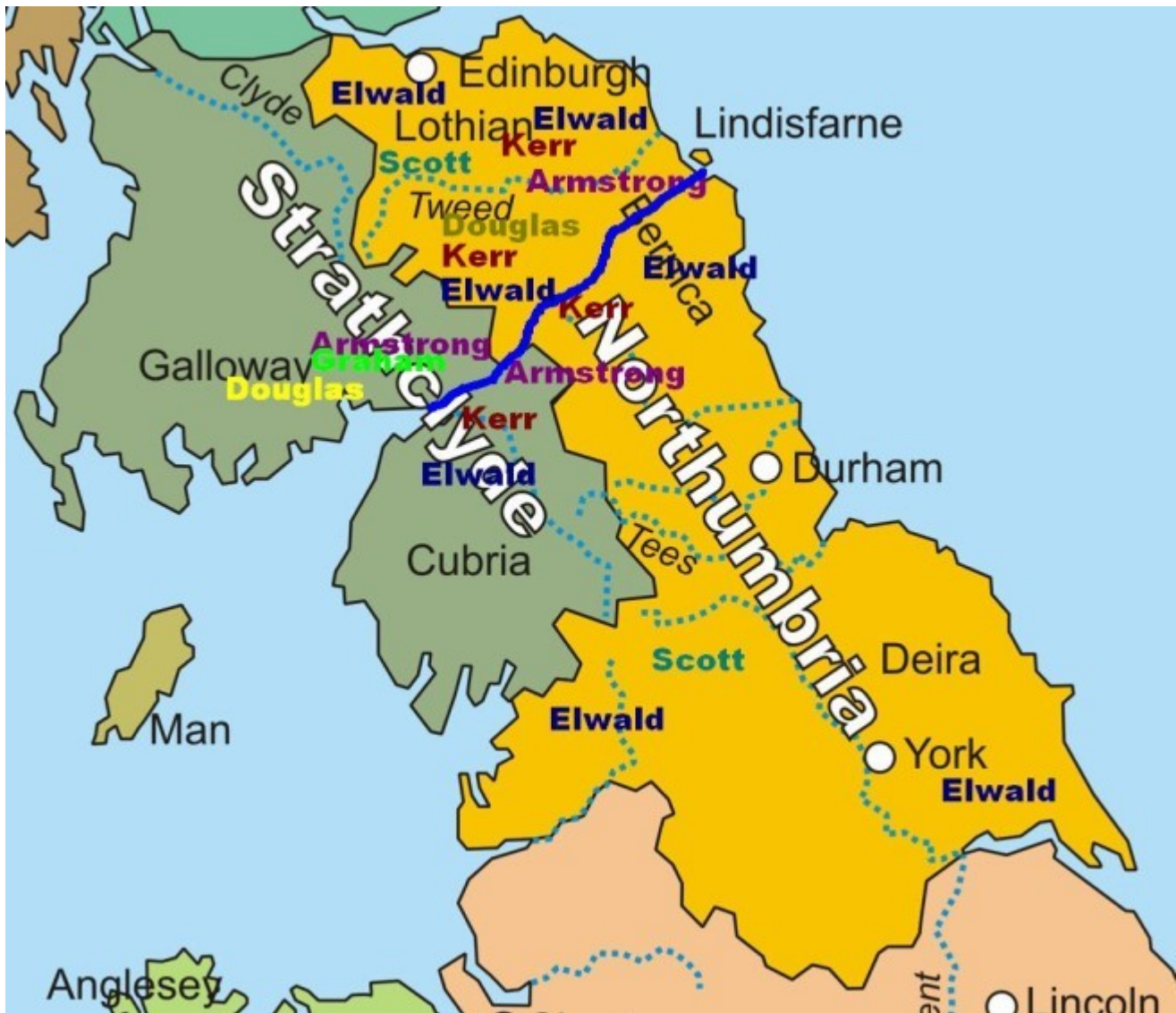


Chasing my Y-DNA part 10



Putting it simply after some of the clans;

Scott, Armstrong, Kerr, Graham, and Elwald fought for the Douglas which fought for Robert de Bruce a Border between Scotland and England began establishing itself around 1320. This put some a lot of the clans on two sides of the border, such as the Elwald. On the Scottish side of the border Elwald became Elliot, and the Elwald on the English side of the border tended toward Elwold/Elwould then Ellwood. For names like Allen and Allan; Allen is more English, and Allan is the most Scottish. For Tait/Tate; Tait is the most Scottish, and Tate is the most English.

