

Chasing my Y-DNA part 11

It is felt the Elwald(e) Y-DNA started from East Riding Yorkshire, near Cottingham then fanned northward. Elwald moved across the Scottish Border or the Scottish Border Cross the Elwald living in northern Northumbria (Anglo-England).

Nicholas Stuteville;

faculty.ycp.edu/~tgibson/gibson/Ancestry/indiP2420580175.html

[index](#) [front page](#)

Nicholas DE STUTEVILLE

1120 - 1206

Parents
Son of [William DE STUTEVILLE](#) & [Bertha DE GLANVILLE](#).

Life History

1120	Born in Cottingham, East Riding, Yorkshire, England.
1191	Birth of son Nicholas DE STUTEVILLE in Liddell,, Cumberland, England.
1191	Death of Gunnora DE GOURNAY .
1206	Died in Liddle,, Cumberland, England.

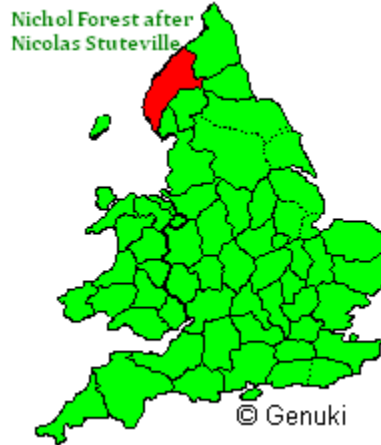
Other facts

Married [Gunnora DE GOURNAY](#).

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.)



England Under the Angevin Kings

iv.

HENRY AND THE BARONS

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and Northumberland a cluster of royal castles. Nicolas de **Stuteville** held **Liddell**, on the river of the same name.

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History of Cumberland.

seem to have dearly loved the north, the Multons preferred Holbeache in Lincolnshire, and even the Dacres, who created Naworth, seemed to have resided at Kirkoswald. Lord William Howard made Naworth Castle into an English home.

A history of Cumberland
By Richard Saul Ferguson

Lyddale.

The barony of Lyddale, Lyddall, or Liddell, was granted by Ranulph de Meschines to one Turgis Brundis, or Turgis Brundus, or Turgent Brundy, otherwise Turgis de Russedal, a Fleming, of whom nothing is on record save that he had a son Guy and a grandson Ranulph. The barony passed with an heiress of the family to Nicholas de Stuteville, or Estoteville, who is recorded in the "Testa de Neville" as the proprietor of the barony in the reign of King John. By one or more heiresses it came to the Wakes. John, Lord Wake, died without issue in 1343, and the barony went with his sister to her

Nicholas DE STUTEVILLE

1191 - 1233

Parents

Son of [Nicholas DE STUTEVILLE](#) & [Gunnora DE GOURNAY](#).

Life History

- 1191** Born in Liddell,,Cumberland,England.
- 1220** Birth of daughter [Joan DE STUTEVILLE](#) in Thetford,,Norfolk,England.¹
- 1233** Died in Liddell,,Cumberland,England.

Other facts

Married [Joan PECHE](#).

Sources

- [OneWorldTree](#)
Online publication - Provo, UT, USA: The Generations Network, Inc.



Sir Hugh Wake Lord of Bourne [1199-1241] of Bourne, Lincoln, Lincolnshire, England, died in Holy Land on Crusade, Sheriff of Yorkshire, Constable of Scarborough Castle, m. 1229 **Joan de Stuteville Heiress of Liddell** [1216-1276] of Cottingham, East Riding Yorkshire, England, died in Liddell Castle, Newcastleton, Liddesdale, Scotland, daughter of Sir Nicholas de Stuteville Lord of Cottingham and Devorguilla of Galloway

http://www.electricscotland.com/webclans/minibios/c/FAMILY_BOOK_Voll.pdf

Note; Making a correction. Liddel Strength Castle is felt where Nicholas de Stutville Lord of Cottingham and Devorguilla of Galloway, died, not at the one at Newcastleton near Redheugh. Liddel Castle is in Liddesdale, Liddel Strength Castle is in Galloway, and Nicholas-Forest.

