, 1802.
- 7 William Tweedie, b. 5th May, 1805.
- 8 Peter Tweedie, of whom presently.
- 9 Charles Tweedie, b. 25th November, 1809.
- 10 Matilda, b. 25th March, 1811.
- 11 Janet, b. 28th June, 1815.

The eldest surviving son:—

Peter Tweedie, b. 25th April, 1807; m. circa 1830, Margaret Lees. She died 27th August, 1891, æt. 83; he d.

Their son:—

Peter Tweedie, b. 3rd October, 1834; d. 23rd November, 1889. H.M. Exchequer, Edinburgh. M. 18th September, 1862, Agnes Baigrie Bourhill. Their issue:—

- 1 Charles Edward Tweedie, b. 7th July, 1863.
 - 2 Thomas Bourhill Tweedie, b. 22nd October, 1864 (now in Dundee, Natal).
 - 3 Jane Wilson, b. 3rd July, 1869.
 - 4 John Archibald Tweedie, b. 20th October, 1871.
 - 5 Agnes Mary, b. 4th December, 1873.
 - 6 James Tweedie, b. 27th March, 1877; d. 12th April, 1881.
-

THE FAMILY OF ANDREW TWEEDIE IN EDINBURGH.

Thomas Tweedie, b. 1734; m. circa 1760; d. at Lasswade, 7th June, 1795. His son:—

James Tweedie, b. 1765; m. prior to 1804; d. at Easter Howgate, 1849.

His son:—

Andrew Tweedie, b. 1805; m. prior to 1842; d. at Easter Howgate, 1871.

His issue:—

1 Andrew Tweedie, of whom presently.

2 Hamilton Tweedie.

The eldest son:—

Andrew Tweedie, b. 1843; m. daughter of

Their issue:—

1 Andrew Tweedie, b.

2 James Tweedie, b.

3 Robert Tweedie, b.

THE DESCENDANTS OF DAVID TWEEDIE IN BROUGHTON
MAINS.

David Tweedie (circa 1720—1790) in Broughton Mains, m. Janet Burn, daughter of Richard Burn, in Knock, in the parish of Skirling (marriage contract dated 21st February, 1751). She died 1st December, 1797, aet. 67; their issue:—

(a) Richard Tweedie, of whom presently.

(b) Margaret, m. John Hogg, of Houlistone, Mid-Lothian; their issue:—

- 1 David Hogg, m. Marian, daughter of Richard Tweedie and Helen Eckford.
- 2 Richard Hogg.
- 3 John Hogg.
- 4 Jessie, m. Thomas Taylor, of Overshiels, and had issue (from whom descends Sir Thomas Wardlaw Taylor, Chief Justice of Manitoba).
- 5 Elizabeth.
- 6 Jane.
- 7 Robert Hogg.
- 8 James Hogg.

(c) Janet, m. Peter Forrest.

(d) David Tweedie, b. 1767, d. 21st March, 1837; m. Rachel, daughter of James Robertson, of Currie Mill; their issue:—

- 1 Mary, b. 1801, d. 27th June, 1860, at Borthwick.
- 2 David Tweedie, b. 1803, d. 21st November, 1861, of Silver Knowes, near Edinburgh; m. 22nd December, 1836, Helen, daughter of William Tod; their issue:—
 - (a) David Tweedie, b. January, 1838, d. 26th September, 1880, of Silver Knowes and Borthwick.
 - (b) Annie Maria, b. January, 1840, of Rosehill, Eskbank, Dalkeith.
 - (c) Rachel Isabella, b. April, 1842; m. 25th December, 1866, Thomas Thyne, M.D., of High Barnet, Herts; and has issue.
 - (d) Mary, b. 1847, m. January, 1872, John Riddell, The Rink, Galashiels, and has issue.

- 3 James Tweedie, b. 1806, d. 2nd December, 1834.
- 4 Richard Tweedie, b. 1809, d. 12th September, 1831.
- 5 John Tweedie, b. 1813, d. 2nd November, 1865; m. 1863, C. Harper; no issue.

The eldest son of David Tweedie and Janet Burn:—

Richard Tweedie, b. August, 1752, d. 14th December, 1842, of Lady-side, &c., Midlothian; m. January, 1783, Helen,* daughter of William Eckford, of Kelhope, Heartside, Berwickshire; their issue:—

- (a) Janet, b. 28th November, 1783, m. Howden, of Dalkeith.
- (b) William Tweedie, of whom presently.
- (c) Marion, b. 19th February, 1788, m. David Hogg; d. s.p.
- (d) Margaret, b. 6th February, 1790, d. 22nd October, 1873.
- (e) Helen, b. 13th August, 1793, d. 10th July, 1810.
- (f) David Tweedie, d. 31st August, 1792.
- (g) James Tweedie [*the well-known breeder of prize cattle, sheep and horses*], b. 7th November, 1795, d. 19th December, 1874, of Deuchrie, East Lothian; m. 6th August, 1840, Margaret, daughter of James Mill, of Luggate; their issue:—

- 1 Richard Tweedie, b. 18th May, 1841 [*the well-known breeder of prize cattle, sheep, and horses*], sometime of the Forest, Catterick, Yorkshire, 1867, and of Kansas, and now of Utah, U. S. A.; m. 21st June, 1883, Barbara Sarah, daughter of Alexander Ingram; their issue:—

- (a) James Alexander Tweedie, b. 18th March, 1884.
- (b) David Hume Tweedie, b. 22nd July, 1888.
- (c) Richard Tweedie, b. 30th September, 1891.

- 2 Agnes, b. 11th December, 1842, of Tweedmont, Dunbar.
- 3 Ellen, b. 3rd July, 1844, d. 15th January, 1898.
- 4 Jessie Ann, b. 22nd May, 1846, of Tweedmont, Dunbar.
- 5 James Tweedie, b. 30th April, 1848, sometime of Deuchrie, East Lothian, and now of Malta, Valley Co., Montana, U.S.A.; m. 26th November, 1885, Elizabeth Lillie Davidson; their issue:—

- (a) Margaret Mill, b. 17th October, 1887, d. 2nd October, 1888.
- (b) Annie Eckford, b. 15th February, 1889.
- (c) Ellen, b. 17th May, 1891.
- (d) James Andrew Tweedie, b. 8th January, 1893.

- 6 Margaret, b. 16th February, 1851, of Tweedmont, Dunbar.

* Her mother was a daughter of the Rev. Henry Home, b. 1675, a descendant of the Earls of Home.

- 7 Marion Hogg, b. 9th October, 1853, m. 2nd February, 1886, Ebenezer E. Dawson, of Glenesk, Dalkeith; their issue:—
- (a) Ebenezer Erskine Dawson, b. 3rd August, 1887.
 - (b) James Tweedie Dawson, b. 20th May, 1889.
 - (c) Andrew Dawson, b. 6th December, 1890.
 - (d) Robert Romanis Dawson, b. 25th September, 1892: died in infancy.
 - (e) William Romanis Dawson, b. 15th November, 1894.
 - (f) Marion Combe, b. 29th October, 1895; died in infancy.

8 Henry Tweedie, b. 24th October, 1857, of Bristol.

- (h) Jean, b. 16th August, 1797, d. October, 1844; m. 1829, James Pearson, of Northfield, Dalkeith; their issue:—
- 1 Helen Eckford, b. January, 1831, d. March, 1901; m. April, 1855, Abram Douglas, and had issue.
 - 2 Elizabeth Whyte, b. August, 1833, d. November, 1844.
 - 3 Janet Howden, b. June, 1836.
 - 4 Margaret, b. October, 1838, m. 2nd August, 1859, Thomas Alison.

The eldest son of Richard Tweedie and Helen Eckford:—

William Tweedie, b. 6th August, 1785, d. 17th April, 1861, of Burnhouse, near Stow, m. 7th August, 1832, Isabella, daughter of William Tod, of Netherhorsburgh; their issue:—

- (a) Richard Tweedie, of whom presently.
- (b) William Tweedie, b. 10th August, 1835, d. 19th July, 1838.
- (c) David Tweedie, b. 21st January, 1837, of Nether Howden, Berwickshire.
- (d) Annie Jessie, b. 29th July, 1838, m. 25th June, 1867, John Wilkie Weddell; their issue:—
 - 1 Isabella Jessie, b. 29th April, 1868, m. 19th December, 1891, Abram Douglas, of Dalkeith, and has issue.
 - 2 Marion Wilkie, b. 30th July, 1869.
 - 3 John Weddell, b. 4th July, 1871, of Shawdon, Haddingtonshire, m. August, 1898, Annette Broomfield Lauder, and has issue.
 - 4 William Weddell, d. in infancy.

(e) Helen Eckford, b. 5th April, 1840, of Nether Howden.

The eldest son of William Tweedie and Isabella Tod:—

Richard Tweedie, b. 20th January, 1834, d. 5th March, 1882, of

Burnhouse, m. 22nd June, 1869, Sarah Wilson, daughter of James Watson ; their issue :—

- (a) Jeannie Wilson, b. 10th November, 1870, d. 2nd April, 1871.
- (b) Isabella Tod, b. 1st July, 1872.
- (c) William Tweedie, b. February, 1874, d. 1874.
- (d) James Watson Tweedie, b. 28th October, 1875.
- (e) Helen Eckford, b. 29th July, 1877.
- (f) Sarah Jane, b. 8th October, 1879.
- (g) Richard Tweedie, b. 21st July, 1882.

From some branch of this family may have been descended William Tweedie, the well-known London publisher and temperance advocate. He was born 19th July, 1821, his father being a William Tweedie of Haddingtonshire.