The Scott, and Elwald came to were English, from where they came to Scotland or the Scottish border came to them. It is felt that the Armstrong and Kerr were in Northern

Northumbria, and the ca 1320 border was established between, making some that were Northumbria English, Scottish, this is known to be in the border region, but Scotts, Elwald, Graham, and Crosar are felt to come from more south in England, the point major point of entry would be in the are of Leven, and that is where one would get the “Traitors of Leven”. These clans not only brought themselves into the region but brought their surnames into a region. It is felt that in Scotland these clan gain different Y-DNA, but past on there male line driven surname.

The Scottish/English border of 1320 was created about the same time surnames were gaining use in Scotland. Though the surname Elwald was Northumbria, and the new border crossed Northumbria, the name was being brought into the region of the Leven River. If any region is suspected to emerge various Elwald/Elot/Elliot Y-DNA in Scotland it would be in this region in which it is though the Elwald began to fight for the Douglas. Those who fought for the Elwald, or the Elwald may have represented a religious person in the region, those without a surname some may take on the Elwald surname.

In my area there is a line of Elliott which are Navajo. On a Tommy Elliott, asked him how he got his name. Since I have Methodist Circuit Riders in my history, and various missionaries came to the region to convert the Navajos to Christianity, it was felt the he got his name from a missionary which found it was correct. This Navajo taking on the name Elliott would have a different Y-DNA then the original missionary. Navajo with the surname Elliott, are not of Scotland, they been in America awhile.

Since surname are fair recent to this region it gives me an understanding how the are acquired and changes. For instance the surname **Chischelly** which closely means in Navajo *curly hair* may make there name English they may change it to **Curly**. Like changing *Elwald* to *Elwood*.

Mapping the Leven Flu



There are two Kirkandrews in the region, the north one is one the Esk, and the south one is on the Eden.



It can be seen that the Leven runs between the Esk and the Eden.

In 1646 there is a kirk (church) at Kirkandrews-on-the-Esk.



It can be noted on the **1576** map there is no kirk (church) at Kirkandrews on the Esk, but there is a tower, and the tower there is known to be the Graham Peel tower (pictured on map upper left of map peel tower symbol).

Canonbie is where the church was at the time.

Caledonia, or an account,
historical and topographic, of
North ... Volume 2
By George Chalmers

died before the year 1305; John de Soules fell at the battle of Dundalk, with Edward Bruce, in 1318. He probably left a son, who obtained, by the name of Sir John de Sulis, from Robert Bruce, in 1323, the lands of Kirkandrews, and the barony of Torthorwald. Robertson's Index, p. 5.

The debateable land: Read before the Dumfriesshire & Galloway
Natural ...
By T. J. Carlyle

The Debateable Land.

3

He also granted a Charter of the **Barony** of Kirk Andrews, County of Dumfries, to John de Soulis "whilk had pertained to Sir John de Wake of Lydal."

Soulis being implicated in a conspiracy against the King in 1321, the **Barony** of Kirk Andrews was forfeited and bestowed on one Archd. **Douglas**. (See Robertson's Index.)

Robert de Bruce to John de Soulis 1318 to Archibald Douglas the Barony of Kirk Andrews in 1321.

It is felt that around 1320 with the assistance of the Douglas Clan, the Elwald/Ellot/Elliot Clan began.

This shows the region of the Leven in the Barony of Kirk Andrews was owned by an Archibald Douglas, from land passed down from Robert de Bruce.

Magna Carta Ancestry: A Study in Colonial and Medieval Families, 2nd Edition ...
By Douglas Richardson

- ii. **ARCHIBALD DE DOUGLAS**, Knt., of Liddesdale, Regent of Scotland, 1333. He married **BEATRICE DE LINDSAY**, daughter of Alexander de Lindsay, of Crawford. They had two sons, John and William, Knt. [Earl of Douglas and Mar], and one daughter, Eleanor. In 1320 the king granted him lands in Morebattle, Roxburghshire and Kirkandrews, Dumfriesshire. In 1324 he was granted the lands of Rattray Orimond, Carnglass, and others in Buchan. He acted in vigorous opposition to the claims of Edward de Balliol to the Scottish throne. In 1332 Gilbert son of Robert de Umfrville sued him regarding the manor of Faudon (in Ingram), Northumberland. **SIR ARCHIBALD DE DOUGLAS** was slain at the Battle of Haldon Hill 19 July 1333. At the time of his death, he owned the baronies of Cavers, Drumlanrig, Terregles, and Westcader, and part of Conveth in Aberdeenshire. In

Achibald De (of) Douglas, Knt of Liddesdale, lands of Kirkandrews and Cavers.