← → ↻ 🏠 histfam.familysearch.org/getperson.php?personID=I2469&tree=Nixon

Nicholas de Stuteville^[1, 2] Print
♂ Abt 1191 - 1233

Individual Ancestors Descendants Relationship Timeline GEDCOM Suggest

Personal Information Sources All PDF

Born	Abt 1191	of, Liddel Strength, Moat Quarter, Kirk Andrews-upon-Esk, Cumberland, England ^[3]
Gender	Male	
AFN	9Q1J-QW	
Died	8 Sep 1233 ^[2, 4]	
Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">RESIDENCE: Of Liddell, Cumberland, England.PROPERTY: Lord of barony of Liddel Strength, Cumberland (Liddel Strength, Moat Quarter, Kirk Andrews-upon-Esk, Cumberland, England).PROPERTY: Lord of barony of Cottingham, Yorkshire, England.DEATH: Date> 8 Sep-19 Oct 1233, see 'The Complete Peerage', vol. 12 pt. 2 p. 299 fn. b.CONDITION: Died without male issue, see 'The Complete Peerage', vol. 12 pt. 2 p. 299 fn. b.	

The above seem to be accurate to me.

www.secretscotland.org.uk/index.php/Secrets/ScottishBorder 🔍 ⭐

Liddel Motte border deviation

The Scotland/England border makes a significant deviation from its original route along the Liddel River at a bend near Liddel Motte, also known as Liddel (sometimes Liddell) Strength Castle, an earthwork castle situated at the edge of a steep wooded escarpment of boulder clay. The castle is first mentioned in 1174, then taken and destroyed in 1346 to be superseded by a wooden tower. Records indicate it seems likely that it was never rebuilt in stone.^[1]

Liddel also appears as *Liddle*, and even *Liddell*, in various sources, and purely for reasons of consistency, *Liddel* has been used throughout this page.

The deviation came to light when it was featured in a BBC News item, which arose when Ian Ellithorn bought Riddings Farm during 2002, and was informed by his English solicitors that they were unable to do the conveying for a two acre section at Liddel Motte, and that this task would require to be carried out by Scottish solicitors.

A further complication arises from the passage of the Liddel River through the Scottish section of his land, and is therefore subject to Scottish fishing laws, meaning that he is not allowed to cast a line into that section of river on a Sunday.



Liddel Motte bend reinforcement
© Howard Mattinson

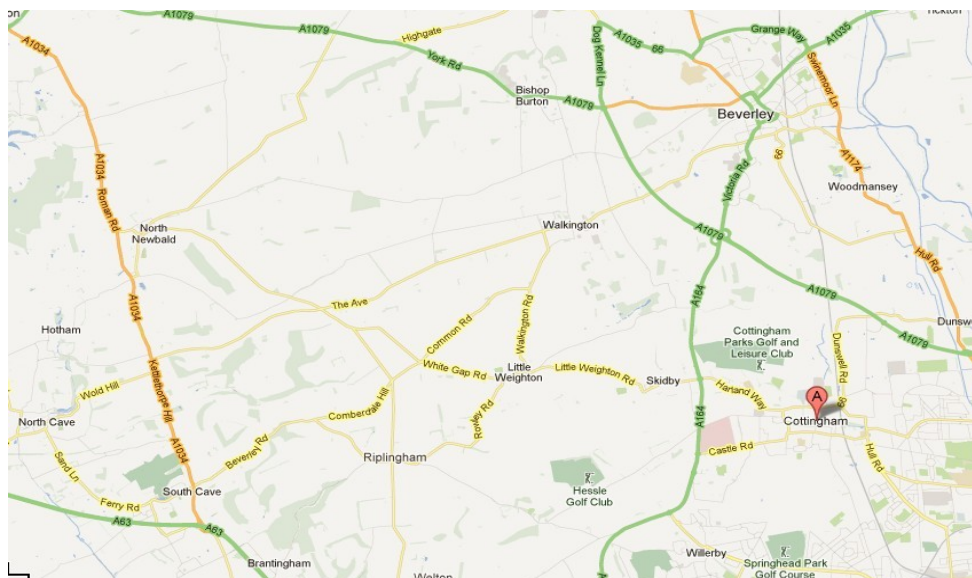
Better follow the fishing laws near where Liddel Motte (Liddel Strength Castle) is.



*It is felt that writers are getting the two castles mixed up like this writer has. The Stuteville are of Cumberland, with **Liddell Strength Castle** in it, and **not of Liddesdale with Liddell Castle.** MSE*

As it can be seen that Nicholas De Stuteville did not have any sons.

