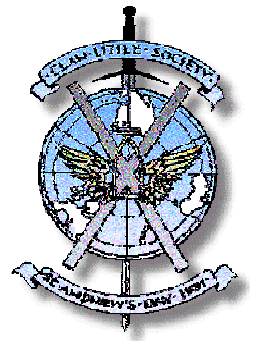




The Crest of Little of Meikledale of Old (1672)



CLAN LITTLE SOCIETY

THE WINGED STIRRUP



NEWSLETTER JULY 2010

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Welcome to the Winged Stirrup July 2010 of the Clan Little Society. It is full of hopefully informative research, our recent A.G.M Minutes, Accounts for 2009/2010, updated 2010 Price List and articles submitted by Clan Little Members.

The Winged Stirrup will be sent out to members every summer and hopefully an additional newsletter in January of each year.

This is an ideal opportunity for all our members to become involved by sending us articles to be included in each edition, for example: News of family weddings, family history, photos or research etc and is most welcome from any member (the more the better). By doing this it will enable all members to feel more of a valued member of the Clan Little Society and give us a chance to get to know other members as we are all quite afar a field and do not get the opportunity to meet up very often.

It is hoped that each year a Clan Gathering Dance will be organised to allow all members the opportunity to mingle and get to meet other members. If this proves to be a popular opportunity for clan members, we can arrange for this to be a yearly gathering. Ideas for alternative venues for upcoming yearly dances are most welcome, hopefully enabling fairer travelling each year for all members to attend dances.

Unfortunately last year the dance at The Station Hotel, Lovers Walk, in Dumfries on 28th November 2009 did not take place due to the lack of responses from members. Although a few members did manage to come and had a nice meal, this was a good evening overall for all those who attended.

Hopefully we will be able to arrange a dance for next year that more members may be able to attend. Information will be sent out at a later date.

As a valued member of the Clan Little Society your opinion is very important to us for the running of the Society. If you have any comments, ideas of how the society can be improved and/or what you would like to see in the Winged Stirrup/Newsletter/Website then send them to us or e mail us through the website.

The Clan Little Society Website has been up and running for about 6 months now. This has proved to be of value to the Clan and has generated quite a few sales, new members as well as interest from internet users. The web address is: www.clanlittlesociety.co.uk Take a browse – see what you think. Ideas from our members for the website are most welcome as well.

Thank you for your time in reading the above important information and we look forward to hearing from you in the near future and hopefully meeting in November.

Linda Harris (Minutes Secretary)

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Clan Little Society

Minutes of AGM 2010

Date: 3rd July 2010 at 7pm
Location: Station Hotel, Lovers Walk, Dumfries
Type of Meeting: AGM
Minutes taken by: Linda Harris

Present Ian Little, Dundee; Jimmy Little, Dumfries; Linda Harris, Dumfries; Robert (Bob) & Pat Little; Annan

Apologies: None

Agenda

1. Welcome
2. How our members can be more involved in C.L.S
3. Future Events
4. AoB
5. Next AGM Date

1 Clan members were welcomed and introduced to each other. A discussion took place covering agenda of the meeting.

2 Discussions took place as to how members can become more involved within the society and in the Website, these were:

Thank you to all members who have sent in articles to put into the Winged Stirrup this year.

Suggestions were made to encourage more members to send in articles, family photos, history, news etc for the next Wingstirrup and or onto the website.

Ian Little commented on how sales have improved with the Clan Little Society Website up and running.

3 Discussions took place about Future Events, these were:

Next August is the 20th Anniversary of the Clan Little Society suggestions from members on how this event can be celebrated would be good.

Next year a tent will be set up at the Border gathering on 2nd August. Letters will be sent out with details of this event.

4 AoB

Suggestions were made for members to suggest alternative venues for the AGM next year to enable more members to attend.

5 Next AGM date: July 2011 at 7pm at The Station Hotel, Lovers Walk, Dumfries. Letters will be sent out with details of this event

Meeting closed

Treasurers Accounts 2009-2010

End of year to June 30th 2010

NAME	DATE	AMOUNT PAID OUT
Mrs E.K.Little C.L.S. Draw	29/08/09	£50.00
Mr Q.R.Little C.L.S. Draw	29/08/09	£25.00
Mr G.John.D.Little	20/09/09	£20.00
Clan Dinner	28/11/09	£150.00
Crystal Glass	07/03/10	£71.30
Mr G.John.D.Little	15/03/10	£10.00
Staples office	26/01/10	£29.40
Staples office	16/03/10	£16.68
Clan Crest	29/03/10	£132.50
Crystal Glass	31/03/10	£65.68
Staples office	27/04/10	£44.51
Post	30/06/10	£379.17
Winged Stirrup	30/06/10	£379.90
Ink & Paper	30/06/10	£67.41
Tartan	20/08/10	£64.00
A.G.M	19/06/09	£80.00
TOTAL PAID OUT 2009/2010		£1585.55
NAME & ITEM/S		AMOUNT PAID IN
Members subscriptions & Donations		£613.58
Raymond Little 4 yards Tartan		£144.00
S.Davey 1 Tie		£15.99
Mr J.Little from Australia 1 Clan Badge, Kilt Pin, 2 Wine Glasses, Tot Glass & Whiskey, Decanter Large, 2 Spirit Glasses, 1 Book by Dr.J.C.Little, 2 yards of Tartan.		£207.48
Mrs D.Scott.Little from U.S.A. 3 yards Tartan, 1 Tie, 1 Crest Badge, 4 Tot Glasses, 1 Framed Crest		£200.98
Mr N.Little 1 Kilt Pin		£12.99
TOTAL PAID IN 2009/2010		£1195.00
TOTAL IN BANK ACCOUNT at June 30th 2010		£2580.00
ITEMS IN STOCK JUNE 30 th 2010		
ITEMS	TOTAL	COST
Yards Tartan	26	£936.00
Kilt pins	6	£78.00

Tot Glasses Square	4	£40.00
Spirit Glasses	1	£14.00
Wine Glasses	1	£14.00
Champagne Glass	1	£14.00
Square Decanter Heavy Small	1	£45.00
Square Decanter Heavy Full Size	1	£50.00
Decanter Tall 2 Glass set Full Size With Wooden Tray	1	£90.00
Tot Glass & Mini Bot Whisky	1	£14.00
Night Cap Mini-Decanter 2 Tot Glasses	1	£40.00
Clan Little Framed Crest in Glazed Wooden Frame	5	£190.00
This Too is your Heritage by Dr J.C.Little	3	£16.50
The Border Littles Video	6	£60.00
Clan Crest Badge	1	£11.99
TOTAL IN STOCK TO SELL		£1599.49
GRAND TOTAL(Bank Account plus Stock)		£4179.49

Clan Little Society Price List July 2010

Tartan 13oz Double Width 56" for Trews and Kilts	£36.00 per yard
Clan Ties	£16.99 each
Non Tartan Items	
Clan Crest Badge(pewter)	£13.99 each
Kilt Pin	£14.99 each
Crystal Glass With Engraved Clan Crest	
Tot Glass (Round)	£10.00 each
Tot Glass (Square)	£10.00 each
Spirit Glass (Square)	£14.00 each
Wine Glass	£14.00 each
Champagne Flute	£14.00 each
Square Decanter (Heavy Small	£45.00 each
Square Decanter (Heavy Full Size	£50.00 each
Decanter(Tall)2 Glass Set(Full Size)With Wooden Tray	£90.00
Tot Glass and Miniature Bottle of Malt Whisky	£14.00 each
Night Cap (Mini-Decanter,2 Tot Glasses)	£40.00 each

Other Items	
Clan Little Framed Crest(In Glazed Wooden Frame)	£38.00 each
This Too is your Heritage, By Dr J.C.Little	£5.50 each
VHS Video cassette The Littles of the Border by Fiona Armstrong (This video will not be made again – ONLY 6 in stock)	£10.00 each
<p>All Orders for the above items (Payment to Clan Little Society) and any enquiries to Ian. S.Little, 20a,Shelley Gardens Dundee, DD3 6QL Telephone: 01382814063 Email: i.little@hotmail.co.uk</p>	
<p>Any Clan items you wish to purchase an be bought from our on line shop and paid for by Paypal at www.clanlittlesociety.co.uk</p>	
<p>All orders Post Free for UK Members For Orders from Website you have to pay postage</p>	

Expanding Kingdoms

Scotland is nearly split into two by the Firths of Forth and Clyde. South of the flat central area around these firths is the Southern uplands, part highland area which stretches down into England as far as Derbyshire. In this area, a ridge of hills runs from the river Tweed in the East almost to the Solway Firth in the West, forming a North-South barrier. These are the Cheviots the rough bounds of two nations. After the amalgamation of the Picts and Scots under Kenneth Mac Alpin in 840, the Kings of Scots expanded their Kingdoms steadily south of the Forth and Clyde to take in the Britons of Strathclyde and the northern part of Northumbria, Kingdom of the Angles. This brought the Scots into conflict with the Kingdom of England, centred around London. At times, Scottish power reached down as far as the river Tyne, which left the area now known as the Scottish Borders well within the Kingdom of Scots. Under King David 1 (1124-1153) the area seems to have prospered, with many abbeys being founded to farm the fertile land of the low-lying areas. However the Anglo-Scottish war of 1296-1314 brought changes. This war ended in the victory of the Scots under King Robert 1 (Robert the Bruce), but left the hilly frontier zone on either side of the cheviot hills liable to be ravaged in further warfare. The steep slopes of these wooded and boggy uplands were cut by many winding rivers which were often hard to cross. This made it difficult for the powers in Edinburgh, or distant London, to police this area, so close to a sensitive frontier.