24. Letters patent of remission by King James the Fourth, under the great seal, to William Douglas of Cavers, William Douglas and Archibald Douglas, for their treasonable intercommuning with the rebels and traitors of Leven and all other treasons, crimes, and offences before the date of the remission, except treason against the King's person, &c. Edinburgh, 10 December 1498.

25. Instrument of Resignation by William Coluile of Oxname, knight, of his lands of the half part of the lands of Fewroule, with tenants, tenandries, and services of free tenants in the barony of Caueris and shire of Roxburgh, in the hands of William Douglas, lord of the barony of Caueris, knight, as overlord of the same; quitclaiming all right thereto for an infeftment in favour of Andrew Ker of Vuir Craling heritably therein. Done in the Parish Church of Jedworth, 24 December 1499.

26. Notarial Instrument certifying that an honourable man, Andrew Ker of Farnyhyrst, presented William Elwald his follower to the common suit of court of the barony of Caueris for his lands of the fee of Roul which he holds of the lord baron of Caueris, who was accepted by an honourable man Sir William Douglas of Caueris, knight, first taking his oath as use was. Done at Caueris in plain court held by the said Sir William, 11th February 1501-2. Present, William Roger, Adam Turnbull, Thomas Ker, and Sir James Newbe, vicar of Caueris, Notary Public.

27. Summons by King James the Fourth under the quarter seal charging his sheriffs in that part to summon lawfully and before witnesses, George Douglas, son and apparent heir of Archibald Earl of Angus, Lord Douglas, to compare before the King and his council at Edinburgh or wherever he chanced to be residing for the time, on the 16th day of February next to come, at the

Reports,
Part 2
By Great
Britain.
Royal
Commissi
on on
Historical
Manuscri
pt

If the Traitors of Leven traveled for Leven to Cavers they likely traveled through Liddesdale.

to the unity of the church. Master John Fogo was also conspicuous in his hostility to Harding. The debate appears to have been carried on with much bitterness on both sides, but in the end the counsels of the University prevailed and Scotland withdrew its obedience from Benedict and adhered to Martin. The records of the Faculty of Arts contain no further allusion to the matter except that on October 10, 1418, it was agreed, as a mark of favour and goodwill, that the Rector should have ten shillings for his expenses in attending the general council at Perth.

There is no mention of Elwold as Rector in any University document, and his name had not been known to the compiler of a list of rectors drawn up about 1533. Nevertheless, Bower is almost certain to be correct in attributing this distinction to him. John Elwold, or Elwald, was a determinant in Arts of the University of Paris in 1399, and a Licentiate in the same year. This achievement was an uncommon occurrence at the time, the usual interval between these degrees being from two to three years. He began to lecture in 1400, and took an active part in the affairs of the English Nation until 1406, when he may have returned to Scotland. He was twice elected Procurator of his Nation in 1401, and while in office he drew attention to the fact that its members were not getting their proper share of bursaries at the Sorbonne. He held one himself, and appears to have been successful in his efforts on behalf of other 'supposts.' In 1401 and 1402 several of his own countrymen determined under him. He is last heard of at Paris as one of three provisors for the feast of St. Edmund, appointed on November 11, 1406. Very little information is available as to his career in Scotland. He is doubtless the John Elwalde who figures in the index to volume vii. of the *Calendar of Papal Letters* as 'canon of Glasgow, rector of Markinch and vicar of Selkirk Regis, afterwards rector of Kirkandrews and Kirkinner, with the rectory of Markinch *in commendam*.' The two entries in the text of the volume relate to the year 1423, and describe Elwold as Licentiate of Theology as well as Master of Arts. They afford a good example of the complicated manner in which ecclesiastical benefices were wont to be given, resigned, or exchanged.¹

John Fogo, whom Bower calls 'magister in sacra pagina,' and Boece 'sacrarum literarum professor,' may have been a member of the Faculty of Theology at St. Andrews. He was at this

¹ *Scotichronicon*, l. xv. c. xxiv. ; *Auctarium*, vol. i. cols. 790-934 ; *Cal. of Papal Letters*, vol. vii. pp. 251, 269.

**The Scottish historical review. st. kilda and australia
Published by T. Nelson [etc.] in Edinburgh [etc.] .**

It should be noted that a John Elwald rector of St. Andrews University, 1418, was rector

of **Kirkandrews** in 1423, and this should be noted, and likely an old family member.