William Tweedie, b. 19th July, 1821, d. 27th October, 1874 ; m. 19th May, 1848, Mary Tapper, of Newton Abbot, Devonshire ; their issue :—

- 1 William Tweedie, of whom presently.
- 2 Annie Janet, b. 26th April, 1851.
- 3 Mary, b. 14th April, 1853.
- 4 Henry Tweedie, b. 25th June, 1855, m. Mary Vincent ; their issue :—
 - (a) Muriel, b. Sept., d. October, 1883.
 - (b) Harry Gordon Tweedie, b. November, 1884.
- 5 George Richard Tweedie, b. 2nd October, 1857, m. Alice Mary Dunning, of Middlesborough ; their issue :—
 - (a) Maurice George Tweedie, b. September, 1884.
 - (b) Hilda Mary, b. March, 1886.
- 6 Charles Edgar Scott Tweedie, b. 3rd October, 1861.

The eldest son of William Tweedie and Mary Tapper :—

William Tweedie, b. 3rd March, 1849, m. 1872, Alice Annie Phillips ; their issue :—

- 1 Flora Marguerita, b. 6th March, 1874, m. William Lachlan.
- 2 Estella Harper, b. 6th October, 1875, m. 1893, the Rev. James Morris, D.D., of Virginia, U.S.A. ; their issue :—
 - (a) Mary Minor, b. July, 1894.
 - (b) Charles Morris, b. and d., 1895.
 - (c) Annie Rose, b. October, 1899.
- 3 William Tweedie, b. November, 1876, d. March, 1878.
- 4 George Phillips Tweedie, b. July, 1878, d. 2nd April, 1881.
- 5 Edgar Tweedie, b. December, 1879.

THE PARISH REGISTERS OF DRUMMELZIER.

Extracts from MARRIAGES.

1649 (THE COMMENCEMENT)—1800.

1649. November 25. Thomas Gray and Jeane Tweedie proclaimed pro 3^{uo}, and a testimonial given to the minister of Glenwhom to marrie them.
1652. May 23. Robert Twedy within this congregation and Christiane Wilson in the parish of Tweedmoor wer proclaimed pro primo.
1658. November 17. Archbald and Marion Tweedy married.
1659. August 25, David Tweedy and Margaret Hunter married.
1660. February 14. Adam Twedy and Christian Burne wer married.
1661. July 12. James Tweedie and Helen Tweedie in the parish of Tweedmoor wer married.
1663. December 10. Thomas Hop and Agnes Tweedie wer married.
1664. December 11. Testificat given for marrying James Scot and Elspet Tweidy.
1669. June 10. Alexander Tweedie and Marion Hunter wer married.
1669. November 14. Testificat given for marrying John Ewmont and Margaret Tweedie.
1671. November 23. Johne Melros and Jonnet Tweedie wer married.
1678. November 20. James Meline and Marion Twedy wer married.
1682. December 3. William Hunter and Janet Tweedy proclaimed pro 3^{uo}.
1691. October 16. James Twedy in the parish of Tweedmoor and Janet Murdosone in the parish of Kilbucho were married
. . . .
- Eodem die. Alexander Tweedy, fier of Kingledoors, and Janet Thomson proclaimed pro 3^{uo}. Marriage day was sett to be the 3rd of March next.
1693. March 3. Johne Moffat and Jean Tweedy in the parish of Glenwhom wer married.
1694. March 18. Michael Ramitch and Bessie Tweedie proclaimed pro primo.
1702. James Tweidie and Mary Scot both in this paroch were married June 9.

1710. May 5. Alexander Tweedie in this paroch and Agnes Johnston in the parish of Glenhom proclaimed in order to marriage.
1710. November 24. William Tuedie in the paroch of Glenhom and Agnes Brydan in the paroch of Lyne were married.
1712. January 11. Walter Tuedie and Jean Tait both in this paroch gave up their names to be proclaimed in order to marriage. February 8. They having been orderlie proclaimed, received a testimoniall thereof.
1715. March 11. Robert Glendinning in the parish of Tweedsmuir and Janet Tweedie in this parish were married.
1718. August 21. James Tweedie of Olifer in this parish and Margaret Euart in the parish of Moffat wer married at Moffat.
1719. June 7. John Tweedie and Agnis Cairns both in this parish wer married.
1723. June 27. James Proudfoot in this parish and Jean Tweedie in the parish of Tweedsmuir were married at Tweedsmuir.
1724. June 26. Hugh Brunton in the parish of Manner and Agnes Tweedie in this parish wer married.
1726. November 11. John Tweedie and Isabel Corser were married at Kingledoors.
1727. June 9. Robert Ewart and Bessie Tweedie were married from Tweedsmure.
1728. March 1. Thomas Tweedie tenent in Kingledoors in this paroch and Mary Stevenson daughter to Alexander Stevenson in Dreva in the parish of Stobo were married.
1729. February 14. Thomas Tweedie in this paroch and Agnes Brown in the parish of Glenholme were married at Glenholm.
- NOTE.—*These two last entries appear between two dated May 11 and 30.*
1729. December 19. Robert Dun and Elizabeth Tweedie after due and orderly proclamation were married.
1732. April 21. John Veitch and Marion Tweedie (in the parish of Broughton) were married by Mr. Simson minister of Broughtoun.
1734. June 7. Edward Veitch and Mary Tweedie were married.
1734. December 20. William Lauder (in the paroch of Crawford) and Christian Tweedie were married at Crook.
1736. June 17. Gideon Tweedie and Isabel Stewart were married here from Manner and Glenholme.
1736. December 31. Thomas Moffat in the paroch of Stobo and Agnes Tweedie were married.
1739. November 30. After due and orderly proclamation James Johnston and Sarah Tweedie (in the paroch of Tweedsmoor) were married.

1743. December 23. John Tweedie and Marion Scott were married.
1746. December 5. James Tweedie and Janet Miller were married.
1749. June 9. Ritchard Tweedie and Margaret Miller were married.
1750. June 9. Alexander Welch (tennent in Wester Stenhope) and Marion Tweedie (eldest daughter of Thomas Tweedie tennent in Kingledoors) were married at Kingledoors.
1752. June 12. John Johnston and Agnes Tweedie were married.
1752. November 24. John Murray and Barbara Tweedie were married at Stenhope.
1754. June 11. John Tweedie tennent in Nether Minzion in the parish of Tweedsmuir and Christian Tweedie daughter to Thomas Tweedie tennent in Kingledoors in this parish were married at Kingledoors.
1756. December 4. Charles and Agnes Tweedies gave up their names to be proclaimed in order to marriage.
1758. December 29. John Tweedie and Elizabeth Coe were married.
1762. May 21. David Watson and Agnes Tweedie both in this parish gave up their names to be proclaimed in order to marriage.
1765. June 20. Thomas Clerkson and Christian Tweedie were married.
1765. December 20. Charles Murray and Margaret Tweedie were married.
1767. July 17. After due and orderly proclamation Alexander Frizel (in Glenholm) and Jean Tweedie (in this parish) were married.
1778. June 6. James Noble and Christian Tweedie gave up their names to be proclaimed in order to marriage.
1783. June 18. John Tweedie and Nicolus Moffat (in the parish of Tweedsmuir) were married at Crook by Mr. Muschet minister Tweedsmuir.
1787. June 15. John Affleck and Margaret Tweedie were married at Muirburn by Mr. Gray minister at Broughton.
1790. September 21. Mr. Alexander Tweedie (Dreva) and Miss Anna Welsh (in Patervan) were married at Edinburgh by the Revd. Mr. Welsh.
1790. December 11. Mr. Alexander Gibson Mitchelhill in the parish of Kilbrougha and Miss Mary Tweedie in Stenhope gave in their names to be proclaimed for marriage.
1797. June 10. Mr. Alexander Tweedie in Stanhop and Miss Grizel Gray, Lyne, gave in their names to be proclaimed for marriage and were married at Lyne by the Revd. Mr. Handiside the 15th cur^t.
1798. The Revd. Mr. William Welsh minister in this parish and Miss Marion Tweedie daughter of the deceased Mr. John Tweedie tenant in Stanhop gave in their names to be proclaimed for marriage the 6th October 1798 and were married at Edinburgh the 15th of said month.

THE PARISH REGISTERS OF DRUMMELZIER.

Extracts from BAPTISMS.

1649 (THE COMMENCEMENT)—1800.

1649. July 8. Agnes Tweedie daughter to Alexander Tweedie baptised.
1651. March 16. Archbald Tweedy in Drummelzear had a daughter baptised named Barbara.
1651. April 10. Alexander Tweedy had a child baptised named William.
1653. April 2. Alexander Tweedy of Kingledorse had a daughter baptised named Jean.
1653. December 14. After exercise Johne Twedy in the parish of Tweedmoor having produced a testificat from the elders there had a daughter baptised named Elizabeth.
1658. January 31. Johne Tweedie had a sounne baptised named David.
1660. March 7. Johne Tweedie of Kingledoris had a sonne baptised named Robert.
1660. August 12. Thomas Tweedy sounne to Marion Tweedy mentioned in minute.
1660. September 30. David Twedy had a daughter baptised named Elspeth.
1661. March 3. Testimonial given for Janet Tweedie daughter to Archibald Tweedie.
1661. May 5. Adam Tweedie had a daughter baptised named Jean.
1662. November 27. After exercise Johne Twedy of Chapel Kingledoris had a daughter baptised named Jean.
1663. October 18. Adam Tweedie had a daughter baptised and named Jannet.
1664. February 14. Testificat given to Margaret Tweedie in Kingledors daughter to Thomas Tweedie sometime in the Crook.
1664. May 11. Johne Tweedie had a son baptised named Michael.
1667. May 22. After exercise Johne Tweedie in the parish of Brochtone, the kirk being vacant, had a sonne baptised named Johne.
1667. November 17. Jean Tweedie daughter to Adam Tweedie one of three orphans in the parish.
1668. October 25. Jennet Tweedie an orphan.
1668. February 9. David Tweedie had a daughter baptised named Jean.
1668. March 1. Testificat given to Thomas Tweedie son to Archbald Tweedie.
1670. March 7. David Tweedie of Chapelkingledors had a daughter baptised named Margaret.