Cattle and Kin

These uplands are good for rearing hardy cattle and, like the Gaelic-speaking people of the Scottish Highlands, the people who lived in these hills held their wealth in cattle, a very moveable form of wealth. Like the Highlanders too, they had strong Kin-bonds, or family loyalties. The Wardens of the Marches, whose job it guard the border in both countries, were not outside this system of family loyalties. In Scotland, the Douglas family became the most powerful in this southern frontier zone, especially after 1314. From the late 1300s a series of child Kings in Scotland made the Douglas's even more powerful. Under their Earl, they were the real law in the south of Scotland. However, in 1455 the over-mighty house of Douglas was destroyed by King James and a power vacuum was left in the Borders. Other important Border families tried to take over, plotting against each other. Family revenge attacks, raids and cattle theft increased. The nearby frontier was convenient for those avoiding justice the true Age of the Reiver had begun.

Wardens of the Marches

It was as early as the year 1248, special laws for their frontier area had been made by the Scots and by the English. These were the Leges Marchiarum of Border Laws. These were a kind of martial law, common to both countries. At the heart of the Border Law were the Wardens of the Marches. These Wardens were to defend the frontier in wartime and to hold talks with their opposite number in peace time. They also had the job of looking after strongholds such as castles and towers, keeping down crime and arresting law-breakers on the run. They held courts to enforce justice. In each country the land touching the Border line was divided into three areas-East, Middle and West, known as Marches, or boundaries.

In Scotland the Wardens were usually from the most powerful family in the March. The office of Warden was held in the same family for long periods of time, if the family was able to keep it. In the East March it was usually the Hume's, in the Middle March the Kerr's, and in the West March the Maxwell's. Outsiders were treated harshly. In 1516 a Frenchman called Anthony Darcy was appointed Warden instead of a Hume. The Hume's ambushed him near Duns and cut off his head, tied it by the hair to one of their saddles and rode home in triumph. In England the crown did not like to give the Wardenship to powerful local families because of the distance from London. They might have become too powerful. Although the post of Warden was never highly paid in either country, it was a highly prized position because it gave powerful families the edge over their rivals. It also gave them a chance to get rich by underhand means.

Local Wardens were the Law and very often they ruled the way they saw fit. They were often war-hardened, ruthless men, used by their Governments to spy and cause trouble for the enemy over the Border. Each country puts its own interest first and did not trouble too much about the inhabitants of the Border area, who had to look after themselves.

In the early 1500s Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, said to Henry VIII, To keep the wild people of all three marches in order will require men of good estimation and nobility. It does not seem that the Wardens of the Marches fitted this description.

*The seventh of July, the suith to say
at the Reidswire the tryst was set
Our Wardens they affixed the day
and, as they promised, so they met.
Alas! That day i will never forgett!
Was sure sae feard.and then sae faine
They came theare justice for to gett
Will never green to come again.*

(From the Raid of the Reidswire)

The Will Of John Little Rikardgate 1661

In the name of God Amen the 30th day of March (1661) I John Little of Rikardgate, sick in body but whole in mind and of sound and perfect remembrance praise be God do make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form following:

First I give and bequeath my soul unto the hands of Almighty God my creator and redeemer and my body to be buried in the parish churchyard of Stanwix paying all accustomed duties for the same. And for my worldly goods with which God Almighty had blessed me I give and bequeath the same in manner and form following.

First I give and bequeath unto Thomas Litle my second son £20 in money to be delivered to him by my executrix when he shall accomplish the age of twenty-one years.

Item I give and bequeath unto Janet Litle my daughter the sum of £10 in money to be delivered to her when she shall accomplish the age of twenty-one years.

Item.I give and bequeath unto Andrew Litle my brother my cloak books and riding saddle as a token.

Item.I give and bequeath unto John Litle my eldest son all my apparel both woollen and linen not formerly bequeathed.

All the rest of my goods moveable and im-moveable my debts legacies and funeral expenses as paid and discharged i give and bequeathed unto Mary Litle my wife whom I make soul executrix of this my last will and testament witness my hand the day and year above written. John Litle, his mark

Witnesses hereof Thomas Graham, Andrew Litle, his mark, Thomas Blacklocke his mark, Thomas Jackson.

Proved 7th June 1661 Granted to Maria Litle his wife.

In 1697 Johns son Thomas Little is at Harraby Mill opposite bank of the River Pettril, Harraby was in the manor of Botcherby. Thomas Little of upperby mill, and Harraby mill, died 1713, no age given) his wife Mary died 1728.

Their known children -----

1. Jane Little, baptised 9th June 1686, born upperby mill
2. John Little, baptised 13th November 1687, born upperby mill, died 1710 buried St Cuthberts Carlisle.
3. Thomas Little baptised 9th November 1689, born upperby mill, buried 5th June 1691 St Cuthberts Carlisle.
4. * Thomas Little, baptised 17th February 1695/6, (the new year then started 1st April) Thomas Little and his son John leased 3 mills in Carlisle.

Thomas Little known children.

A* John Little, baptised 9th April 1722, born upperby mill, Married Mary -born 1714, buried 27th April 1785, aged 70 St Cuthberts Carlisle.

John and Mary Little known children.

AA* James Little, baptised 17th August 1760, born Harraby mill, died Married 12th November 1785 St Marys Cathedral Carlisle, daughter of John Kirkbride a Mason. James Little is described as a Husbandman on the baptisms of his children, Pow is to the East of Dalston, Stoneraise is between Pow and Dalston.

James Little and Mary Kirkbride had 9 children.

AAA Margaret Little, baptised October 29th 1786, st Cuthberts Carlisle, buried 13th May 1802, died at Stoneraise, aged 16.

BBB Jane Little, baptised March 15th 1789, St Cuthberts Carlisle.

CCC Ann Little, baptised March 12th 1791 St Cuthberts Carlisle born Pow

DDD Sarah Little, baptised February 23rd 1793 St Cuthberts Carlisle born Pow

EEE John Little baptised December 3rd 1794, St Cuthberts Carlisle born Pow buried 5th October 1794, died at Pow, aged 3

FFF Mary Little, baptised January 21st 1797 St Cuthberts Carlisle, born Pow, buried 19th December 1800, died at Pow aged 4 .

GGG James Little baptised January 6th 1799 st Cuthberts Carlisle, born Pow

HHH* George Little baptised March 7th 1802, st Cuthberts Carlisle, born Stoneraise, died between 1851 and 1860, but not in Carlisle perhaps he died in Newcastle or Manchester, The Carlisle Census for 1851 has George age 50. In 1851 George was still living in Barnes Lane Botochergate Carlisle.

George was a farm Labourer, Howrigg is a farm in the parish of Westwood, Cumberland, as adjoin, Cardew is in the parish of Dalston.

George and Jane Little known children.

AAAA Mary Anne Little, baptised July 25th 1830, Dalston parish church, born Howrigg, parish of Westward.

BBBB James Little baptised June 21th 1831 Dalston parish church, born Barnrigg parish of westwood, Married Caroline born 1835 Dearham near Maryport Cumberland

CCCC Isabella Little 1850 Carlisle

CCCC William Little, baptised July 26th 1834 Dalston parish church, born Cardew

DDDD George Little, baptised August 22nd 1834 born Cardew

EEEE Agnes Little baptised August 22nd 1834 Dalston parish church born Cardew

The three above children were triplets and may be the reason the two boys died young

FFFF George Little baptised February 14th 1836 Dalston parish church born Cardew.

GGGG* William Little born 1838, Dalston (William was living with his parents in the 1851 census aged 13) died February 4th 1892, at 88 Rueben St Leeds. Married July 15th 1860 at Carlisle,

Elizabeth Ivison, born 1841 Penrith Cumberland, daughter of James Ivison. William was a marble mason.