Nicholas De Stuteville some information indicates Cottingham. It is felt the family had land in Cottingham, East Riding which was passed to the heiress Joan de Stuteville, but did Nicholas die there?



Note, the towns of Cottingham, Cave, and Beverley, of East Riding, Yorkshire. Below shows land of Kershope, which is near Liddel Strength Castle.

THE STUTEVILLE FAMILIES 17

and heir of Robert de Stuteville to Saer earl of Winchester.¹
Sibyl de Valognes, his widow, gave the church of Torpenhow to Rosedale priory, which was confirmed by her son Eustace.²
In 1214 she demanded against Nicholas de Stuteville (her father-in-law) a third of the honour of Liddel, Cumberland, a third of

40 STUTEVILLE FEE

been the widow of Robert de Meinil, Nicholas's grandfather.¹

§6.

A YOUNGER BRANCH OF COTTINGHAM

68 STUTEVILLE FEE

BARTHOLOMEW DE STUTEVILLE. In 1201 there was a question as to whether he or Nicholas de Stuteville I had been seised of land in Kershope, a member of the honour of Liddel (see p. 14 above). A man of his name occurs as a witness to a charter of Robert de Stuteville III to Rievaulx c. 1160-1183 (no.

In Cottingham there existed an ancient Guild, dedicated to St. George, which was connected partly with the Priory of Haltemprise, and partly with the merchants, who were thus associated for general and individual benefit; and another fraternity, called the Guild of Corpus Christi.

The *Living* is a Vicarage, with the Perpetual Curacy of Skidby, certified at £42., and returned at £124 per ann., being augmented with £200., given by a late Vicar, the Rev. J. Deans, and £1,100., in two Parliamentary grants, obtained in 1812 and 1814. Patron and impropiator, the Bishop of Chester; Vicar, Rev. Chas. Overton. The *Church* (Blessed Virgin) is a large handsome Gothic edifice, comprising a nave with aisles, transepts, and chancel, with a fine lofty embattled and pinnacled tower in the centre, with double buttresses at the angles, and containing four bells. The west front of the church has an elegant appearance; all the windows have weather cornices, resting on grotesque heads; and the whole edifice, including a south porch, is embattled. The centre window in the west end is of four lights; those in the ends of the transepts are of six lights; and the east window, which has a depressed arched head, is of seven lights. The great south window was filled with stained glass, in 1825, representing our Saviour, the Evangelists, the three Theological Virtues, &c. On the north side of the chancel is an attached chapel, formerly a chantry dedicated to St. Saviour. The interior of the church is neat; the nave and aisles are divided by arcades of five pointed arches, springing from columns formed by a union of several cylinders with plain capitals. The pulpit is of stone, and is well carved; there is a good organ; and the font is a large modern vase of stone. The church was built in 1272, and restored in 1845. In the chancel is an ancient tomb, supposed to be that of the founder, Nicholas de Stuteville; and in other parts of the edifice are tablets to members of the Burton family of Hotham; and a neat Grecian monument to the memory of the late Benjamin Blaydes Haworth, Esq.

Nicholas de Stuteville, is buried in Cottingham.

The Publications of the Surtees Society, Volume 2; Volume 89

¹ There is a copy of this deed in the Durham Transcript (No. 330), headed "Carta Roberti de Stuteville de una car. terræ, quam Nicholaus filius Osberti de se tenuit, cum servitio et homagio ipsius Nicholai et hæredum suorum." All the witnesses are given. The following are the variations:—Atona for Aton, Braythwath for Braywath, Gisburne for Gyseburne, Jurdano for Jordano.