Historical & descriptive guide to Carlisle and district By Albert Barnes Moss

250

GUIDE TO CARLISLE.

NICHOLFOREST is a township in the parish of Kirkandrews-upon-Esk, extending 10 miles along the Liddel and Kershope rivers, which divide it from Scotland. The church was rebuilt in 1867. Nicholforest is part of the Barony of Liddel, and derived its name from Nicholas de Stuteville, who was at one time lord of the barony of Liddel. (See Page 246.)

Nicholas de Stuteville, died in Cottingham, East Riding, Yorkshire where there was a Willaim Elwald ca 1500, he owned Liddel Castle near Redheugh ca 1200.

A topographical dictionary of Great Britain and Ireland: compiled from local ... By John Gorton

NICHOL FOREST, co. Cumberland.

P. T. Longtown (309) 10½ m. NE b N.
Pop. 795.

A township in the parish of Kirk Andrews-upon-Esk, Eskdale ward, situated on the Liddel and Kershope rivers, which divide it from Scotland; living, a curacy in the archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle, not in charge; ann. val. P. R. 130*l.*; patron, the Rector of Kirk Andrews-upon-Esk. Armstrong, the poet, was a native of this place; his father was minister of Canonby, on the Scotland side of the Liddel.

In 1384 there was a of Nicholforest.

MEMBRANE 27d.

March 15.
Westminster.

Calendar of the Patent rolls preserved in the Public record office, Volume 2 By Great Britain. Public Record Office 1382

Commission to John de Nevill of Raby, Roger de Clyfford and Matthew Redmayn to arrest and imprison William de Knyfshawe, Richard Elwald, Robert Bullok, Andrew Oursiresson, Robert Waynman, Thomas Huet, John Hunter, Geoffrey Walgh, John Belle, Roger Walgh, Thomas Patonson, Thomas de Redesdale, William Parkere, Richard Elwald Wylkynson and Gilbert de Quelpdale of Bothecastell, who with others on the Scotch marches have stolen and brought into England the goods of divers men of Scotland, contrary to the truce between the king and his kinsman, Robert of Scotland, and to enquire in the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland and Westmorland who are their accomplices, and cause restitution to be made.
By C.

MEMBRANE 43d.

- 1384.
- June 24. Westminister. Appointment of John Joco, Matthew Wogan, John Wydelok, sheriff of Pembroke, Philip Crabol, William Gwyn and Walter Jourdan to arrest and bring before the king and council Henry Ilcombe, Richard Crese, John Dunmowe and Stephen Kerdon of Haverford, who when retained to go on the king's service and at the king's wages on an expedition beyond seas with Edmund, earl of Cambridge, behaved rebelliously and frustrated the completion of the expedition. By K. & C.
- June 25. Westminister. Appointment of Richard Lescrope and William de Dacre to arrest and bring into the King's Bench Patrick de Heverynton, Thomas and Robert Patoasone of Staynwykes, Richard Elwold, John Frangkyash, Thomas Huet, Gilbert de Whelpedale, Roger de Heverynton, all of Nicholforest, John Dobynsone Hudson, Patrick Serjant of Staynwykes, John Bensone and William de Dundrawe, who were appealed in the King's Bench by Richard London for robbery and breach of the peace and whom the sheriff of Cumberland was directed to arrest but dare not for fear of death at their hands.

Thieves and Traitors of Leven, with the English

Bringing in the English and Plundering Hinto, &c.

WILLIAM GRYMYSŁAW, at the Kirk of Haslindene, permitted to compound for art and part of the treasonable bringing in of the English of Tynedale to the 'Herfchip' of 100 cows and oxen, 100 sheep, 20 horses and mares, and fundry utensils, furth of Mynto: *Item*, for his treasonably Intercommuning with the Thieves of **Levyn**.—Walter Scot of Howpasslot became surety for satisfying the parties.

Treasonably bringing in the Thieves of Leven, &c.

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

¹ 'Unius tergoris corticati.' ² Ovium le 50wis. ³ At the end of the proceedings of this Aire, there is the following entry: 'SUMMA totalis extractus Itineris, V^c.iij^{xx} xv lib. xviiiij l. iij d. (L.575, 18s. 4d.)' * In Adultery, 'tempore quo concubuit cum uxore ejus.' There are numerous entries to the same effect, both in the Criminal Records and in the Register of the *Privy Seal*, where Remissions frequently occur for this offence. ⁴ Five score.