William Little and Elizabeth Ivison had 9 children

AAAAA George Little, born 1861 Carlisle, George was a marble mason.

BBBBB William Little born 1864 Manchester William was a Tanner.

CCCCC Albert Little born 1866 Newcastle on Tyne Albert was a Dyer.

EEEEE Henry Little born 1870 Leeds

FFFFF Ruebin Little born 1873 Leeds

GGGGG Jane Little born 1875 Leeds

HHHHH Samuel Little born 1878 Leeds died I think he died in 1881 before the birth of James. **IIIII** * James Samuel Little born 15th October 1881, at 37 Primrose St Leeds, died 1958 7th Sept Married March 7th 1905 St Martins church potter Newton Leeds, Florrie Seagrove, born 1881, daughter of Samuel Seagrove At the time of their married James Samuel was a compositor, and living at 25 willmington terrace, and Florrie was living at no 30

Known child of James Samuel Little and Florrie Seagrove

AAAAAA Norman Little born 19th July 1917 Ribston N/Yorks
Married 1945 Elizabeth Gourley MacMorland Dempsey, born 14th February 1921 Ayr Scotland.

Known children -----5 Shorncliff army camp Kent

CCCCCC Diane Norma Little born 17th November 1950 born Ribston N/Yorks

DDDDDD Pauline Little born 23rd June 1952 Ribston N/Yorks

EEEEEE Ian Stewart Little born 6th August 1954 Ribston N/Yorks.

* Denotes descent in the male line

My Family 1661-2010

AAAAAAA Elizabeth Little born 1st May 1946 Ayr Scotland

BBBBBBB Pamela Ann Little born 28th June 1947

By Ian S Little

Days of Truce

The laws of the Marches had been formed in 1248 by six Knights from each country who had been commanded by their Kings to draw up a code of thirteen articles was drawn up. If a citizen of one country wronged a citizen of the other, in the frontier area, a complaint could be made to the warden who would then pass the complaint to the warden on the other side of the Border. To settle disputes, the warden's front opposite Marches would meet at certain traditional places. Cocklaw, Reidswire and Kershopefoot were usual places on the Scottish side. These meetings were meant to be held monthly, but they seldom were. At these courts both the complainant and the accused had to attend.

On the day, the two sides gathered under their Wardens and headed for the meeting place. According to the old customs, the English warden would send a rider to the Scottish warden to ask that peace would be kept until sunrise the next day. The Scottish warden would then give his word and ask the same from the English warden. The Truce day had begun and the business of making justice could begin. Sometimes things went wrong. In 1575, at Reidswire, high on the cheviots in the middle of the border, a Truce day became a pitched battle.

Hot Trod-Red Hand

Reivers have stuck. Your cattle are gone, your house has been robbed and burned. Prisoners have been taken. There are three things you can do demand justice from the warden and wait, make an illegal raid in revenge- and gain more than you have lost, or mount a Hot Trod to catch your attackers. The hot trod is legal under the laws of the marches. A trod had to take place within six days of a raid. If it followed straight away it was a hot trod. If not it was a cold trod. The trod had to follow strict rules. Alighted turf had to be carried on a lance point if it crossed the border. This was in order to show it was a legal pursuit. The people in pursuit had to tell the first people they met after crossing the border what they were intending to do. People could be punished for not helping a trod, or trying to stop it. Nevertheless, a trod was a dangerous thing. It was a game of ambush and backtracking played in the hilly, boggy landscape of the frontier area. Members of the Scott family discovered this on a trod in 1580 after a raid on their stronghold of Branxholme near Hawick. The Reivers they were pursuing took them through lawless Liddesdale where they were ambushed.

In 1584, Humphrey Musgrave, deputy warden of the English west march had more success. He mounted a trod into Liddesdale and came out alive with Dick of Dryhope, two of the infamous Armstrongs and an English outlaw as prisoners. If reivers were caught after a successful trod, they were usually taken prisoner and brought to justice or held for ransom. If feelings ran high, the trod could end with the thieves being killed or hung. If reivers were caught red hand, or in the deed doing, that is to say in the act of murder, then it was accepted for them to be killed on the spot by a member of the trod. The phrase red handed has come into the language. Successful trods were often followed by another raid in revenge. In the village of Killam in the English East

march in 1597 a counter raid left many dead and wounded, but rescued the original reivers who had been captured in the trod.

The Cameronian Rifles

My late father was in the Seaforth Highlanders 1936-1944 then for four years he was in the Cameronian Rifles.

This remarkable regiment can trace its origins back to 1689, when it was raised under unique circumstances. The regiment is an amalgamation of the 26th Cameronian Regiment and the 90th Perthshire Light infantry which were brought together, albeit reluctantly, in the army Reforms of 1881 as the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). Since then, their recruiting base has been firmly located in Lanarkshire and Glasgow area, where the 26th Cameronian Regiment originated.

The regiment has an old and distinguished history, particularly in their early battle honours. In 1968, however, in the face of further army reforms, they chose to disband rather than amalgamate. The Cameronians only exist today as Territorial Army companies in the lowland brigade.

Badge

The badge of the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) is a mullet of the coat of Arms of the Douglas family, upon a stringed Bugle Horn, within two sprays of thistles. The badge reflects the origins of the regiment and its connections with the ancient and powerful Douglas family. It also commemorates their origins in the light infantry regiments to give signals in the field in the same way as the drum was used in infantry line regiments. In 1881 the new amalgamated regiment was designated as a rifle regiment.

Regimental Originated

The origin of the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) is absolutely unique because it is the only regiment in the British army which has a religious foundation. The name Cameronian was given to the most militant of the Presbyterian sects which sought to prevent any dilution of the Presbyterian faith and who upheld the principles of the national covenant, signed at Greyfriars Church yard in Edinburgh on 28th February 1638. The covenanters were virtually outlawed and they resorted to holding their religious worship in secret locations on hillsides, known as conventicles. After numerous trials endless debate, and frequent battles, and with the arrival of the Protestant William, Prince of Orange to the throne in November 1688, the covenanters were brought into government service as The Cameronian Regiment. The first muster of the regiment took place at Douglas Park Kirk, Lanarkshire on 12th May 1689. Here a declaration was read out, and explained to the assembled men. All shall be well affected, of approved fidelity and of a sober conversation. The cause they are called to appear for, is the service of the Kings Majesty and the defence of the Nation,

recovery and preservation of the Protestant Religion, and in particular the work of reformation in Scotland, in opposition to popery, prelacy and arbitrary power in all its branches and steps, until the Government of Church and state be brought back to that lustre and integrity which it had in the best times. This extraordinary regiment was, therefore, as much a congregation as a military force. Each company had its elder and every man carried a Bible. Traditionally, the regiment posted sentinels at church parades and the sermon did not commence until an officer notified the minister with a shout of all clear. The young regiment fought with great bravery and distinction against the Highlanders at Dunkeld in 1689, where it was engaged in a ferocious battle in the area of the cathedral, and amongst the building and walls of the town. In 1691, they joined William 111s Army in the Netherlands and fought in the war of the League of Augsburg at Steenkirk (1692) and Landen (1693).

Tartans

The Cameronians did not wear tartan until 1881 when, in common with other Lowland regiments, they adopted the Government, or Black Watch tartan. It was only in 1891 that the regiment was authorised to wear thy Douglas tartan, which was taken into use the following year. The use of the Douglas tartan reflects the origins of the 26th Cameronian Regiment. In 1881, when the regiment was designated a rifle regiment, the officers and men were clothed in the distinctive Rifle Green cloth with bands of black thistle lace on the shake and black cords. The pipers of the regiment also wore the Douglas tartan.

Clan or Scottish Family Affiliations

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) have two distinct affiliations with the ancient Scottish families. First, there is the close association to the Douglas family. In 1689, the 26th Cameronian Regiment was raised in the name of the Earl of Angus, the eldest son of the Marquis of Douglas. The origins of this family are ancient, but in the 12th century, their base was to be found in Lanarkshire and the family was prominent in the struggle for Scotlands independence. The earldom of Douglas was created in 1357. William 1st Earl became Earl of Mar by his marriage to Margaret, sister of the 13th Earl of Mar. The half-brother of the 2nd Earl became Earl of Angus, and William, 11th Earl of Angus was created Marquis of Douglas in 1633. The first colonel of the of the regiment was the eighteen year old James, Earl of Angus, son of the Marquis of Douglas. For a time, the 26th regiment was known as the Lord Angus Regiment. The association with the Douglas family has remained constant throughout the history of the regiment.