1672. February 27. David Tweedie of Chapelkingledoors had a daughter baptised named Bessie.
1672. September 29. John Tweedie in Brochtoune had a daughter baptised named Agnes, the kirk being vacant.
1674. March 11. After sermon David Tweedie had a son baptised named James.
1676. June 11. David Tweedie of Chapelkingledoors had a daughter baptised on June 4 1676 named Agnes.
1677. November 18. Testificat received for Alexander Tweedy son to John Tweedy from Mr. Patrick Fleming minister of Stobo dated 13 November 1677.
1678. April 28. David Tweedy had a daughter baptised named Mary.
1678. June 30. William Twedy had a daughter baptised named Margaret.
1678. December 29. Alexander Tweedie had a daughter baptised named Margaret.
1679. May 9. William Tweedy of Wrae in the parish of Glenwhom had a sonne baptised named William.
1680. April 21. After sermon David Twedy of Kingledoors had a daughter baptised named Christine.
1681. October 2. William Twedy had a sone baptised named David.
1682. May 21. David Tweedie of Kingledoors had a son baptised named David.

NOTE.—*The Register is blank from January 1683 to August 1689. The minister had been "turned out for nonconformity and not taking the test, and the kirk was planted by the Bishop of Glasgow with one Mr. James Simson." During that time "collections for the poor were deposited in Alexander Tweedy of Kingledoors his hands." Baptisms and Proclamations took place, it is stated, during that time, but no note has been kept of them.*

- Eodem die. Walter Twedy had a son baptised named James.
1693. December 26. Alexander Tweedie of Kingledoors had a son baptised named David.
1700. March 17. After sermon Alexander Tweedie in Hopcarten had a daughter baptised called Margrate.
1701. June 1. Archibald Tweidie in Stainhop had a daughter baptised called Jennet.
1701. November 28. The people being convened for examination Walter Tweedie had a daughter baptised called Jean.
1705. December 18. Archibald Tuedie in Stanhope had a son baptised called Thomas.

NOTE.—*The name William is deleted and Thomas written in much blacker ink.*

1706. March 27. Robert Tuedie of Kingledoors had a daughter baptised called Jane after sermon and examination at Kingledors.
1706. September 26. James Tuedie in Stanhope had a son baptised called Archibald.
1707. June 13. Robert Tuedie of Kingledoors had a son baptised called Ebenezer.
1708. February 20. After sermon and examination at Polmood John Johnston and Richard Tweedie, both servitors to Polmood, the former had a son baptised called Robert and the latter a daughter called Margaret.
1709. April 17. James Tweedie in Stonhope had a daughter baptised called Janet.
1709. October 24. After sermon at Kingledoors Robert Tweedie of Kingledoors had a daughter baptised called Walter.
1710. July 2. Alexander Tweedie in Drummelzier had a daughter baptised called Janet.
1711. May 21. After sermon at Kingledoors Robert Tweedie of Kingledoors had a daughter baptised called Keatrine.
1713. January 4. Walter Tweedie in Stonhope had a son baptised called John.
1713. August 9. William Tweedie in Stonhope had a son baptised called William.
1714. May 20. James Tweedie in Stonhoop had a son baptised called Robert.
1719. June 19. John Tweedie in Stonhope had a son baptised called William.
1722. March 4. John Tweedie in Pottervain had a daughter baptised called Janet.
1724. January 28. John Tweedie in Trapoda had a son baptised called John.
1727. January 24. After sermon and examination at Kingledoors John Tweedie had a son baptised called James.
1729. May 6. Thomas Tweedie tennent in Kingledoors after sermon there had a daughter baptised called Marion.
1729. December 12. Thomas Tweedie in Drummelzier had a daughter baptised called Janet.
1731. March 21. John Tweedie in Stenhope had a son baptised called Archibald.
- Eodem die. Thomas Tweedie in Drummelzier had a daughter baptised called Agnes.
1731. April 1. After sermon and examination at Kingledoors Thomas Tweedie tennent there had a daughter baptised called Christian.

1731. April 25. John Tweedie in Trepeda had a son baptised called Richard.
1732. December 7. After sermon in Kingledoors Thomas Tweedie tennent there had a daughter baptised called Margaret.
1733. April 8. John Tweedie in Stenhope had a son baptised called Charles.
- Eodem die. Thomas Tweedie in Drummelzier had a daughter baptised called Jean.
1735. January 11. After sermon in Kingledoors Thomas Tweedie tennent there had a daughter baptised called Ann.
1737. November 25. After sermon in Kingledoors Thomas Tweedie tennent there had a daughter baptised called Jean.
1738. January 18. After examination in Stenhope John Tweedie there had a son baptised called John.
1739. October 10. After sermon in Kingledoors Thomas Tweedie tennent there had a son baptised called Alexander.
1740. March 25. John Tweedie servant Easter Stenhope had a daughter baptised called Agnes.
1740. April 6. Thomas Tweedie in Drummelzier had a daughter baptised called Christian.
1743. June 28. After sermon at Kingledoors Thomas Tweedie tenant there had a son baptised called Thomas.
1744. April 22. Thomas Tweedie in Drummelzier had a son baptised called Archibald.
1745. January 27. After sermon at Kingledoors Thomas Tweedie tennent there had a son baptised named Alexander.
1745. June 30. John Tweedie in Easter Stenhope had a daughter baptised named Mary.
1747. February 31 (? *January*). Isabel Tweedie spouse to Joseph Tweedie in Stenhope brought forth twins (a son and a daughter) and being in a weak condition after sermon in Wester Stenhope were baptised, the boy named Walter and the girl Babie.
1747. October 25. Janet Miller spouse to James Tweedie in Drummelzier brought forth a son upon Friday the 10th inst. and was this day baptised named John.
1747. November 26. Marion spouse to John Tweedie in Stenhope brought forth a son upon 15th inst. and this day after examination at Easter Stenhope was baptised named Walter.
1748. February 10. Isabel Tweedie spouse to Joseph Tweedie in Stenhope brought forth a son upon Munday the 1st inst. and was this day after sermon at Wester Stenhope baptised named David.

1748. May 1. Agnes Brown spouse to Thomas Tweedie in Drummelzier Place brought forth a son upon Munday the 17th of April last and was this day baptised named Alexander.
1748. September 20. Mary Stevenson spouse to Thomas Tweedie tennent in Kingledoors brought forth a daughter upon Tuesday the 13th inst. and after sermon there was baptised named Mary.
1749. December —. Isabel Tweedie spouse to Joseph Tweedie in Wester Stenhope brought forth a upon the day of this instant and the same day was baptised there named
1749. December 24. Janet Miller spouse to James Tweedie in Drummelzier brought forth a daughter upon Friday the 15th inst. and was this day baptised named Jean.
1750. January 25. Margaret Miller spouse to Ritchard Tweedie in Drummelzier brought forth a daughter upon Munday the 15th inst. and after a dyet of examination was this day baptised named Isabel.
1751. June —. Isabel Tweedie spouse to Joseph Tweedie in Wester Stenhope brought forth a upon the day of and was this day after sermon there baptised named
1751. December 29. Margaret Miller spouse to Ritchard Tweedie in Drummelzier brought forth a son upon Sabbath the 15th inst. and this day was baptised named James.
1752. May 31. Janet Miller spouse to James Tweedie in Drummelzier brought forth a daughter upon Wednesday the 20th inst. and was this day baptised named Mary.
1754. July 21. Margaret Miller spouse to Ritchard Tweedie in Drummelzier brought forth a daughter upon Sabbath the 14th inst. and was this day baptised named Janet.
- *1754. November 10. Born. Janet Affleck and John Tweedie in Putervan had a daughter baptised the 26th November by the Rev. William Wallace minister of the Gospel at Drumelzier, the child's name was Christian Tweedie.
- This child's name was not filled up in due time.
1755. January 19. Janet Miller spouse to James Tweedie in Drummelzier brought forth a daughter upon the 12th inst. and was this day baptised named John.
1759. May 28. Isabel Tweedie spouse to Joseph Tweedie in Craigkingledoors brought forth a son upon Saturday the 26th inst. and this day after sermon there was baptised named Robert.
1759. October 22. Elizabeth Coe spouse to John Tweedie in Easter Stenhope brought forth a daughter upon Sabbath the 14th inst. and this day after sermon there was baptised named

* This entry is inserted in Register after one dated 22nd March, 1780.