² The family of Stuteville, whose chief seats in Yorkshire were at Cottingham and Kirkby Moorside, were the owners of Ayton from an early period. The church there was given in the latter part of the twelfth century by William de Stuteville (Estutevilla) to Whitby Abbey (Whitby Chart. i. 68). According to Dodsworth (MSS. iv. 87^b) Nicholas de Stuteville and Gunnora, his wife, widow of Robert de Gaunt, and daughter of . . . Gorman, who were living in 1197 (Yorkshire Archæol. Journal. xi. 181), had two sons, Nicholas the elder, whose daughter Joan married Hugh Wake and carried the Stuteville estates into that family; and a younger, Robert, who was living in 14 John (1212-13). This Robert Dodsworth makes to have had a son of the same name, who was alive in 27 and 37 Hen. III., and married Emma, daughter of Richard Malebisse. Another entry in Dodsworth (MSS. iii. 123) shows that he has made an error here. There he quotes a passage from the

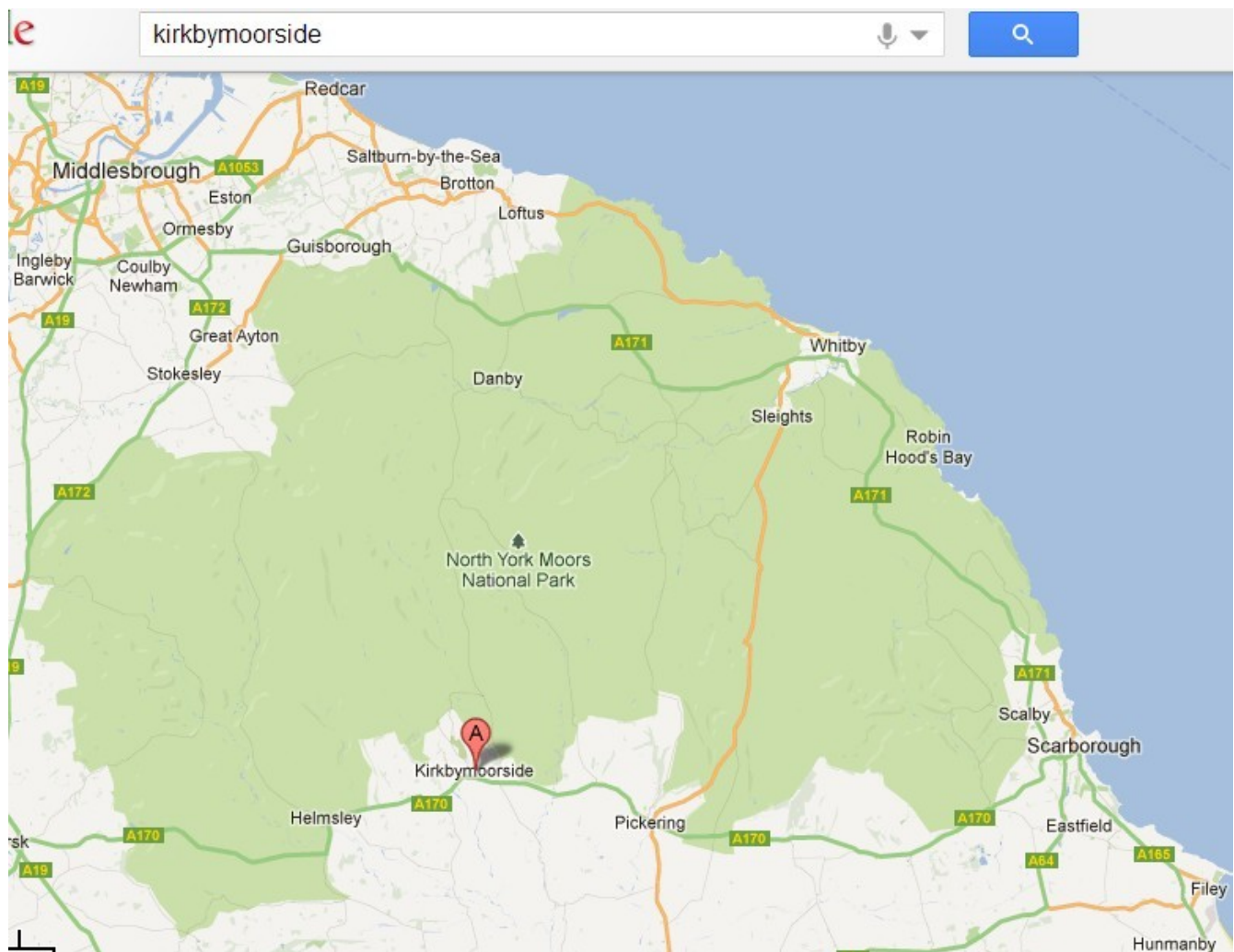
Pipe Roll for 9 John (1207-8), by which it appears that Richard Malebisse agreed to pay a fine of three hundred mares for licence to marry his daughter, the widow of Robert del Mesnil, and that she should have her dower out of her husband's lands, which had been promised her at the church door on her marriage. Farther on in the same Roll it is recorded, that Robert de Stuteville and Richard Malebisse owed three palfreys for leave to pay the money by instalments. There can be little doubt this daughter of Richard Malebisse, and widow of Robert del Mesnil, is the Emma, daughter of Richard Malebissa, who is named in No. 695, and that she married the first Robert de Stuteville. The second Robert de Stuteville, son of the first Robert, is mentioned in Nos. 697, 698. In 1265 the Stutevilles of Ayton were represented by a William de Stuteville, who in that year entered into an agreement with the Abbey of Whitby about land in Ayton (Whitby Chart. ii. 374). In 8 Edw. III. (1334-5) Robert de Stoteville granted to Hugh Wake, in frank marriage with his daughter Isabel, all his lands and tenements in Cottingham and Rowley, these being witnesses: Sir Hugh Audele, Earl of Gloucester, and Thomas Wake, Lord of Lydell (Dodsworth MSS. lxxviii. 9^b). I have not any evidence of the existence of the Stutevilles in Yorkshire after this date.