The second great family with which the Cameronians is associated is that of Thomas Graham of Balgowan, later General Lord Lynedoch. Thomas Graham 1750-1843 came from Balgowan in Perthshire. This ancient Scottish family can claim amongst its number the Marquis of Montrose and John Graham of Cleaverhouse, Viscount Dundee. Thomas Graham was an extraordinary man, with a personal commitment to fight the French. He married the beautiful Catherine, second daughter of Lord

Cathcart. She was frequently in ill health and spent a great deal of time abroad. During the French Revolutionary wars, she died on the Mediterranean coast in France and her husband brought her body back to be buried in Scotland. At Toulouse, the revolutionaries suspected Thomas Graham of smuggling arms and burst open the coffin to examine the contents. Mortally insulted, he vowed to devote the rest of his life to fighting the French. Thomas Graham was created Lord Lynedoch for his services in the peninsula war.

Victoria Cross Winners

Private J.Alexander	90 th Perthshire Light Infantry 1855 Crimea
Capt.A.Moynihan	90 th Perthshire Light Infantry 1855 Crimea
Cpl W.Bradshaw	90 th Perthshire Light Infantry 1857 India
Private P.Graham	90 th Perthshire Light Infantry 1857 India
Sgt S.Hill	90 th Perthshire Light Infantry 1857 India
Surgeon A.Dixon Home	90 th Perthshire Light Infantry 1857 India
Lt W.Rennie	90 th Perthshire Light Infantry 1857 India
Csgt E.J.Fowler	2 nd Bn The Cameronians 1879 Zulu Land

(Scottish Rifles)	
Col.H.Lysons 2 nd Bn	The Cameronians 1879 Zulu Land
(Scottish Rifles)	
Private H.May 1 st Bn	The Cameronians 1914 France
(Scottish Rifles)	
Sgt J.Erskine 5 th Bn	The Cameronians 1916 France
(Scottish Rifles)	
Private J.Towers 2 nd Bn	The Cameronians 1918 France

At Dryhope lived a lady fair
 The fairest flower in Yarrow
 And she refused nine noble men
 For a servant lad in Gala

Her father said that he should fight
 The nine lords all to-morrow
 And he that should the victor be
 Would get the Rose of Yarrow

Kinmont Willie

O have ye na heard of fause Sakelde? O have ye na heard of the keen Lord Scroope
 how they have taken bauld Kinmont Willie, on haribee to hang him up had Willie had

but twenty men, but twenty men as stout as he, fause sakelde had never the Kinmont taken with eight score in his companie.

They band his legs beneath the steed, they tied his hands behind his back, they guarded him, five some on each side, and they brought him owre the Liddel-rack. They led him through the Liddel rack, and also through the Carlisle sands, they brought him to Carlisle castle, to be at my Lord Scoopes commands. My hands are tied, but my tongue is free, and what will dare this deed avow or answer by the Border law or answer to the bauld Buccleuch. Now haud thy tongue, thou rank reiver. There never a Scot shall set thee free before ye cross my castle yett I trow ye shall take farewell of me.

A parcel of rogues

The following are case-histories of the three Border reivers, pieced together from the records of the time. They are incomplete, but they may be sufficient to give an idea of typical raiders activities, and show the kind of factual basis on which so many legends rest.

Kinmont Willie, perhaps the best-known of Border reivers, deserved his reputation. He raided on the big scale, striking not a single farms and villages, but at whole areas, at the head of bands 300 strong. He liked to ride by day, usually eastward from his tower at Morton Rigg, which was right on the Border not far north of Carlisle. His favourite target was Tynedale the first of his raids recorded was against the Milburns in that valley, in August 1583, when Armstrong was probable in his forties. Eight separate villages were attacked; several houses burned 800 cattle stolen, £200 worth of goods taken, six men killed, eleven wounded, and thirty prisoners carried off.

The following year he and Nebless Clem Croser were back on another day foray with 300 riders lifting 1300 cattle, sixty horses, and £2000 worth of goods, burning sixty houses, killing ten men. In 1585 Kinmont While was occupied with raiding in his own country, he accompanied the Earl of Angus campaign against the Earl of Arran, and took the opportunity to pillage Stirling. It was this raid that made his name, and turned it into a byword for violent crime. But his biggest raid of all occurred eight years later, when he was in Tynedale with 1000 men, carrying off more than 2000 beasts and £300 in spoil.

He seems to have been fairly quiet until 1596, when his famous capture and rescue from Carlisle Castle took place and after that some of the old fire died. Perhaps he was just getting old I know how he feels. But his raids thereafter were minor affairs. He took the Captain of Bewcastle and sixteen other prisoners in 1597, ransomed them, stole twenty-four horses, and committed some slaughter. At this time he was being raided himself, from the English West March, his house sacked twice and burned once, 300 of his beasts stolen, and two of his men killed. He fell into English hands again on one these occasions, but was released.

Walter Scott of Harden

Auld Wat of Harden has been represented as the Falstaff of the Borders, fierce, big-bellied humorous old rascal who is supposed to have passed a haystack on returning from a raid and muttered. Aye, if ye had fower legs ye wouldnae stand there lang. A number of Border myths are connected with him, and possibly they have some truth, but the bare facts of his foraying are as follows. He and a handful of Elliots stole two mares and a foal from the Gelt in July 1595, and sixty head of cattle from Triemain two months later. In the following year, with the same Elliots, he ran a day foray in Gilsland with 400 men took 300 cattle, twenty horses, burned twenty houses, taking some gold money worth £400 and mutilating several persons. Another raid yielded him 300 beasts and the spoil of two houses worth £100. He raided Bellingham in 1597 with more than 300 horse, killed three men, and carried off 400 head, the march being too weak to pursue him. With shame and grief i speak it, wrote Eure, the Scotts went away unfought withall. Auld Wat was a principal in Kinmont Willies rescue, and in his preliminary report young Scrope mistakenly credited him with being the actual ring-leader. Yet although he is referred to as Buccleuchs right-hand man, he does not appear to have been well known south of the frontier. Scrope refers to him as one Wattie Harden, and Eure even gave his surname as Elliot. But he was important enough on the Scottish side to have been involved in the raid of Falkland in 1592, in which the wild Earl of Bothwell tried to capture King James VI, for his part in the attempt Scott had his tower at Harden destroyed. The popular stories about Auld Wat include the tradition that at his marriage to a noted beauty, Mary Scott, his farther-in-law agreed to keep him for a year and a day provided that Scott promised not to take forcible possession of the farther-in-laws house at the end of that period. Another is that when his sixth son was slain by a rival band of Scotts, Auld Wat, refusing to let the rest of his hot-headed family take the feud locked them in his dungeon, rode to Edinburgh, obtained a grant of the murderers land by way of compensation, and then took possession, observing that the acquired territory was worth the loss of one of the family.

The facts of his life are rather less colourful than is legend, but he did make one unwitting contribution to romance one of his descendants was Sir Walter Scott the novelist.

Geordie Burn

Geordie Burn, or Bourne, was a common thug, and would hardly merit special attention but for the fact that almost alone among Border Reivers, he left something like a personal testament. He did it unconsciously, the night they hanged him. Geordie was a middle march Scot, over-shadowed by his farther and brother, both named Jock, who were prominent reivers. Indeed, when Geordies name is first mentioned in connection with a raid, it is the last in a list of seven, mostly Young's, who had lifted twenty cattle and £5 sterling in a foray on July 23 1588. They were a hard bunch, and when followed by hot trod they turned so successfully on their pursuers that they wounded five of them and captured ten horses. After this his name does not occur in the Border records for eight years, but in the meantime the Burns, and their

associates, the Pringles, Youngs, and Davisons, were savagely at work on the middle march, and Geordie probably did his share. When his brother Jock, raiding Sir Cuthbertt Collingwoods neighbours, was killed by that gentleman on a hot trod, the Burns took a fearful revenge. Seventeen of Collingwoods people were killed in feud, and he himself forced to leave the area. Under the protection of Sir Robert Kerr of Cessford, the acting Scottish Warden, whose countenancing of the gangsters in his area was an open scandal, the Burns rode high and handsome in the early 1590s, fear of their hot-headed young protector and their own fatal readiness to feud prevented adequate reprisal from England. It was Geordies bad luck that, on a September night in 1596, while driving stolen beasts back to Teviotdale, he should run into the one man on the Border who was not frightened of Kerr or anyone else-the adventurous young acting warden of the English East march, Robert Carey, out with a mobile patrol of twenty riders. There were only four of the Burns, but they put up a stalwart fight. Two were killed, Geordies uncle being shot in the head, and one escaped, but Geordie laid about him. Bravely resisting, says Carey, till he was sore hurt in the head. Even when taken his pride was such, as he asked, who was it that dust avowed that nights work? He was confident that his captors would be frightened to offend Kerr, and indeed Careys advisers were conscious that while in Kerrs great favourite they held a powerful bargaining counter, they called expect considerable reprisal if he were executed. Carey wasted no time in having Geordie convicted of march treason, and condemned, but postponed the execution to wait Kerrs reaction.