1761. June 4. Agnes Scot spouse to James Tweedie in Easter Stenhope brought forth a daughter upon Wednesday the 20th of May last and after sermon there was baptised named Marion.
1762. April 12. Isabel Tweedie spouse to Joseph Tweedie in Craigkingle-doors brought forth a son upon Friday the 26th of March last and after sermon there was this day baptised named John.
1762. December 3. Agnes Scot spouse to James Tweedie in Stanhope brought forth a daughter upon Munday the 29th of November last and this day after sermon there was baptised Janet.
1764. October 24. Barbara Tweedie spouse to John Tweedie in Easter Stenhope brought forth a daughter upon Munday 22nd inst. and this day after sermon there was baptised named Grizel.
1769. February 5. Agnes Loch spouse to William Tweedie in Drummelzier brought forth a son upon Tuesday the 21st of January last and was this day baptised named John.
1770. May 11. Christian Tweedie spouse to John Tweedie tennent in Wester Stenhope brought forth a son upon Saturday the 5th inst. and this day after sermon there was baptised named Robert.
- NOTE.—No entries May 11th 1770 to March 1771.
1772. April 15. Agnes Loch spouse to William Tweedie in Drummelzier brought forth a daughter upon Friday the 3rd inst. and was this day baptised named Jean.
1773. November 25. Christian Tweedie spouse to John Tweedie tenant in Stenhope brought forth a son upon Sabbath the 22nd instant and this day after sermon was baptised named Robert.
1776. May 24. Agnes Loch spouse to William Tweedie in Drummelzier brought forth a son upon Saturday 18th inst. and was this day baptised named Thomas.
1777. November 14. Christian Tweedie spouse to John Tweedie tenant in Stenhope brought forth a daughter upon Munday night the 10th inst. and was this day after sermon there baptised named Christian.
1779. January 3. Agnes Loch spouse to William Tweedie in Drummelzier brought forth a daughter upon Sabbath the 28th (sic) inst. and was this day after sermon baptised named Mary.
1784. April 17. John Tweedie in Kingledoors and Nicholas Moffat his spouse had a son born the 12th inst. and was baptised this day at Tweedsmuir named Richard.

NOTE.—*The preceding entry appears a second time, but there is no variation except that (as generally in this Register) the mother's name comes first.*

1798. John Tweedie son to Mr. Alexander Tweedie and his spouse Mrs. Tweedie in Stanhope born the 11th April, baptised 22nd by the Rev. Mr. Welsh.
1799. Janet Tweedie daughter of Mr. Alexander Tweedie and his spouse Mrs. Tweedie in West Stanhope born the 23rd of December 1799 and baptised the 15th of January 1800 by the Rev. Mr. Welsh at Stanhope.

THE PARISH REGISTERS OF DRUMMELZIER.

Extracts from DEATHS.

1649 (THE COMMENCEMENT)—1800.

1651. January 13. William Tweedy.
 1651. June 5. Archibald Tweedy.
 1654. January 21. Barbara Tweedy.
 1655. July 6. Robert Tweedy.
 1656. July 27. Marin Twedy.
 1657. March 7. Alexander Tweedy.
 1659. May 6. David Tweedy.
 1663. March 27. Jeane Tweedy.
 1663. November 19. Adam Tweedy.
 1672. April 4. Jean Tweedie.
 1675. April 7. James Tweedie.
 1677. May 26. Archibald Tweedie.
 1677. August 3. Margaret Tweedie.
 1678. April 1. Jean Tweedie.
 1679. July 5. Marie Tweedy.
 1681. November 12. Christie Tweedy.
 1683. February 28. Marin Tweedie.

NOTE.—“*From 1683 till 1690 the minister was turned out for not taking the test and not conforming,*” and there are no entries from February 1683 till December 1690, also see note *supra*.

1690. December 22. Jean Tweedie.
 1700. December 6. David Tweedie.
 1711. June 12. Robert Tweedie of Kingledors who was buried in the churchyard of Tuedsmoor.

1744. June 30. Janet Tweedie spouse to Adam Cairns tenent in Wester Dawick aged about 42 years was buried at Dawick.
1745. October 16. Mary Tweedie a child daughter to John Tweedie in Easter Stanhope was buried.
1747. February 2. Babie Tweedie daughter to Joseph Tweedie in Stenhope (one of the twins) was buried at Tweedsmure.
1747. June 14. William Tweedie son to John Tweedie in Stenhope aged about 13 years was buried.
1748. May 7. Ebenezer Tweedie son to the deceased Robert Tweedie of Kingledoors aged about 40 years was buried.
1748. July 27. Thomas Tweedie son to John Tweedie in Stenhope aged about 18 years was buried.
1748. August 21. Walter Tweedie son to John Tweedie in Easter Stenhope a child about nine months old was buried.
1749. May 6. Alexander Tweedie son to Thomas Tweedie in Drummelzier Place a child one year old was buried.
1749. May 21. Jean Tweedie daughter to Joseph Tweedie in Wester Stanhope a girl about 7 years of age was buried at Tweedsmure.
1749. May 29. John Tweedie son to James Tweedie in the east side of Drummelzier a child aged one year and seven months was buried.
1752. June 8. James Tweedie sometimes in Drummelzier aged about 70 years was buried.
1754. September 14. James Tweedie son to Ritchard Tweedie aged two years and three quarters was buried.
1756. July 7. Bessie Tweedie relict of the deceased William Veitch in Logan aged about 44 years was buried.
1757. June 19. Alexander Tweedie son to Thomas Tweedie in Drummelzier Place aged 8 years was buried.
1757. June 30. Thomas Tweedie in Drummelzier Place aged 50 years was buried.
1757. December 1. Marion Scot spouse to John Tweedie in Stenhope aged 40 years was buried.
1759. June 26. Janet Miller spouse to James Tweedie now in Chapelgill aged about 38 years was buried.
1761. April 23. Christian Laidlaw spouse to James Tweedie in Arthurstone aged about 30 years was buried.
1762. July 10. Marion Tweedie daughter to James Tweedie in Stanhope a child five weeks old was buried.
1762. October 24. Christian Barkley mother-in-law to John Tweedie in Pittervin a woman about 70 years was buried.
1762. December 25. Agnes Brown relict of the deceased Thomas Tweedie a woman about 58 years was buried.

1763. January 8. Jean Tweedie relict of James Proudfoot in Lyn was buried here.
1766. October 20. Marion Tweedie spouse to John Veitch in Hapkartoun a woman about 70 years died and was buried here.
- Drummelzier. 18 June. 1776. Charles Tweedie in Caverhill late tenant in Burnside of Drummelzier aged about 43 years died and was buried here.
1777. March 3. Agnes Tweedie widow of the deceased Hugh Brunton in Drummelzier aged 80 years died and was buried having the use of the mortcloth free.
1777. November 26. Christian Tweedie daughter to John Tweedie tenant in Stanhope a child 15 days old died and was buried in Tweedsmure churchyard.
1781. April 18. John Tweedie in Stanhope died and was buried here this day aged 78 years.
1782. March 17. Agnes Tweedie in Potervin died and was buried in the churchyard of Tweedsmuir aged 70 years and upwards.
1793. April 29. Alexander Tweedie a child from Manner Water was buried here.
1798. March 9. Janet Tweedie spouse of Adam Veitch was buried here.
1800. March 3. Richard Tweedie was buried here.
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THE PARISH REGISTERS OF BROUGHTON.

Extracts from BAPTISMS.

1697 (THE COMMENCEMENT)—1800.

1706. May 19. Richard Tweedie in Brughtoun had a child baptised called John.
1709. October 23. William Tweedie in Brughtoun had a child baptised called Jean.
1710. November 26. Richard Tweedie in Brughtoun had a child baptised called Georg.
1711. April 13. William Tweedie in Callet within the paroch of Kilbucho had a child baptised here called Agnes.
1715. March* 13. William Tweedie in Brughtoun Mains had a child baptised called John.
1715. November 27. William Tweedie in Callet had a child baptised called John.
1717. July 18. William Tweedie in Brughtoun Mains had a child baptised called Margaret.
1719. January 29. William Tweedie in Brughtoun Mains had a child baptised called James.
1723. November 30. John Tweedie in Brughtoun Shiels had a child baptised called Agnes.

Above entry for 28 April 1725 there is an entry worn away except the words "Mains of Brughtoun had a child baptised called Thomas."

1729. June 1. John Tweedie in Brughtoun Mains had a child baptised called Agnes.
1733. April 1. John Tweedie in the paroch of Kilbucho had a daughter baptised here called Margaret.
- August 1752. David Tweedie tenant in Upper Mains of Broughton had a child baptised named Richard.

No entries of marriages or deaths of Tweedies in the Broughton Registers.

* The word "March" is very faint and looks as if it had been erased.

THE PARISH REGISTERS OF GLENHOLM.

MARRIAGES.

1784—95.

NOTE.—*There are only nine entries contained on one page, and the name Tweedie does not occur among them.*

Extracts from BAPTISMS.

1747 (THE COMMENCEMENT)—1800.

1756. James son to Richard Tweedie at Holms commonfoot and Margaret Miller his spouse was born the day of October and baptised the twenty-seventh day thereof.
1757. Helen daughter to James Tweedie in Glenkirk and Janet Millar his spouse was born the 11th day of May and baptised the seventeen day of said month.
1759. John son to Richard Tweedie and Mary (? Margaret) Miller was born on second day of month and baptised 7th thereafter.
- This entry is faintly interlined between two entries dated respectively 5 March and 6 May.*
1760. Jean daughter to Alexander Tweedie and Janet Cossar his spouse was born the thirtieth day of March and baptised the 6th day of April thereafter.
1761. Alexander son to Alexander Tweedie in Slack and Janet Cossar his spouse was born upon the sixteenth day of March and baptised the twentieth day thereof.
1762. Margaret daughter to Alexander Tweedie in Heughbrae and Janet Cossar his spouse was born the twelfth day of October and baptised the seventeenth day thereof.
1764. Robert son to James Tweedie in Glenkirk and Agnes Scott was born the twenty-fifty day of May and baptised the nineteenth day of June thereafter.
1764. Margaret daughter to Richard Tweedie in Lushfoot and Margaret Miller his spouse was born the fifteen day of September and baptised the twenty-fourth day thereof.