Another seat was; Kirkbymoorside.

www.finerollshenry3.org.uk/content/calendar/roll_009.html



- 8 [No date]. *Yorkshire. Cumberland.* Nicholas de Stuteville has made fine by 1000 m. for his ransom, to be rendered at four terms, namely 250 m. at mid-Lent in the second year, 250 m. at Pentecost following, 250 m. at St. Peter in Chains and 250 m. at Martinmas in the third year, namely so that if he does not keep the first term, he has bound his manors of **Kirkbymoorside** and Liddel under this form, that if he does not keep the first term, 50 librates of land are to be forfeited from the said manors. Similarly, if he does not keep the second term, 50 librates of land are to be forfeited from the same manors. Similarly, if he does not keep the third term, 50 librates of land are to be forfeited in the same manors. Similarly, if he does not keep to the fourth term, 50 librates of land are to be forfeited in the same manors. If the said two manors do not suffice to make good 200 librates of land, he will supplement the default from his other manors. Robert de Stuteville and Walter of Sowerby have mainperned for this fine in that if he does not keep a term, all of their lands are to be forfeited.



seem to have dearly loved the north, the Multons preferred Holbeache in Lincolnshire, and even the Dacres, who created Naworth, seemed to have resided at Kirkoswald. Lord William Howard made Naworth Castle into an English home.

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Lyddale.

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Elwalde;



Misc.Ch. 1075. 15th Century.

Memorial of Master John Elwalde to enquire at Hull and elsewhere in what place the ships of Arnald Black were captured in which were several papal dispensations and bulls [enumerated] relating to Scottish matters.

Language: Latin

Size: 5¾ x 10¼"

Paper Printed: Raine SS.12 CCXXXVII

5 The Publications of the Surtees Society, Volume 12

Memoriale magistri Jo. **Elwalde**, ad inquirendum apud Hule, vel alibi, in quocumque loco navis Arnaldi Bleik cum navi Riggarde fuerint captæ: primo pro sequentibus litteris.

Primo, littera dispensationis Archibaldi de Douglas sub plumbo.

Item littera dispensationis matrimonialis Johannis Scot et Hawys Turnbul, sub plumbo. Dispensatio matrimonialis Thomæ de Murray cum Elizabeth de Carlile sub cera, per pœnitentiarium expedita.

Item, dispensatio domini Johannis Cockburne cum Margareta de Cetone, expedita sub cera per pœnitentiarium.

Item, una littera clausa directa episcopo Sancti Andreae, sub sigillo majoris pœnitentiarum.

Item, supplicatio super erectione ecclesie parochialis de Douglas in ecclesiam collegiatam, signata per manum papæ.

Omnes litteræ supradictæ datæ fuerunt domino Johanni de Inverkethine, cum superscriptione "sitis benevolus et amicus;" ac etiam Johanni de Ceres, Willelmo Fayrar, de Haddingtone, Alexandro Cristinsone, de Cupro, Johanni de Kent, qui omnes pauperes sunt, et diversis debitis ultra possibilitatem bonorum suorum onerati.