In the meantime he did an unusual thing, disguising himself as a soldier of the garrison; he went with two of his servants to Geordies cell. They had come, Carey told him, because they had heard he was a stout and valiant man, and true to his friends, and were sorry that their master was determined to execute him. How the aristocratic Carey passed himself off, to a Borderer, as a Northumbrian march man, is hard to imagine, however, Burn was willing to talk to them, and Carey took a careful note of what amounted to a reiners confessional. He voluntarily of himself said, that he lived long enough to do so many villainies as he had done, and withal told us, that he had lain with about 40 men's wives, what in England, what in Scotland, and that he had killed seven Englishmen with his own hands, cruelly murdering them, that he had spent his whole time in whoreing, drinking, stealing, and taking deep revenge for slight offences. He seemed to be very penitent, and much desired a minister for the comfort of his soul. How much one could have learned of the Borders, if only the modern tape recorder had been available for that hour when Geordie Burn reviewed his misspent life, as it was, he sketched his own character admirably.

One suspects that Carey had a regard for him, as one adventurer for another, but he came out of the cell convinced that Geordie was too wicked and dangerous to live. Also, it seems likely; Carey was playing a deadly game of chicken against Robert Kerr. I should have offended God, my prince, and my country, if I had suffered so wicked a man to live, he wrote to Burghley, Burns misdeeds had been so many that he had said himself he could not remember half of them. So he was hanged, and Carey was embarked on his duel with Robert Kerr, which is not appropriate at this point.

Christian Names From English To Gaelic

Andrew=Aindreas-Angus=Aonghus-Archibald-Gilleasbuig-David=Daibhidh-Edward=Eideard

George=Seorus,Deorsa-James-Seumas-John-Iain,Ian-Kenneth-Coinneach-Paul-Pol-Richard- Ristead-Robert-Raibeart-Thomas-Tomas-William-Uilleam,Liam- Donald-Domhnall.

Debateable Lands

In the many wars between Scotland and England, the land on either side of the border was always the first to experience the hardship and pain of invasion. Being at the edge of the two kingdoms and far away from the centres of royal power the people who lived in these lands did not feel safe. The frontier was used as a way of fleeing from the forces of law. The legal forces in each country could not cross the border without permission but some co-operation did exist under the laws of the marches. However, this co-operation could not happen in land which belonged to neither country. All along the Anglo-Scottish border there were tiny pockets of disputes known as threaps. But there was one larger area of land which neither country would accept the others claim to the Debateable Land.

The Debateable Land was a strip of land 4 miles wide and 12 miles long which extends from Gretna in the West, north-eastwards almost to Langholm. Neither country would accept that the other had sovereignty, or owned, this land and so neither side could hold the other side responsible for the actions of the people who lived in it. The result of this was that the Debateable Land was outside the law and became a haven for any great company of thieves and traitors. From this inhospitable land the Middle and West marches of both countries were raided regularly by Armstrongs, Grahams, Littles and other families now they are called Bankers and MPs The wardens were never able to subdue the inhabitants despite declaring war on the area and decreeing that, All Englishmen and Scottish men shall be free to burn, spoil, slay, murder and destroy all and every such person their bodies, buildings, goods and cattle. The problem of the Debateable Lands could only be solved by the two countries agreeing to divided up between them and enforce their laws on the inhabitants. This happened in 1552 and, gradually, peace was forced upon the area. This policy was strongly enforced in the years immediately after the union of the Scottish and English crowns in 1603. King James broke the power of the Grahams, one of the most lawless families, by having many of them put to death a policy of genocide.

Aikwood Tower

Michael Scott, the legendary wizard is reputed to have lived in Aikwood Tower. Of his many magical feats was to split the Eildon Hills into three parts. Immediately across the Ettrick, there lived the witch of Fauldshope and they did not get on at all. She lives just across the water, she's as powerful as you Michael can you hear me? Michael Scott what will you do? Do you believe it, Michael Scott? Could such a person ever be? Is there an equal to the man who twisted Eildon into three. They say she lives at Fauldshope, she is a tenant on your land are you happy, Michael Scott, to

have a equal close at hand. Michaels gone to Fauldshope asked the witch to show her skill and though she first denies it, Michael Scott pursues her still. She takes up Michaels wand which he unwisely put aside and she changed him to a hare and cried Michael run or die. My your hounds are clever, huntsman are you out of breath huntsman, take your pleasure, where is the game you make of death. Where is all that tradition, this good husbandry, the sport is it suddenly barbaric it gets worse if you get caught. Now they have chased him up a sewer, only now he breaks the spell. Michael Scott took his revenge by casting a spell on the witch to make her dance naked until she danced herself to death. Research shows that the Tower which stands was built around 1602 and an original stone lintel with this date carved can still be seen inside the tower.

D.N.A Tracing the Border Littles

The Littles have traditional been one of the more numerous Scottish Borders dating back to dawn of surnames when men of short stature may adopted Little. Several dictionaries also show the surname Little in Scotland may derive the place name of Liddel or Liddesdale meaning Dell of the Lid (Lyd) River origin of the name, the Littles were major players in the early Borders. Some early pedigrees associate the Borders with Edward Little who fought with William Wallace other traditions connect the early Littles with cousins of William the Conqueror. However the first reference to the Border Littles appeared in the mid-1300s when the surname was associated with the Douglas. Later in 1398 a Nichol Lital was appointed a borrower (deputy warden) in the west marches, and Littles were frequently listed among the infamous Border Reivers. One family history poetically describes the Littles and Lytles of the 1400s as fierce moss troupers and border raiders who for the next 170 years bowed only to the law of snaffle, spur, and spear, and the rule of their family chiefs. The motto of these Littles, Concedo Nulli or never surrender tells a lot about their character. Parliament also officially recognized the Littles as one of seventeen lowland clans in 1587, yet after Crowns in 1603, many Littles and Lytles (and other families) were considered to be unruly and went to the plantations of Ulster in Northern Ireland, where these Scots-Irish families thrived in coming years. By mid-1600s the remaining Littles in borders of Scotland had thrown off their reiving past and became Bankers one of the respected families of Dumfriesshire was Thomas Little his tombstone is at Nether Ewes. Here lies Thomas Little, son of the Laid of Meiklesdale, an honest man and well beloved by all. Littles can still be found in great numbers today in the cities, towns, and farms of Dumfriesshire and neighbouring Cumbria England where they remain proud of their roots.

However, far more Borders Littles and Lytles migrated over the past 300 years to the colonies of the united states, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. Descendants of these emigrant Littles are now trying to find their roots back in the British Isles. However, it can be difficult due to the lack of records in early years and the tendency of the Littles to give names such as John, William, Elizabeth, and Janet in different branches of the family in generations. One modern tool at the disposal of genealogy researchers is Y-Chromosome DNA Y-DNA is a special type of DNA that is only carried by males, and is passed unchanged from father to son in each new generation. This means that Little cousins who share a common Little ancestor will have virtually the same Y-DNA making Y-DNA a powerful tool for sorting out major family lines

The Little DNA project at www.littledna.com is attempting to connect the Littles of the world through testing. The project now has over 80 members from different parts of the world, with Scottish, English, African and Mediterranean ancestry.

The largest group in the Little DNA project has a distinct set of similar DNA results. DNA testing also shows a solid genetic connection between the border Littles and Liddell family documented ancestry to the region of Liddesdale in medieval times. The ties to Dumfriesshire are unmistakable, so Littles who share this distinct DNA pattern can have border ancestry. Males with similar DNA results can be said to have a common haplogroup and the haplogroup of the Littles is typical of men with a deep Celtic origins. The ancestors of the border Littles were probably Isles when the Romans arrived over two thousand years ago.

Several genetic studies show that the vast majority of males living in the borders today have a DNA consistent with native British origins. A smaller percentage has Viking origins, and an even smaller border males show probable Anglo-Saxon or Roman ancestry. On the other, not every Little from Dumfries shares the same Y-DNA.

Robert Little can trace his Littles back to the 1700s. Despite a common surname his Y-DNA shows he is from Viking descent. Jim Elliott, who descends from Elliotts in Dumfriesshire, maintains the borders rivers DNA project <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/gallgaedhil> His website contains a wealth of information and displays DNA results of thousands of folk worldwide. A Y-DNA test is a simple and painless- a swab from the inside cheek that is done at home. Prices start at £70 and tests are available through a number of companies in the UK and the companies are.