1784. Thomas Stevenson son to Alexander Tweedie of Quarter Esq. and Anny Carmichal his spouse was born on the nineteenth day of April and baptised on the twentieth day thereof.
1786. Michael son to Alexander Tweedie Esq. of Quarter and Anny Carmichal his spouse was born on the fifteenth day of Aprile and baptised on the seventeenth day thereof.
1787. Moures son to Alexander Tweedie Esq. of Quarter and Ann Carmichal his spouse was born on the 2nd day of October and baptised the 6th.
(*"Maurice" on margin in different hand.*)
1789. Alexander son to Alexander Twedie Esq. of Quarter and An Carmichal his spouse was born the 14th day of June and baptised the 24 day thereof.
1791. Michael son to Alexander Tweedie Esq. of Quarter and Anny Carmichael his spouse born on the eleventh day of November and baptised on the fourteenth thereof.
1794. Mary daughter of Alexander Tweedie Esq. of Quarter and Annie Carmichael his spouse was born on the second day of April 1794 and baptised on the seventh day of that month.
1796. Ann daughter of Alexander Tweedie Esq. of Quarter and Anne Carmichael his spouse was born on the seventeenth day of February 1796 and baptised on the twenty-sixth day of said month.
1799. John son of Alexander Tweedie Esq. of Quarter and Ann Carmichael his spouse was born on the twenty-third day of September 1799 and baptised on the twenty-eight day of said month.

THE PARISH REGISTERS OF GLENHOLM.

Extracts from DEATHS.

1783 (THE COMMENCEMENT)—1851.

1784. January 6. Mary Stevenson, Lady of Quarter.
William Welsh Esq. of Mossfennan.
Christian Welsh his spouse.
Alexander Welsh in Cardon, their son.
Mary Tweedie or Welsh his spouse.

NOTE.—These four entries are consecutive in Register, but no dates are given, the immediately preceding date being 8 June 1786 and the following one 24 October 1822.

Anne Carmichael or Tweedie of Quarter relict of Alexander Tweedie.

NOTE.—No date is given for the above entry (the most of the death entries have no dates), but the last preceding date is 23 February 1841 and the next succeeding date 17 January 1841.

THE PARISH REGISTERS OF TWEEDSMUIR.

Extracts from MARRIAGES.

1644 (THE COMMENCEMENT)—1800.

1645. The 23 of October. Walter Chisolme and Helen Twedie both in this congregatioune were married.
1647. May 23. Johne Hall (in Lanerick) and Christiane Twedy were proclaimed for the last tyme.
1649. February 14. James Twedie and Agnes Thomsone wer married.
1652. January 22. Johne Twedie (lawful sone to Patrick Tweedie of Oliver) and Elizabeth Laidlay (in Eister Oliver) were married at our Kirk of Tweedsmuir.
1652. May 23. Robert Twedie in the parochine of Drummelzear and Christiane Wilsonne in this parochine (proclaimed) for the first tyme &c.
1652. May 30. Said parties proclaimed for the second time.
NOTE.—*There is no entry in this Register of the third proclamation nor of the marriage.*
1653. July 27. Said Walter Tweedie (in Wester Hairstone) and Christian Noble were married.
1657. July 2. Said Archibald Tweedie (of Peebles) and Elizabeth Twedie married.
1659. July 31. This day David Twedie in this congregation and Margaret Hunter in the congregation of Drummelzier were proclaimed for the second* time.
1659. August 7. Said David Tweedy and Margaret Hunter were proclaimed for the last time.
1663. May 10. Robert Tweedie and Janet Langtoun were proclaimed. Testimonial produced for Robert Tweedie from Drummelzier.
1663. November 8. This day Thomas Hope in Over Olipher and Agnes Tweedie daughter lawfull to umquhill Alexander Tweedie of Chappell Cingledoores were proclaimed.

* There is no note of the first proclamation, there being no entries from 12th June to 28th July.

1665. September 10. Thomas Tweedie (of Drummelzier) and Jeane Tod (proclaimed) pro primo.
1669. May 23. Alexander Tweedie and Marion Hunter pro primo.
1669. September 5. "John Porteous and Janet Tweedie his spous in that part that belongs to the paroch of Drumalzear."
1671. December 14. Collect at the mariage of Jo Telfer and Margaret Tweedie 20/-.
1673. February 19. Collect at the mariage of Thomas Watson and Margaret Tweedie 15/-.
1679. December 18. Marriage. John Tweedie and Jonet Brydon. Testimonial produced from the minister of Glenolm (for the woman).
1680. May 9. This day were proclaimed John Tweedie and Elspeth Tweedie (daughter of John Tweedie of Oliver) pro primo.
1681. June 12. Proclaimed Thomas Tweedie of Olifer and Christian Williamson in the paroch of Peebles.
1681. November 29. This day wer married Adam Clerk and Jennet Tweedie.
1682. December 10. This day wer married William Hunter and Jenet Tweedie.
1723. March 12. Was married Alexander Tweedie and Margret Cheisem at Badlew.
1723. April 26. Was married Adam Bolo and Isobel Tweedie.
1724. May 16. John Johnston son to William Johnston in Tala gave up his name in order to marig with Mary Tweedie daughter to the deceist James Tweedie in Badlow.
1724. July 11. Was married John Johnston and Mary Tweedie (daughter to the deceased James Tweedie in Badlew).
1727. May 12. Robert Eowat gave up his name in order to marig with Bessi Tweedie both in this paroch.
1752. February 25. James Blakstoks in the paroch of Cowlter gave up his name in order to marriage with Betie Tweedie in this paroch of Tweedsmuir.
1752. April 3. Was married Alexander Gibson in the paroch of Edelston with Veronica Tweedie (daughter of Alexander Tweedie of Nether Minzion) in the paroch of Tweedsmoor.
1753. June 10. Was married John Welch in Tweidhopefoot and Margret Tweedie.
- Alexander Hodge and Mary Tweedie were married upon the 31 day of December 1734.
- William Wat and Mary Tweedie were married upon 16 day of December 1736.
- James Simpson and Jean Tweedie were married upon the 2 day of September 1737.
- James Jonston and Sareth Twidey were married upon the 30 November 1739.

- William Patterson and Elisabeth Twidey were married upon June the 13 day
1740.
1742. June 11. John Geades and Iesebell Twidey was marid.
1744. September —. Walter Twidey and Janet Blakewll was marid.
1746. December 11. Walter Anderson and Jean Twidey was maride.
1752. March 17. Was married James Blakstolks and Bettie Tweidie.
1759. February 2. Was married James Tweedie and Marray Welsh.
1762. April 1. Was married Michall Anderson tenant Cramelt of Megget
and Marion Tweedie daughter of the deceast Alexander Tweedie late
tenant in Nether Mingon in this parish.
1769. January 6. Richard Tweedie in Chapplegill Glenholm parish and
Helen Paterson daughter to the deceased Paterson
in Hankshaw.
1779. December 17. Mr. John Anderson in Crawmault and Miss Peggie
Tweedie daughter of Thomas Tweedie of Oliver Esq. were married.
1782. September (?). James Proudfoot in Moffat and Jean Tweedie from
Marchwall in this parish were married at Moffat.
1786. February 16. Mr. Thomas Tweedie tenant in Nether Minzion and
Miss Bethea Tweedie daughter of Thomas Tweedie Esq. of Oliver
were married.
1792. April 13. Mr. John Crawford merchant of Leith and Miss Anne
Tweedie daughter of Thomas Tweedie Esq. of Oliver were married.

THE PARISH REGISTERS OF TWEEDSMUIR.

Extracts from BAPTISMS.

1644—1800.

(NOTE.—*Births, Marriages, and Deaths intermixed till 1683 and among miscellaneous matters.*)

1648. May 27. Wer baptised . . . lykwayes Johne Twedie lawfull
sone to James Twedy in Wester Oliver.
1649. September. The third day of this instant was baptised Johne Twedie
lawfull sone to Thomas Twedie in Crook.
1650. March 10. Baptised this day Margaret Twedie lawfull daughter to
James Twedie in Eister Hairstone. . . .
1651. July 31. Baptised Margaret Twedie lawfull daughter to Johne Twedie
in Wester Hairstone.
1651. December 21. Baptised this day Agnes Twedie lawful daughter to
James Twedie in Eister Hairstone.

1652. March 24. Was baptised Walter Twedie lawfull sone to Johne Twedie (son to Patrick Tweedie of Oliver).
1653. July 3. Baptised this day Johne Twedie lawfull sone to James Twedie in Eister Hairstone.
1654. August 21. Baptised this day Johne Twedie lawfull sone to Walter Twedie in Wester Hairstone.
1655. July 8. Baptised this day Walter Twedie lawfull sone to James Twedie in Eister Hairstone.
1656. January 27. Baptised this day Marione Twedie lawfull daughter to Johne Twedie in Wester Hairstone.
1657. April 5. Baptised this day Jennet Twedie lawfull daughter to Walter Twedie in Hairstone.
1657. November 15. Baptised this day Robert Twedie lawfull sone to James Twedie in Eister Hairstone.
1659. December 11. Baptised this day Jennet Twedie lawfull daughter to Johne Twedie of Wester Oliver.
1660. February 12. Baptised this day Helein Twedie lawful daughter to Walter Twedie in Hairstane.

(Blank from April 1660 to 20th July 1662.)

1663. May 31. This day Anna Tweedie daughter to James Tweedie in Hairstane was baptised.
1663. September 13. This day Adam Tweedie sone lawfull to Walter Tweedie in Hairstane was baptised.
1663. October 11. This day Marion Tweedie daughter lawfull to David Tweedie in Hairstane was baptised.
1664. February 9. This day John Tweedie sone lawfull to James Tweedie in Hairstane was baptised.
1664. March 20. This day Alexander Tweedie sone lawfull to John Tweedie of Olipher was baptised.
1664. May 27. This day Barbra Tweedie daughter lawfull to Robert Tweedie in Hairstane was baptised.
1664. August 28. This day Walter Tweedie sone lawfull to William Tweedie in Cingledoors was baptised.
1665. May 7. This day William Tweedie sone to Johne Tweedie of Olipher was baptised.
1665. July 16. James Tweedie sone to James Tweedie in Easter Hairstane was baptised.
1665. November 1. Alexander Tweedie sone to David Tweedie in Hairstane was baptised.
1666. August 5. Baptised. Jeane Tweedie daughter to James Tweedie merchant in Hairstane.