Hæc facere mei instantia velitis ut vobis faciam dominum meum comitem de Douglas gratias reddere multiformes, ac domino vestro priori de Coldingham†.

* A paper document written about the middle of the xv century.

† The remainder has been added by a different hand.

John Elwald, Archibald Douglas, and John Scott middle of XV (15th) Century.

LETTERS, ETC.

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The Publications of the Surtees Society, Volume 12

Item, bulla magistri Ingeramij de Lyndesay de pensione xx librarum sterlingorum super decanatu Aberdonensi.

Item, apponatis diligentiam ad impetrandum saluum conductum pro magistro Johanne **Elwalde**, cum tribus Scotis, cujus cumque status fuerint. Et si hujusmodi conductus possit haberi, mittatur Alexandro Umfray, Scoto, Brugis commoranti prope ecclesiam Sancti Ægidii.

Item, habeatis in mente litteras magistri David de Hamyltone, missas cum Georgio de Penycuk, clerico.

22. Retour of Inquest taken before Sir William Douglas, Lord of Caueris, at the town thereof, and the following persons of inquest, John Gledstanis of Winditonhaw, John Gourlay of Roulwod, William Dowglas, William Elwalde, John Singlar, Archibald Dowglas, Adam Dowglas, William Dowglas, Andrew Gledstania, William Elwalde, Robert Elwalde, Thomas Brun, Robert Elwalde, and Thomas Haw; of Robert Elwalde as heir to his grandfather Robert Elwalde in the lands of Tellile and Caldeluch in the barony of Caueris and shire of Roxburgh, valued at ten merks scots a year, which were held of the laird of Caueris by ward and relief, with common suit in the Court of Caueris, and had been in the overlord's hands since the death of the said Robert Elwalde, who died about the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross last bypast. Expede 15 February 1497-8.

Elwalde William, Robert of Roxborough, Liddesdale and Cavers.

John Elwalde of the same county, 'yoman,' Robert Elwalde of Kirkbampton, co. Cumberland, 'yoman,' John Elwalde late of Tredirmayn, co. Cumberland, 'yoman,' Richard Fedirstaynagh of Fedirstaynagh, co. Northumberland, Adam Eddryngton of Newby, in the same county (*sic*), 'yoman,' William Recharadson of the same county, 'yoman,' John de Crosby in the same county, 'yoman,' John Grarigge of Penreth, in the same county, 'yoman,' Robert Stabill of the same county, 'yoman,'

Calendar of the patent rolls preserved in the Public Record Office, Volume 51
By Great Britain. Public Record Office

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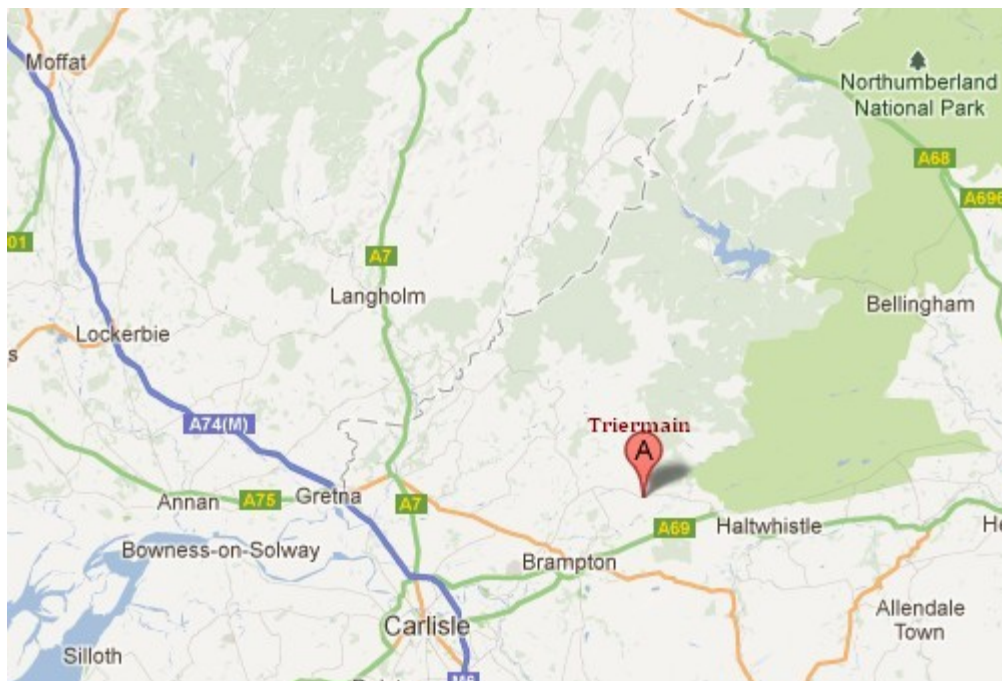
Photo by [Martin Norgate](#)