- DNA Heritage, Weymouth, Dorset, at <http://www.dnaheritage.com>
- Family Tree DNA, Houston, Texas, USA at <http://www.familytreedna.com>
- Oxford Ancestors, Kidlington, Oxfordshire at <http://www.oxfordancestors.com>
- Relative Genetics, Salt Lake City, Utah, USA at <http://www.relativegenetics.com>
- Family tree DNA does the testing for the Little DNA project.

A basic presentation on DNA and DNA testing (with additional links) can be found on the Little DNA <http://www.geocities.com/littlednaproject1.htm>. Feel free to contact the author at lwlittle@yahoo.com or Robert Little in Annan, Dumfriesshire at funnybone1@talktalk.net

In addition to the Little DNA project, there are about 3500 other surname projects, and over 100,000 had their Y-DNA tested in the last few years.

History of the Mohawk Valley Gateway to the West

Andrew Little, who embarked in business as a building contractor of Little Falls U.S.A. Andrew Little & Sons, conducting a planing mill, sash and door factory and lumberyards. His birth occurred in Hawick, Scotland, on the 15th of December 1837,

his parents being William and Janet (Thorburn) Little, the former native of Bomby Bush, in the parish of Ewes county of Dumfriesshire. His grandparents in the paternal line were Archibald and Barbara (Anderson) Little, the former a carrier and meal dealer who made two trips a week between Hawick and Langholm, also carrying the mail between the two places. Archibald and Barbara (Anderson) Little became parents of five children, four sons and a daughter, namely, John, who died in young manhood, Andrew, who was head gamekeeper at Langholm Lodge, William, the father of Andrew Little, Archibald who emigrated to Canada, settling at Puslinch, Ontario, and Catherine, who became the wife of Charles Scott and passed away at Wilton Lodge Hawick.

In early manhood William Little the father of Andrew Little of this review, moved to the county of Roxburgh. In 1826 he wedded Miss Janet Thorburn, who was born near Ashkirk, in the county of Roxburgh, in 1800 her parents being George and Jeanie (Henderson)Thorburn. Mr and Mrs William Little had a family of seven children, three daughters and four sons as follows, Jeanie, Janet, George William, James, Andrew, whose name introduces this article. Andrew Little was a youth of fifteen when in 1852 he began learning the trade of joiner at a place four miles distant from his town, where he spent three years and eight months. Returning to Hawick, he there worked at his trade until 1862. It was on the 2nd of August of that year that he sailed for New Zealand in the clipper ship Star of Tasmania, landing at Dunedin on the 9th of November after a very stormy passage. He there obtained a position as a carpenter foreman but two days later, yielding to the persuasion of a number of his shipmates, started with them for the gold mines. They travelled over the tracks made by the horse and bullock teams, for there were no roads at that time. Mr Little spent the succeeding seven years in gold mining with varying success. He sailed from Dunedin on the 9th of February, 1869 and arrived in London on the 15th of June. Subsequently he worked in Scotland until 1870, when he crossed the Atlantic to the United States and took up his abode at Cooperstown Otsego County, New York, where he followed the carpenter's trade until 1876. It was in the latter years that he came to Little Falls to work on the Methodist Episcopal church in the capacity of foreman, after which he embarked in the contracting business on his own account.

On the 1st of April 1881, Mr Little formed a partnership with Charles A Newell. The firm of Newell and Little rented what was called the Dorr Mill on Mill Street and three years later rented the Houghton planning mill property, which is the present site of the plant of Andrew Little & son.

In the execution of the numerous contracts awarded them, they employed sixty five men at one time. Among the buildings erected by them in Little Falls and vicinity are, the Robert Mackinnon mill, the Enterprise mill, the City Library, the homes of Walter Whitman, Rodney Whitman, James Aldrich, Nelson Gilbert, W.A. Ingham, and David Williams, the Presbyterian manse, and many other substantial and attractive structures. In 1892 Mr Little purchased the share of C.A. Newell in the business, which he conducted independently until 30th of June 1908, when he was joined in a partnership relation by his elder son, Gordon D. Little under the firm style of Andrew Little & son, which has since been maintained.

In 1886 Andrew Little was united in marriage to Miss Anna Gordon, who was born in Belfast on the 6th of January 1860, and was but five years of age when in 1865 she

came to the United States with her parents Thomas Johnston and Emma (Dickson) Gordon, who resided in New York City for several years. Andrew Little and his wife have two sons, Gordon D, the elder, who was born in Sarnia, Ontario, Canada, on the 30th of January 1887 is his fathers partner in business. On the 18th of September 1915 he wedded Miss Frances Carolyn Race and to them has been born a son, Robert Andrew Little, whose natal day was February 13th 1923. William T. Little the younger son of Andrew Little, is a graduate of Cornell University, and was a master engineer in the chemical warfare during the war. To him and his wife who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Still has been born a daughter Elizabeth Gordon Little. Andrew Little was the brother of James Little 1835-1899.

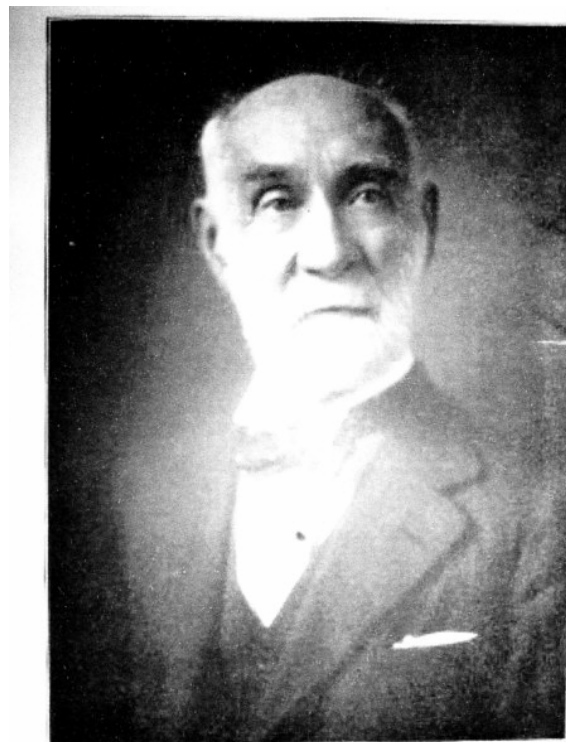
Andrew Little Biographical Sketch and Photo

Andrew Little

Surnames: Anderson, Dickson, Gordon, Henderson, Race, Thorburn

Regions: Little Falls, Herkimer Co., NY

Source: History of the Mohawk Valley - Gateway to the West - 1614-1925
Covering The Six Counties of Schenectady, Schoharie,
Montgomery, Fulton, Herkimer and Oneida.
Volume III, Illustrated; By Nelson Greene
Chicago, The S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1925; Page 754



<http://darcisplace.com/darci/little-andrew.htm>

The Family Of Dr.David.J.Cochran

Torwoodlee-Galashiels

George Hoppringle of Torwoodlee Tower died at the hands of an unruly gang who surprised him in his home of Torwoodlee. John Elliot, Robert Elliot and Jok Armstrong (Lairds Jok) along with their respective clan members were all tried for the maist cruel and unmerciful murder and slew George Hoppringle. The gang entered the tower of Torwoodlee, looted it, stole the horses and livestock and took George Hoppringle prisoner, believing him to have been involved in the murder of Wicket Watt on the high street of Edinburgh. He was then reputedly murdered in the hills above Tinnis in the Yarrow valley. The consequence of these actions was that a deadly quarrel existed between the Hoppringles and Elliots. A Gala lad was responsible for giving us the famous poem The Dowie Dens of Yarrow. The lad had fell in love with Mary Scott the rose of Yarrow, daughter of John Scott of Dryhope.

Her father proposed that the lad fight the nine lords who were the souters for her hand. It was unlikely that he would triumph. After killing seven of the lords Mary Scotts brother stabbed him from behind. In the surrounding countryside of Selkirshire there are numerous reminders of the Reiving times, the towers of Henderland, Aikwood, Kirkhope, Newark, Dryhope and Elibank all have tales associated with them. Over the years many poems have been written to remind us of the harsh and turbulent times, James Hogg, Sir Walter Scott and W. Ogilvie to name a few. Today, the locals still carry the names of their ancestors. Selkirk still has its fair share of Kerrs, Scotts, Humes and Elliots. Selkirk's first provost, John Muthag only held this office for one year before being killed whilst riding to Edinburgh. Muthag along with Bailie James Kein were slain after their party was attacked by a ruthless gang of Kers.