1667. April 11. Baptised. Jeane Tweedie daughter to Johne Tweedie of Olipher.
1668. April 21. Baptised. Janet Tweedie daughter to James Tweedie in Easter Hairstaine.
1670. March 20. Baptised this day James Tweedie sone to Alexander Tweedie in Nether Olipher.
1670. June 19. Baptised. James Tweedie sone (to) Walter Tweedie in Hairstaine.
1672. April 8. Baptised. Marion Tweedie lawfull daughter to Alexander Tweedie in Nether Olifer.
1673. December 4. Baptised. Alexander Tweedie sone to Alexander Tweedie in Nether Olifer.
1676. November 30. This day was baptised Marie Tweedie eldest lawfull daughter to Alexander Tweedie in Cokiland.
1680. November 21. Baptised. Jean Tweedie eldest lawfull daughter to Johne Tweedie in Tala.
1681. April 3. Baptised. Elisabeth Tweedie lawfull daughter to Alexander Tweedie in Cockiland.
1681. October 16. This day was baptised Walter Tweedie eldest lawfull sone to John Tweedie in Wester Hairstone.
1682. November 12. This day was baptised Adam Tweedie eldest lawfull sone to Johne Tweedie in Tala.
1682. December 17. Baptisme. James Tweedie eldest lawfull sone to Thomas Tweedie of Olifer.
1683. May 20. Baptised. David Tweedie lawfull sone to Alexander Tweedie in Cockiland.
- (Blank October 1683—November 1690, November 1691—March 1696,
September 1698—December 1720.)*
1696. March 29. Baptised. John Tweedie lawfull sone to Alexander Tweedie in Wester Hairstaine.
1697. Thomas Tweedie son to Alexander Tweedie in Kartrop was baptised January 3 1697.
1697. Androw Tweedie son to James Tweedie in Whytcamp was baptised March 21.
- . . . 18—. Margret Tweedie daughter to Alexander Tweedie in Kartrop.
1721. This day was baptised Margret Tweedie lawfull daughter to Alexander Tweedie in Nether Minion February 17 1721.
1721. This day was baptised Isoble Tweedie lawfull daughter to David Tweedie in Halksha February 17.
1721. June 8. Was baptised Cristin Tweedie lawfull daughter to James Tweedie of Olifer.

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1721. June 30. Was baptised John Tweedie lawful son to Walter Tweedie in Halkshaw.
1722. August 12. Was baptised Jane Tweedie lawful daughter to Alexander Tweedie in Nether Minion.
1723. February 12. Was baptised John Tweedie lawful son to David Tweedie in Halkshaw.
1723. February 18. Was baptised Thomas Tweedie lawful son to James Tweedie of Olifer who departed this life about an hour and an half after.
1724. June 1. Was baptised Margret Tweedie lawful daughter to James Tweedie of Olifer.
1725. February 2. Was baptised Veronica Tweedie lawful daughter to Alexander Tweedie in Nether Minion.
1725. October 21. Was baptised Janet Tweedie lawful daughter to David Tweedie in Badlew.
1726. February 13. Was baptised Jean Tweedie lawful daughter to James Tweedie of Olifer.
1726. June 19. Was baptised James Tweedie lawful son to Alexander Tweedie servant to the Laird of Olifer.
1727. April 30. Was baptised Janet Tweedie lawful daughter to Alexander Tweedie in Nether Minion.
1727. November 17. Was baptised Thomas Tweedie lawful son to James Tweedie of Olifer.
1728. March 8. Was baptised Alison Tweedie lawful daughter to David Tweedie in Badlew.
1728. April 7. Was baptised Margret Tweedie lawful daughter to Alexander Tweedie servant to the Laird of Olifer.
1729. February 16. Was baptised Thomas Tweedie lawful son to John Tweedie in Nether Olifer.
1729. June 16. Was baptised John Tweedie lawful son to Alexander Tweedie in Nether Minzon.
1730. November 1. Was baptised Alexander Tweedie lawful son to Alexander Tweedie servant to the Laird of Olifer.
- *1738. May 31. Alexander Twidey and Elison Hop had a daughter baptised called Iesebel.
- The disesed Alexander Twidey and Elison Hop had a daughter baptised the 21 day of April 1740 called Ann.
1734. April 21. Alexander Tweedie in Olipher had a daughter baptised called Marion.
- *1735. Alexander Tweedie and Elleson Hope his spouse had a daughter baptised called Marion seven and 20 of July 1735.
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- Walter Tweedie and his wife Janet Blacklaw had a son baptised—his name was William. January 21st 1748.
1749. Alexander Tuidy and Mary Morey had a daughter baptised her name Margrat.
1750. March 11 (old style). Was baptised William Twidie lawful son to Joseph Twidie in Tala.
1751. December 18. Was baptised David Tweidie lawfull son of Alexander Tweidie in Linfoots.
1752. September 15. Was baptised Margret Tweidie lawful daughter to Walter Tweidie in Ridg.
1753. December 8. Was baptised Alexander Tweidie lawful son to Alexander Tweidie in Linfoots.
1754. September 8. Was baptised Walter Tweidie lawful son to Joseph Tweidie in Talow. This date is the old style.
1755. March 28 (old style). Was baptised Mary Tweidie lawful daughter to John Tweidie in Nether Minion.
1755. June 1 (new style). Was baptised James Tweidie lawful son to Thomas Tweidie of Olifire.
1755. September 29. Was baptised Janet Tweidie lawful daughter to Alexander Tweidie in Linfoots (old style).
1756. December 14. Was baptised Beti Tweidie lawful daughter to Joseph Tweidie in Talow.
1756. December 21. Was baptised Alison Tweedie lawful daughter to John Tweidie in Nether Minion.
1757. March 27. Was baptised Thomas Tweedie lawful son to Mr. Thomas Tweedie of Olifer.
1758. October 28. Then baptised Adam Ewert Tweedie lawfull son to Mr. Thomas Tweedie of Oliver.
1759. January 23. Then baptised Marion Tweidie lawful daughter to John Tweidie tenant in Nether Mingion.
1759. March 13. Was then baptised Allison Tweedie lawful daughter to Alexander Tweedie hird in Linfoots.
1759. December 3. Was baptised Alexander Tweedie lawful son to James Tweedie tenant in Nether Mingzon.
1760. August 2. Then was baptised Bettie Tweedie lawful daughter to Thomas Tweedie of Oliver.
1760. December 23. Then was baptised Thomas Tweedie lawful son to John Tweedie tenant in Nether Minzin.
1762. November 22. Then was baptised Mary Tweedie lawful daughter to James Tweedie and Mary Welsh in the townhead of Nether Mingen.
1763. March 6. Was baptised Margrat Tweedie lawful daughter to Mr. Thomas Tweedie and Jean Brown of Oliver.

1763. May 24. Then was baptised Alexander Tweedie lawful son to John Tweedie and Christian Tweedie his spous in Nether Mingzin.
1764. July 8. Then was baptised Ann Tweedie lawful daughter to Mr. Thomas Tweedie of Oliver and Joan Brown his spouse.
- "Died" (written on margin); in re-written entries, "she died 20 July 1766."*
1764. November 23. Then was baptised Allison Tweedie lawful daughter to James Tweedie and Mary Welsh in Nether Minzon.
1765. January 20. Then was baptised Cristian Tweedie lawful daughter to Alexander Tweedie and Mary Murray in Linfoots.
1766. May 6. Then was baptised James Tweedie lawful son to John Tweedie and Christian Tweedie his spous tenant in Nether Mingzion.
1766. June 15. Then was baptised Laurence Tweedie lawful son to Thomas Tweedie of Oliver and Jean Broun his spòuse.
1766. August 28. Then was baptised John Tweedie lawful son to James Tweedie tenant in Nether Minzon and Mary Welsh.
1768. February 18. Then was baptised Margrat Tweedie lawful daughter to John and Christian Tweedies in Nether Minzon.
1768. June 1. Then was baptised Cristian Tweedie lawful daughter to Thomas Tweedie of Oliver Esq. and Jean Broun.
1770. January 1. Baptised. Jean lawful daughter to Thomas Tweedie of Oliver Esq. and Jean Brown his spouse.
1771. September 14. Baptised. Anne lawful daughter to Thomas Tweedie of Oliver and Jean Brown his spouse.
1774. May 29. Baptised. Christian lawful daughter to Thomas Tweedie of Oliver and Jane Brown his spouse.
1786. November 29. Baptised. John lawful son to Thomas Tweedie tenant in Nether Minzion and Bethia Tweedie his spouse.
1788. December 8. Baptised. Thomas lawful son of Mr. Thomas Tweedie tenant in Nether Minzion and Bethia Tweedie his spouse.
1791. August 5. Baptised. Adam lawful son of Thomas Tweedie tenant in Nether Minzion and Bethia Tweedie his spouse.
1792. November 14. Baptised. Alexander lawful son of Thomas Tweedie tenant in Nether Minzion and Bethia Tweedie his spouse.
1795. July 28. James lawful son of Mr. Thomas Tweedie tenant in Nether Minzion and Bethia Tweedie his spouse was baptised.

THE PARISH REGISTERS OF TWEEDSMUIR.

Extracts from DEATHS.