Burning of Branxholm and Ancrum — Intercommuning with English Traitors, the Armstrangis, &c.

Ancient Criminal Trials
in Scotland: Compiled
from the ..., Volume 1,
Issue 1
By Robert Pitcairn

Nov. 24, (*die Saboti, sexta dies Itineris.*)—JOHN DALGLESE produced a Signature of Remission for art and part of the Theft of xvj cows and oxen from John Scot : *Item*, for the traitorous Intercommuning with Symon Turnbull and his accomplices, Englishmen, in treasonable manner : *Item*, for Refetting of William Dalgles, common Theif, in his Thefts ; and specially during the time of the Theft of eighty sheep from Thomas Murray : *Item*, for treasonable inbringing of *Black John Rowlesche*¹ and his accomplices, traitors of Leven, to THE BURNING OF BRANXHAM ; and ' Herefchip ' of horses, oxen, grain, and other goods, extending to ' vj^c markis : ' And for the treasonable Intercommuning with the said Traitors, in their treasonable deeds : *Item*, for Intercommuning with ' *the Armstrangis* ' at the time of THE BURNING OF ANCRUM, and at other times : *Item*, for Theft and concealing xx oxen and cows from John Scot, furth of Northhous : *Item*, for Refetting the said Rebels, at the time of the Theft of four horses from Philip Faulo and his neighbours, furth of Quhitchester-holme : *Item*, for Refetting *William Dalgles* and *Symon Dalgles*, Thieves and Traitors of Levin, in their Thefts and treasonable deeds : *Item*, for common Treason, common Theft, and common Refet of Theft, before the date of his Remission.—And because he could not find sureties to satisfy the parties, judgment was given that he should be WARDED by the Sheriff forty days—and if he could not find sureties in the mean time, that he should be HANGED.

1510

¹ Roughcliffe, or Rowcleff ?

The Scotts, Elwald, Armstrong, and Douglas are the **Traitors of Leven**. It is felt that the Scotts, Elwald, and Armstrong were of Northumbria (before 1320 considered England) which is now considered Scotland, and they are of English blood and get English to raid with them. At about the time Robert Elwald was obtain Redheugh, listed was a John Elwald their were Robert Elwald and his son John said to be true Englishmen, of Hexam.

Record pro Roberto Elwald conerour. For asmych as 1479.
it is right meretorie as medeful to wittenesse ye trewth, Robert
be it knawen to all maner of men to whom this present Elwald.
wrytyng commys, that Robert **Elwalde**, ye son of John
Elwalde, is a trewe Ynglish man, gottyn of his fadre
aforsaid, and born of his modre w'in the paryssh of Saynt
A volume of English miscellanies illustrating the history and language of ...1of4

... St John the Baptist in Hexhamshire.

* Robert Elwald, merchant, son of John Elwald, alderman of York, was free in 1506, chamberlain in 1530, and sheriff in 1532-3. In August, 1533, he was elected an alderman *vice* Ralph Pulleyn discharged, and “secluded” on 6th June, *seq.* He was re-elected an alderman January 10th, 1534-5, and occupied the civic chair in 1539. On 28th October, 1549, he resigned his gown, and the Council granted him a pension of £4 per annum. Mr. Robert Elwald, who was living in 1556, and Ellen his wife, appear to have been buried in the church of St. Michael-le-Belfrey.

The Publications of the Surtees Society, Volume 6 By Surtees Society

Piety, Fraternity, and Power: Religious Gilds in Late Medieval Yorkshire ...
By David J. F. Crouch

Piety, Fraternity and Power

Forename	Name	Free	Occupation	Cham	Sher	Mayor	CC
Ralph	Duffeld	–	innholder	1542	–	–	–
Richard	Dyatson	1521	baker	1533	–	–	–
George	Dyconson	1538	draper	1549	–	–	–
Robert	Dyconson	1501	merchant	1510	–	–	–
Robert	Ebchestre	1409	bower	1426	1434	–	1409
Robert	Ecop	1426	brewer	1444	–	–	1437
Anthony	Eden	–	merchant	1541	–	–	–
Robert	Elden	–	tanner	1539	1536	–	1518
John	Ellys	1475	waxhandler	1491	1503	–	1495
John	Elwald	1471	merchant	1486	1490	1499	1471
Robert	Elwald	1506	merchant	1530	1532	1539	1517

Also a John and Robert Elwald are listed in Yorkshire as early as 1471.