Fletcher symbolises one of the key moments in Selkirks history. According to tradition he was the only man to come home to the town, of all the eighty young men who marched out in September 1513 to the great battle of Flodden Field. He came home carrying a captured English Banner, but too weary or too moved to speak the news, he raised the flag high above his head before casting it to the ground. The Fletcher story lies at the heart of Selkirks heritage and it is fitting that a statue of Fletcher stands in the town, crafted by one of the Borders most famous artists-Thomas Clapperton. The memorial was unveiled on common Riding day 1913, 400 years after the battle of Flodden.

Flodden Field

The English shafts in volleys hailed; in headlong charge their horse assailed front flank, and rear, the squadrons sweep. To break the Scottish circle deep, that fought their King. But yet, through thick the shafts as snow, though charging knights like whirlwinds go, though bill-men ply the ghastly blow, unbroken was the ring. The stubborn spearmen still made good their dark impenetrable wood, each stepping where his comrade stood, the instant that he fell. No thought was there of dastard flight linked in the serried phalanx tight, groom fought like noble, squire like knight, as fearlessly and well, till utter darkness closed her wing or their thin host and

wounded king. Then skilful surreys sage commands led back from strife his shattered bands, and from the charge they drew, as mountain-wave from wasted lands sweep back to ocean blue. Then did their loss his foemen know their king, their lords, their mightiest low, they melted from the field as snow, when streams are swollen and south winds blow, dissolves in silent dew.

Tweeds echoes heard the ceaseless splash, while many a broken band, disordered through her currents dash to gain the Scottish land, to town and tower, to down and dale, to tell red Floddens dismal tale, and raise the universal wail. Tradition, legend, tune, and song shall many an age that wail prolong still from the sire the son shall hear of the stern strife and carnage drear of Flodden's fatal field, where shivered was fair Scotland's spear, and broken was her shield.

By Marmion Scott

Bruce Before Bannockburn

Scots, wha hae wi Wallace bled, Scots, wham Bruce has led, welcome to your gory bed, or to victorie. Nows the day, and nows the hour. See the front of battle lour, see approach proud Edwards power chains and slaverie.

Wha will be a traitor knave wha can fill cowards grave wha sae base as be a slave let him turn and flee. Wha for Scotlands King and law freedoms sword will strongly draw, free-man stand, or free fa, let him follow me. By oppressions woes and pains, by your sons in servile chains we will drain our dearest veins but they shall be free. Lay the proud usurpers low tyrants fall in every foe liberties in every blow let us do, or die.

Burns

The Outlaw Murray

James Murray, tenth Laid of Philihaugh was resident in Newark Tower, living a splendid lifestyle along with his band of five hundred men.

He and his ladye in purple clad
O gif they lived not royallie!

When news reached King James in Edinburgh it provoked him into despatching the Earl of Annan to Ettrick Forest to demand Murray to attend the Royal court in Edinburgh. If he did not agree the King threatened to bring down the tower, hang all his men and make his wife a widow. Murray refused and claimed the forest as his own. James was enraged and set off, followed by his Barons to Ettrick Forest. When they met, the King was so impressed by the outlaws bearings that he appointed him Sheriff of Ettrick Forest.

Wha ever heard, in ony times
Sicken an outlaw in his degree
Sic favour get before a King
As did the outlaw Murray of the Forest frie.

Dryhope Tower

The Scotts of Ettrick and Yarrow owed their allegiance to the Harden Scotts rather than the Scotts of Branxholm and Buccleuch. So when marriage contract was drawn up in 1576, between Walter Scott of Harden and Mary Scott, daughter of John Scott of Dryhope, there would be celebrations in both valleys. In the marriage contract, the young couple were to have free board and lodgings at Dryhope for a year. However, John insisted that the contract contain a clause, that five barons, all named Scott would remove Harden if he attempted to keep possession by force. Mary Scott of Dryhope was known as The Flower of Yarrow on account of her beauty. Life cannot have been easy for her. Wat of Harden was a noted reiver and when food became scarce, she would bake a pie with a spur in it as a hint that the larder was nearly empty. After the destruction of Harden, Auld Wat and his flower of yarrow used Kirkhope tower as their main dwelling.

Clan Bell

This old West March Clan, one of the eight great riding families of the Scottish Border since the early 1100s, were retainers of the great house of Douglas and also allied with the best border families through blood and friendship. Their land holdings were extensive, and to survive, they engaged in the rieving of the period and participated in many battles against the English. Declared unruly, by the Scottish Parliament, many of the Clan immigrated to the Ulster Plantation after 1610.

After William Bell, called Redcloak and Chief of the Clan died in 1628, the Chiefship became dormant, and without leadership, the Bells ceased to exist as a viable Clan. In 1990, the process of having a petition written for Douglas Bell, C.B.E. Was undertaken. Regretfully, Douglas died in 1993 and his son Benjamin became the Chief Apparent of the clan. Benjamins petition, for reasons unknown to Clan Bell International has not been completed and submitted to the Lord Lyons office. Meanwhile, CBI in the United States continues to represent the Clan world wide with a coordinated network of 20 international representatives, each representing the clan in their own country. Clan Bell international is a charitable nonprofit organization of Scottish descendants and friends of Family/Clan Bell dedicated to the study of Bell genealogy and Scottish history and the perpetuation of family tradition.

History of Clan Bell

The Border family Bell may well descend from Norman follower of David 1 who reigned until 1153 and was, by the end of the 13th century, well established in Dumfriesshire, Berwickshire and Perthshire. The name may derive from the French Bel, meaning fair or handsome. Since the derivation is descriptive, common ancestry cannot be assumed for all those bearing the surname. The arms attributed to the principal family are in the nature of canting, or punning, heraldry, alluding to the pronunciation of the name rather than its origin. The suggestion that it relates to living

beside a bell tower seems far fetched. The Bells participated in the Borders disturbances as one of the riding clans of border reivers, in the 18th century Gilbert Le Fitzbel held lands in Dumfries, Sir David Bell was clerk of the Wardrobe to Robert 11. In 1426, William Bells lands of Kirkconnel were confirmed by James 1 under a charter recorded in the register of the great seal. The Bells along with the Littles and other border families became increasingly turbulent throughout the 15th and 16th centuries. The Crowns determination to pacify the borders led in 1517 to Clan Bell receiving royal letters of warning to keep the peace.

The tower of Blackethouse was destroyed in a raid by the English in 1547. After the union of the crowns in 1603, the family suffered much the same fate as the other reivers, many emigrated to new plantation lands in Ulster where the name is among the twenty most numerous in that province, others settled further a field. The descendants of the Lairds of Blackethouse stayed in the realm but moved to the cities where they contributed substantially to learning and in particular medical science. Andrew Bell, founder of the Madras system of education was born at St Andrews in 1753, the college founded in his native town and named after his system is still respected seat of education.

Members News & Events

Wedding

Kimberly Low and Sean Kavangh



Kimberley is the niece of Clan Guardian Ian.S.Little. The wedding took place at All Saints Kirk Leighton Buzzard, the reception was held at Eversholt England. .Kimberly's Father was born in Dumfries.

Kimberly and her Mother Pauline Low the sister of Clan Guardian Ian.S.Little



Photos

Paul and William Lyttle

This is a photo of me in my Clan Lyttle Kilt with my dad, William Lyttle.



The Scottish Highland Games in Kansas U.S.A.



Pat Little, his wife Marilyn, Daughter Kathleen and granddaughter Caitlyn. Pat lives in Lansing Kansas and wants to be active in our Clans.

News

Over the last year or so I have taken up a new hobby. I have had the opportunity to take part as an extra in a few films and an advertisement. It has been fantastic and if I could afford to retire tomorrow and go on an acting course I would.

A part I recently had the pleasure of playing was as a head teacher zombie in a musical. – Song for a Zombie shot and screened locally in my home town, Dumfries. It was a fabulous role to play and recently an article appeared in our local newspaper The Standard the article was as follows:

Zombie musical is a scream

A DUMFRIES film director shot a "zombie musical" at various locations around the region.

Twenty-two-year-old Ryan McHenry decided to embark on the project after seeing Disney teen flick, High School Musical.

He said: "I just thought, wouldn't it be funny to set a musical in Scotland and throw in some zombies.

"It's such a glossy all singing all dancing kind of film and I thought it would be interesting to make another version.

"I told a few friends about my idea and they were all up for getting involved."

Film company CCK Productions also signed up for the project and shooting began last week.

The young director, a film studies student at Glasgow University, was initially worried about music for the film.

He said: "I don't come from a musical background so I knew that would make it challenging to direct a musical.

"Luckily I got an amazing composer on board and he's given me three of the best songs I could have asked for."

Most of the film's extras who play zombies are young people from the region.

Ryan said: "I've spoken to a lot of the young extras involved and they are all so excited to be in a film."