1645 (THE COMMENCEMENT)—1800.

1645. The 14 of August. Sarah Twedie servant to Margaret Twedie relict of William Whyte Robert Portieous in Nether Minione departed this lyff by pestilence.
1645. The 16 of August Margaret Twedie relict of William Quhyte Robert Portieous in Nether Minione departed this lyf about 12 houris at night and that same night hir youngest daughter departed this lyff about 8 houris at night and upon the 18 of August a chyld of hir daughteris about 4 or 5 yearis of age departed this lyf and were all buried togedder the said 18 day of August . . . and all died of the pestilence.
1655. April 11. Patrik Twedie of Wester Oliver departed this lyff.
1655. December 8. Thomas Tweidie of Wester Oliver departed this lyff in the morning.
1664. April 1. Alexander Tweedie sone to Johne Tweedie of Olipher departed this lyff.
1664. August 28. This day Anna Tweedie daughter to James Tweedie in Hairstaine departed this liff.
1669. May 27. John Tweidie of Olipher departed this liff.
1672. May 10. Walter Tweedie in Wester Hairstone departed this life.
1673. March 16. Burial. James Tweedie sone to James Tweedie in Hairstane.
1673. April 13. Buriall. Elisabeth Tweedie spouse to James Scot in Hairstaine.
1674. May 17. Burial. Helen Tweedie daughter to the deceased Walter Tweedie in Hair
1674. December 13. Burial. Elisabeth Tueedie lawfull daughter to James Tueedie in Easter Hairstaine.
1675. March 12. Buriall. James Tweedie sone to the deceist Walter Tweedie in Wester Hairstaine.
1675. August 22. This day was buried Elizabeth Laidlaw spouse to the deceist John Tweedie of Olifor.
1679. May 19. Burial. Jennet Bollo relict of umquhill Patrick Tweedie of Olifer.
1680. February 29. Burial March 1. Jonnet Tweedie from Cingledoorhope.
1682. June 20. Burial. Margaret Tweedie in Easter Hairstone.
1683. March 11. Burial. Walter Tweedie in Wester Olifer.

- November the 16th 1689. Departed this life Eleasboth Tweidie.
 Departed this life James Tweidie in Hairstone the 5 of September and buried
 the 8 day 92 (1692).
1761. November 20. Departed this life Margrat Tweedie in Halkshaw
 daughter to the deceased Walter Tweedie in this parish.
1762. August 21. Departed this life Thomas Tweidie son to Mr. Thomas
 Tweedie of Oliver aged five years.
1763. February 4. Departed this life James Tweedie aged 16 years son to
 Alexander Tweedie shepherd in Linfoots.
1764. April 23. Departed this life Jean Tweedie spouse to John Welsh in
 Tweedhopefoot. 70 years.
1766. February 9. Then departed this life Thomas Tweedie of Quarter
 aged 74 years and 6 weeks.
1766. May 24. Then departed this life Margrat Tweedie daughter to
 Alexander Tweedie in Linfoots aged 17 years.
1766. July 20. Departed this life and buried in the churchyard here Ann
 Tweedie daughter to Thomas Tweedie of Oliver aged 2 years
 2 weeks.
1768. December 7. Died at Oliver and was buried in the churchyard here
 Christian Tweedie daughter to Thomas Tweedie of Oliver aged
 seven months.
1772. January 1. Died at Moffat and was buried in the churchyard here
 Margaret Ewart widow to James Tweedie of Oliver Esq. aged
 eighty-five years.
1772. March 2. Died at Broadwood in the parish of Pennycook and was
 buried in the churchyard here Anne Tweedie daughter to the
 deceased Alexander Tweedie tenant in Nether Minzion aged about
 32 years.
1772. April 3. Died at Easter Hearthstane and was buried in the church-
 yard here Margaret Tweedie spouse to Humphrey Welsh late tenant
 there. Aged 94 years.
1774. November 24. Died at Moffat and was buried in the churchyard
 here Mrs. Margaret Tweedie daughter to the deceased James
 Tweedie of Oliver aged
1775. February 9. Died at Fingland in the parish of Newlands and
 was buried in the churchyard here Walter Tweedie son to Joseph
 Tweedie there aged about 18 years.
1775. March 13. Died at Moffat and was buried in the churchyard here
 Mrs. Christian Tweedie daughter of the deceased James Tweedie
 of Oliver aged years.
1777. November 9. Died at Dreva Thomas Tweedie tenant there and was
 buried in the churchyard here aged about 50 years.

1777. November 24. Died at Stanhope and was buried in the churchyard here Christian Tweedie daughter of John Tweedie tenant there aged 2 weeks.
1782. March 19. Died at Potervan and was buried in the churchyard here Agnes Tweedie daughter of the deceased David Tweedie.
1784. February 13. Died at Quarter in the parish of Glenholm and was buried here Mary Stevenson relict of the deceased Thomas Tweedie of Quarter aged above 80 years.
1785. May 15. Died at March-wall and was buried in the churchyard here Janet Tweedie daughter of Alexander Tweedie late in Shielhope aged 28 years.
1786. March 12. Died in the parish of Coulter and was buried in the churchyard here Mary Tweedie relict of Mr. Alexander Hodge late of Brigglands aged 74.
1786. April 30. Died at March-wall and was buried here Alison Tweedie daughter to Alexander Tweedie in Nether Minzion aged 26 years.
1787. September 17. Died at Oliver and was buried in the churchyard here Miss Jean Tweedie daughter of Thomas Tweedie Esq. of Oliver aged 17 years and 8 months.
1788. December 19. Died at Cawsay in the parish of Eskdalemuir and was buried in the churchyard here Margaret Tweedie spouse of John Welsh tenant in Cawsay aged
1789. April 30. Dyed at Quarter in the parish of Glenholm and was buried in the churchyard here Michael Tweedie son of Alexander Tweedie of Quarter aged 3 years.
1793. May 26. Mr. John Tweedie died at his house of Stanhope aged 64 years and was buried in the churchyard here 30 May 1793.
1793. June 11. Alexander Tweedie died at his house of Marchwell aged 78 years and was buried in the churchyard here 15 June 1793.
- Mrs. Christian Tweedie widow of John Tweedie at Stanhope died aged 63 years and was buried in the churchyard here.
- Mr. James Tweedie surveyor of excise and son to the above John and Christian Tweedies died at Stanhope aged about 28 years.

NOTE.—*There are no dates given for the last two entries, but they follow the entry for June 11, noted above. There are no entries from January, 1795, till the following entry:—*

1803. March 6. Died Thomas Tweedie Esq. of Oliver.

THE PARISH REGISTERS OF STOBO.

Extracts from MARRIAGES.

NOTE.—*The Marriage Register does not begin till 1783, but wives of that name and their husbands' names, so far as they appear among the baptisms from 1672 to 1783, are noted here.*

1672. March 10. George Neilsonne in Westoun and Issobell Tweiddy his wife.
 1687. July 30. James Soltowne and Marion Tweddie his wife in Harrow.
 1718. April 10. Thomas Mill and Mary Tueidie in Westoun.

Searched from 1783 (beginning of Register) to 1800. No entry of Tweedie.

THE PARISH REGISTERS OF STOBO.

Extracts from BAPTISMS.

JULY 30 (THE COMMENCEMENT) 1671—1800.

1672. January 31. James Tweidy in Hillowes and Jennet Veatch his wyffe had ther daughter Jennett baptised January 31 1672.
 1673. November 2. This day James Tweidy in Hillowes and Jennet Veatch his wyff had ther son Sanders baptised November 2 1673.
 1675. April 18. Thomas Twedie herd in the Hope had a son baptised and he was called William.
 1677. January 31. Jannet the daughter of Thomas Tueedie in Lochghang Lie and his wife was baptised.
 1679. March 2. Barbara the daughter of Thomas Tweedie in West town hop and Currie his wife was baptised.
 1686. July 22. This day Jean the daughter of John Twidie in Stobo Mill and Margret Clerk his wife was baptised.
 1686. October 3. This day John the son of James Twidie in Eastoneburn and Besse Hogg his wife was baptised.
 1689. William sone to Johne Twedy miller in Stobo was baptised Feb. 15.
 1690. James sone to James Twedy in Harrow was baptised February 5th 1690.
 1691. Ritchard sone to John Tweedie in Westoun was baptised March 22 1691.

1692. David son to John Tweedie in Westoune baptised April 3rd 1692.
1692. Helen daughter to James Tweedie in the parioch of Broughtoun was baptised June 26.
1697. Jean daughter to James Tweedie commonly called Lickies Laird was baptised 7 February 1697.
1698. James son to Alexander Twedy in Hilhouse was baptised March 27th 1698.
1698. Hugh the son of John Tueddie schoolmaster was baptised November 27th 1698.
1699. Marion the daughter of Alexander Tweedie in Hilles was baptised July 7th 1699.
1702. William the son of John Tueddie scoolmaster in Stobo was baptised January 22 1702.
1702. Gidion the son of Alexander Tueedie in Nether hillis was baptised August 18 1702.
1702. Jenet the natral daughter of Charles Tueedie in Eisten was baptised November 1st 1702.
1702. Jenet the daughter of John Tueedie in Harrow was baptised November 15 1702.
1703. Agnas the daughter of John Tueedie in Harrow was baptised the 7th day of November 1703.
1704. Anna the daughter of John Tueedie schoolmaster was baptised the 7 day of May 1704.
1704. J(e)net the doughter of Alexander Tueedie in Nether Hilles was baptised the 10 day of December 1704.
1705. Bessi the doughter of John Tueedie in Harrow was baptised the 21 day of Janwar 1705.
1706. Alexander the son of John Tueedie schoolmaster was baptised the 7 day of Aprill 1706.
1706. James the son of John Tueddie in Harrow was baptised the 8 day of December 1706.
1707. Adam the son of John Tueedie scoolmaster was baptised the 21 day of September 1707.
1708. Agnas the daughter of Alexander Tueedie in Hillis was baptised the 15 day of August 1708.
1708. John the son of John Tueedie scoolmaster was baptised the 24th of October 1708.
1711. Bessi the daughter of Alexander Tueedie in Harrow was baptised the 26 day of August 1711.
1715. John son to John Twidie and Margaret Ramage his wife in Nether Hilhouse was baptised upon the 18 day of September 1715.