It is felt that the Elwald are originally from Northumbria (England), then became of Scotland, and this seems to follow with my Y-DNA.

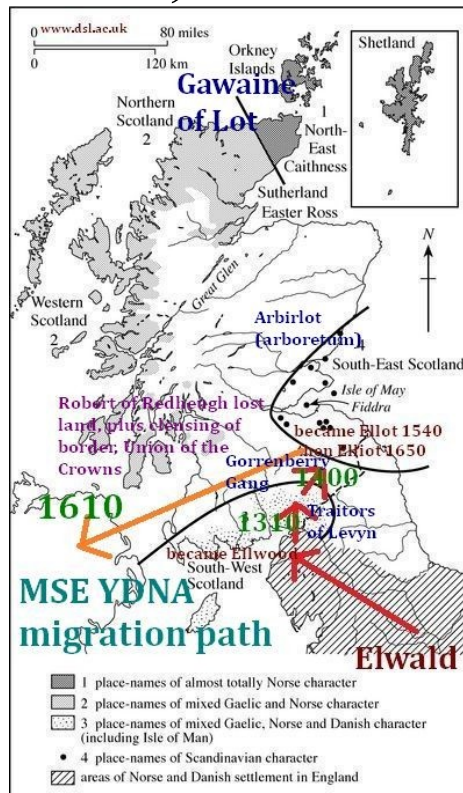
From Robert Elwald of Remyngton because he did not prosecute Alan, his father, and Francis de Jarum, his pledges, 40*d*.
 From Peter de Herdwyk because he did not prosecute Henry de Essewell and Robert le Loverdessone, his pledges, 10*s*.
 From Thomas de Thurstanton because he did not prosecute Geoffrey Borel of Thurston and Ralph de Shotton, his pledges, 2*s*.
 From Ralph de Langeton, illuminator (*lumynour*) for a false claim against John Whitwyn, 12*d*.
 From William Calthird of Durham because he did not prosecute against Hugh de Wherindon, 6*d*.

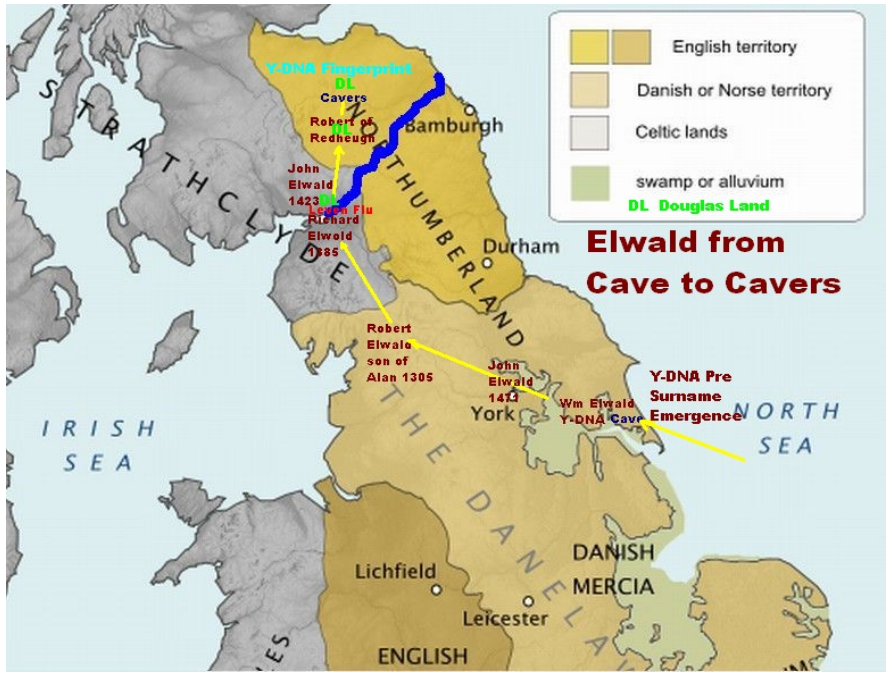
Calendar of the Close Rolls, Volumes 1302-1307

Robert Elwald of Remyngton because he did not prosecute Alan, his father, and Francis de Jarum, his pledges, 40*d*

Digitize

Robert Elwald the son of Alan (Alan opposed to Allen today would be Scottish).
From Cave to Cavers; Elwalds all the way.





source: *The Rand McNally Atlas of World History* (New York: Rand McNally & Company, 1992): 48-49.