One, Blair Thompson, 17 from Dumfries, said: "It was fantastic. The experience has made me want to do more acting."

One of the locations was Ryan's



ABOVE: Stephen Arden, Joanne McGuinness and Claire Syme in a scene from the film.

BELOW: Scary sight ... headteacher zombie Jim Little.



old school, Dumfries Academy.

He said: "I spoke to my old drama teacher at the school and was able to get permission to film there. One of the big musical numbers was shot in the academy."

The young director and his project team plan to send their production to be considered for various film festivals.

Ryan said: "We are even going to send it to Cannes, anything is worth a try."

The project received council funding and sponsorship from local businesses including Solway Gas, Kids Ahoy, So You cafe and Tantrum Events.

Another role I played was a short movie called Native Sun. this film was recently played at the Cannes Festival and an article appeared in the Glasgow Herald. I also played another short part as an extra but it must have been edited out before final cut as I did not appear in the short play when it was screened on ITV. If you watch the Home Base adverts you'll see me in a couple of them.

If you feel you would like the opportunity to experience acting then I full heartedly recommend it. Just you get in touch with Extras companies and put your name forward and see what comes up that's what I did. The RED carpet in Hollywood and the Oscars are just waiting for me.

By Jimmy Little

Letter from Pat Little Kansas City

Dear Ian,

I have learned what Little is about. I told you I got interested because I wanted to learn about myself and where I come from. Thank you Ian I have learned a lot about myself. I have learned what our ancestors were about and what Littles were about.

When the Clan Douglas tried to recruit me and Tom last weekend I could look at them and tell them that the Little Clan supported Black Douglas because the Littles were allied with and did not fight for Clan Douglas for their protection, but because of their cause. The Littles have a proud history and to the next generation we will be their history. Our challenge is to make it a history, they can be proud of. So far we have not done a good job. So many of us have taken the easy way out, Ian you have picked up the banner and carried it and me in my small way have endeavoured to live up to the standards you demonstrated. The Reiver time is a time when the sovereigns of the time had no say in the area, so the area was lawless.

Consider that the law of the time did not recognize rights of the individual. This last weekend I spent time with Tom and the weather did not cooperate. How many people do you think came looking for their Clan. That is right it was two Littles who braved the adverse conditions and Tom was there, between the two of us we were able to introduce them into the Clan. As I see it Ian I do it for them and the growth of Clan recognition that will follow.

With respects and sincerely,

Pat

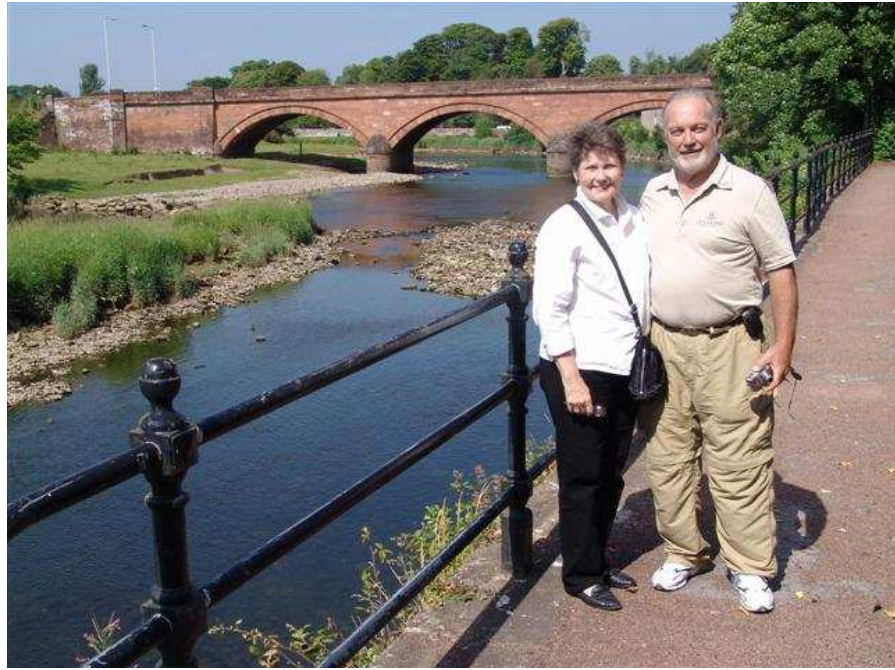
Walter and Barbara Little from Sacramento, California, USA

Walter and Barbara Little stayed with us at The White Hart hotel, Brewery Street, Dumfries, whilst Pat and I were in charge, during our owner-daughter's holiday. Walter and Barbara hail from Sacramento, California, USA. Walter's forefathers were Annanites, having left for the states in the middle 1800s. Walter is a married Catholic priest, he being married with children before taking to the cloth.



Walter & Barbara & Bob Little at Sweetheart Abbey

They were good company, Walter liking a malt. I showed Walter and Barbara Sweetheart Abbey and the John Paul Jones museum, before taking them on a tour of where Walter thought his ancestors lived in Annan. I haven't quite got Walter's family tree sorted yet, but an interesting find during my search was a brewery owned by Messers Little, in Port Street, Annan, which is shown on maps I found on-line and on John Wood's maps of Dumfries. There were more inns in Annan during the 1800s; presumably, they did good business with a first-class brew.



Walter & Barbara Little on the banks o' the river Annan

Bob Little

Family Tree Help Needed

My Large Little Family

When I began researching my family history about 30 years ago I was told my Little forbears were Scottish but I have traced them back to 1660 in Kirkandrews-upon-Esk in Cumberland. My 6xg-grandfather George Little and his wife Elizabeth had five children, the middle one being William, baptised 1699, who married Agnes White in 1725. They in turn had nine children, the seventh one being George, baptised 1739 in Rods, Kirkandrews-upon-Esk, he being my 4xg-grandfather. All these are as found on the FamilySearch website but as yet unconfirmed with Cumberland parish registers.

George married Jean Johnston of Mallikins Bush, Gretna, in Graitney, Gretna, in 1770. Now comes the tricky part – the Gretna parish registers show the baptisms of eleven of their children, namely William 1771, Agnes 1773, John 1775, Rosina 1777, Mary 1779, James 1781, George 1783, Thomas 1785, Elizabeth 1789, Mathew 1793 and Benjamin 1795, but they state “... son (or daughter) of George Little and Jean Johnston in Rods, (or Roads), Kirkandrews ...”. Does this mean that they continued to live in Kirkandrews where the children were born but returned to grandparents’ parish of Gretna for their baptisms, or were they now living in Gretna and all the children were actually born there, and the records were just stating George’s place of birth? George, a farmer, and his wife Jean (or Jane) were buried in Kirkandrews along with his father and grandfather so I assume the former to be correct but I would like to be certain.

The Gretna registers also show the baptism of a Janet 1782 which is difficult to read but looks like "... in ----- Leigh" and another difficult one which is Mary 1785 "... in ----- Rig " and furthermore they also show a George Little of West Green who was contracted to a Jean Johnston of Mallikins Bush in 1779. Was our couple following an ancient tradition by renewing their marriage vows or were these two completely different people and if so were Janet and the second Mary their offspring rather than being part of our family?

The IGI also shows a Jean baptised in 1787 although she was not found on the parish register index but I wonder if it was because of the poor condition of them when they were indexed. I would have expected mum Jean to have passed her own name on to one of her daughters and, if I ignore Janet and the second Mary, the others were born approximately every two years except for a four-year gap between Thomas and Elizabeth where Jean would fit perfectly.

Agnes married David Edgar and is buried in Kirkandrews but some of the children moved south – Rosina married George Waugh in Canonbie but died in Epsom, Surrey, and at least three of the boys, William 1771, George 1783, and Thomas 1785 moved to the Walworth, Camberwell and Newington areas of south London. All I know of George is that he was buried in Camberwell in 1813 aged 30. Thomas spent some time in the Marshalsea debtors' prison in 1841 but was living with his nephew in 1851 when he gave his birthplace as Cumberland. William was my 3xg-grandfather who married in Bermondsey, became a cooper in Newington and died in Walworth. On the 1851 census he gave his birthplace as Scotland. So which one was correct ???

It would appear they were as confused as I am! Is there any way of ascertaining whether they were English, Scottish or Borderers?

I have a large Little family tree and know that some of William's descendants emigrated to New Zealand, USA and Australia, and at least one chose to settle in Canada where he headed a large contingent of Littles there.

Nothing is known of the remaining children of George and Jean but I feel with such a large family there must be more descendants out there somewhere. Can anybody help please?

Sheila Whatmore
sheilawhatmore@btinternet.com

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We hope you have enjoyed the July 2010 issue of the Winged Stirrup