1716. Helen daughter to William Twidie in Eastoun was baptised upon the 17 day of June 1716.
1717. Margaret daughter to John Tuedie tennant in Harrow was baptised the first day of December 1717.

NOTE.—*This Register of Baptisms is wanting from 7th February 1720 to December 29th 1746.*

1751. Alexander son to Thomas Tweedie in Harrow was baptised 13th January 1751.
1755. James Tweedie in Muirburn had a daughter born January 5th 1755 called Isobel . . . James Tweedie in Slatehole.
1757. Archbald son to James Tweedie in Slatehole was born August 7th and baptised the 14th August 1757.
1763. Peter son to William Tweedie in Coshbog was born November 24th and baptised December 4th.
1763. Grizzel daughter to Robert Tweedie in Dreva was born September 22nd 1763 and baptised.
1766. Agnes daughter to William Tweedie in Coshbog was born the day of January and was baptised the 9th of February 1766.
1768. Peter son to Robert Tweedie millar was born May 16th and baptised the 22nd May 1768.
1769. Robert son to James Tweedie tenant in Dreva was born January 22nd 1769 and baptised the 27th January.
1770. Robert son to Robert Tweedie millar in Dawick Miln was born January 13th and baptised the 25th January 1770.
1770. Robert son to John Tweedie in Harrow was born November 22nd and baptised the 25th 1770.
1778. Barbara daughter to Barbara Tweedie in Dawick Miln was born October 13th 1778 and baptised the 19th.
1791. Mr. Alexander Tweedie tenant in Dreva had a daughter born the 23rd day of December 1791 and baptised the 27th day of said month whose name was Marrion.
1793. Mr. Alexander Tweedie in Dreva had a daughter born the 6th day of June 1793 and baptised the 16th June whose name was Mary.
1794. Mr. Alexander Tweedie tenant in Dreva had two sons born (twin brothers) the 19th day of December 1794 and baptised the 25th December whose names were James and Alexander.
1797. Alexander Tweedie tenant in Dreva had a daughter born March 1797 and baptised the 28th March cur'—the child's name is Anne.
1800. Alexander Tweedie tenant in Dreva had a daughter born the 3rd day of November 1800 and baptised the 22nd of the said month—the child's name is Margaret.

 THE PARISH REGISTERS OF STOBO.
Extracts from DEATHS.

1783 (THE COMMENCEMENT)—1800.

1785. Christian Tweedie spouse to James Noble in Kidstone died the twenty-fifth day of June 1785 and was buried the 27th of said month.
1789. Marrion Nicol spouse to James Tweedie at Whim died the third day of November and was buried the fifth 1789.
1796. James Tweedie from Whim was buried here the nineteenth day of January 1796.
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 THE PARISH REGISTERS OF KILBUCHO.

Extracts from MARRIAGES.

1749 (THE COMMENCEMENT)—1756.

1753. June 12. Proclamation of James Purdy and Jean Tweedy both in this parish in order to marriage.
1754. December 10. Proclamation of David Tweedy in the parish of Coulter and Agness Lintone in Thripland.
1756. November 2. Proclamation of James Ramsay in this parish and Jean Tweedy in the parish of Stobo in order to marriage.
(8 April 1757 Register closes.)
No entries of death of Tweedies in Kilbucho.
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THE PARISH REGISTERS OF KILBUCHO.

Extracts from BAPTISMS.

1749 (THE COMMENCEMENT)—1800.

1770. December 18. Richard Tweedie had a daughter baptised named Agness.
1789. March 22. Walter Tweedie had a son baptised named Walter.
1791. Christian daughter to Alexander Gibson tenant in Mitchellhill and Mary Tweedie his spouse born the 23rd and baptised 28th September 1791.

The following are from the originals in the possession of the late H. F. Tweedy, of Lincoln's Inn, a member of the Cornish Branch :—

TO WILLIAM TWEEDY, Esq.

Slinfold, Horsham,

27th May, 1807.

Dear Sir,—Enclosed I beg to send you the long promised poem, such as it is, literally founded on fact. Happy if it afford you the least interest or entertainment. My wife joins me in every thing kind to yourself and family. I am, with great respect, Dear Sir, Your humble servant, J. TWEEDY.

THE VAGRANT YOUTH, 1707.

A FRAGMENT.

This is the last of these youthful trifles, these first fruits of the author's literary labors or leisure. The tale it alludes to was told him on the spot, and the impression it made upon him was not likely to be effaced by Ossian's beautiful poem of "Calthon and Colmal," which he has perused repeatedly since and which always gave him new pleasure.

Far in a narrow winding vale
 Where *Teutha loves to stray,
 And green hills lift their dewy heads
 To meet the morning ray,
 'Twas there a meek-eyed man of God
 A vagrant youth espied,
 And in a fond familiar tone,
 "Hail, vagrant youth!" he cried,
 "Are not you your father's only son?
 In you I ween I trace
 His manner, air, the very form
 And features of his face;
 Then listen to an old man's tale—
 In your young ears 'tis new—
 These hills and dales, these herds and flocks,
 They all belong to you.
 Once as the naiad of the vale,
 To yonder circling pool,
 Loose o'er the silver sandbed stole
 Her beauteous limbs to cool,
 Sudden uprose the river God
 And caught her in his arms,
 And bore her to his wind-crowned isle,
 And robbed her of her charms.
 On the same sandbed, lo! anon,
 Just new come from the skies,
 And all in rainbow robes arrayed,
 A little cherub lies.
 The heavenly sign the swains adore,
 They run, they reach the place,
 Press to their breast the babe; the babe

Looks smiling in their face.
 By day, by night this babe they guard,
 His innate name record,
 Expatiate on his mystic birth,
 And hail their future Lord.
 On yon mooned mound, whose grass green base
 The conscious pool still laves,
 And still where nods yon tufted tower
 To the half viewless waves,
 There, there for him they reared apace
 †Alteutha's lofty dome,
 Of every weary wanderer,
 The hospitable home.
 There he, his sons, and his sons' sons sat
 In judgment in their hall,
 Guided the good, o'erawed the bad,
 And mercy shewed to all.
 At length in slow succession rose
 Dunthalgo, great in fame,
 One only child Dunthalgo had,
 And Colmal was her name.
 Now Colmal was a matchless maid,
 The fairest of the fair;
 Blue was her eye, lily-white her hand,
 And flaxen white her hair.
 One youth she loved, his lowlaid hopes
 Her partial cares control,
 His native loveliness, like light,
 Thrills through her clouded soul,
 For Calthon, heir of Rathmore, slain
 By her relentless sire,
 For Calthon, home a captive brought,
 She fanned a faithful fire.
 Ah! not the stolen walk to the tomb
 Where his sire's ashes lie,
 The salt tear to Balclutha shed,
 And to the memory,
 Not strong hereditary hate,
 Not vows of vast revenge,
 Not all Dunthalgo's stern behests,
 Her maiden love could change.
 As some sweet nymph with her soft hand,
 A pale wild flower rears,
 Fast by some rude rock's sunless side,
 And waters with her tears.
 His fortunes thus she nursed, she sought
 The dark cave where he lay,
 Burst his base bonds, and led him forth
 To life, to love and day.
 From this rare pair an endless train
 Of bards and heroes rose,
 Who tuned to Teutha's streams their harps,

 † Drummetzier, Tweeddale.

Or rushed upon their foes ;
 Who gathered to the festive halls
 To talk of other years,
 Pour in the joy of grief their souls,
 And triumph in their tears ;
 Who soothed to peace their fathers' forms,
 With images of war,
 Waved to the wind the flaming sword,
 And hurled the rapid car,
 Who raised on every hill a home,
 Who reared Wrea's time struck walls,
 The long grass lines the battlements,
 The green thorn fills the halls.
 'Twas when *Cabal* usurped the state,
 And bigotry bore sway,
 A ruthless ruffian came and seized
 This dwelling for his prey.
 I saw him tear from her own arms
 A widow's only joy ;
 I saw him drive from her own door
 The widow and the boy.
 The widow died, the boy survived
 Thy grandsire's sire to be ;
 Now, none remains of all our swains
 To tell this tale but me.
 Since, then, thou art no vulgar youth,
 Betray no vulgar mind,
 Thyself respect, befriend thy friend,
 Be to thy kinsman kind,
 Be kind to all, in few confide,
 Do violence to none,
 To none deliver tamely up
 Thy rights—‡ *Thole and Think on.*
 And if when you have reached that point
 In life's alluring round,
 Where youth meets age and manhood strews
 With fruits and flowers the ground ;
 And if, when you have greatly spurned
 The syren song of sense,
 And wandered where the muses still
 Diviner joys dispense,
 If haply then you meet a maid
 Like gentle Colmal—fair,
 Whose eye is blue, lily-white her hand,
 And flaxen white her hair,
 Whose fathers dwelt of old, like thine,
 In halls of high renown,
 Whose genius, softened though sublime,
 Marks virtue for her own,
 Then lead the maid the loveliest way
 To Hymen's hallowed shrine."

‡ Here on the original is impressed in red wax a seal with a boar's head and this motto.