Triermain castle was probably built around 1340 using stone from [Hadrian's Wall](#). It stands on a small glacial mound, and is quadrangular in plan with towers on the east and west sides. It was surrounded by a curtain wall, and a moat which has now been partially filled in. The moat measures up to 5m wide and 1m deep where it survives.

It was in ruins by the end of the 16th Century, and the remains of the monument include the ruins of an internal building and a fragment of the gatehouse to the rear. The tower was demolished at the end of the 17th Century, and most of the stonework collapsed a few years after, with the stone being used in adjacent farm buildings.

The main internal building measured 22m by 21m, but only a corner survives. This is the SE angle of the gatehouse, originally 9.14m high, and is still nearly its original height.

A licence to crenellate was granted in 1340 to Roland Vaux.



6 Kal. April.
St. Peter s, Rome.
(f. 65d.)
Calendar of entries in
the Papal registers
relating to Great ...,
Volume 7 By Great
Britain. Public Record
Office, William Henry
Bliss, Jessie
6 Martin V page 251
year 1423

To John Elwalde, rector of Kyrkandres in the diocese of Whitehern, licentiate of theology. Grant as below. Lately the pope ordered provision to be made to him of a canonry with reservation of a prebend and dignity etc. of Glasgow and of a benefice with or without cure in the gift of the bishop and the prior and chapter of St. Andrews, and dispensed him to hold for five years such dignity etc. together with the perpetual vicarage, which he then held, of Selkyrke Regis in the diocese of Glasgow, or with such benefice with cure. His recent petition contained that he obtained the parish church of Markyniche (*sic*) in the diocese of St. Andrews by virtue of the said provision, held it for more than a year with the above vicarage, resigned both, and obtained Kyrkandres. In order that he may not be deprived of the effect of the above provision as far as regards a dignity etc. the pope grants to him (who is M.A., still holds Kyrkandres, and also holds *in commendam* by authority of the ordinary Markeniche (*sic*), value not exceeding 30 and 20 marks sterling respectively) that the letters of provision shall hold good from the present date as far as regards such dignity etc. *Litterarum etc. (Ja. xxrv. Quintodecimo Kal. Maii Anno Sexto. de Cerretanis.)*

CURIA *Itineris Justiciarie de LIDDALISDALE, inchoata Mar. 2, 1494-5.*
The Earl of Bothwell and the Laird of Hallrule amerced, &c.

WILLIAM ELWALDE.—Patrick Earl of Bothvile and Lord of Liddalisdale, and George Turnbule of Hall-Rule,¹¹ Captain of Hermitage, called as lawful fureties of the said William, as they received him in Indenture from the Coroner;¹² and not compearing, they were amerced in xl.—On the same day, they were also amerced for the non-appearance of eighty-five others, Elwaldis, Armstrangis, Wighames, Crofares, viz. to the extent of L.850; among the rest appear *Archibald Armstrang, Cole Wighame, &c.*

Criminal trials in Scotland, from A.D. M.CCCC.LXXXVIII to A.D. M.DC.XXIV: embracing the entire reigns of James IV, and V, Mary Queen of Scots, and James VI: compiled from the original records and mss.: with historical notes and illustrations (1833) pg 21

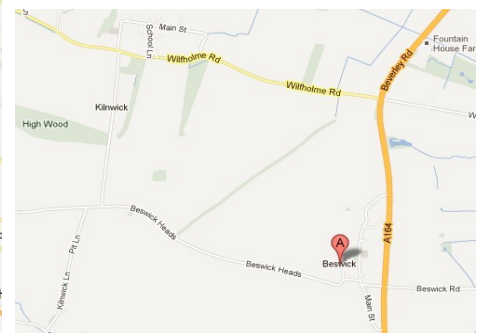
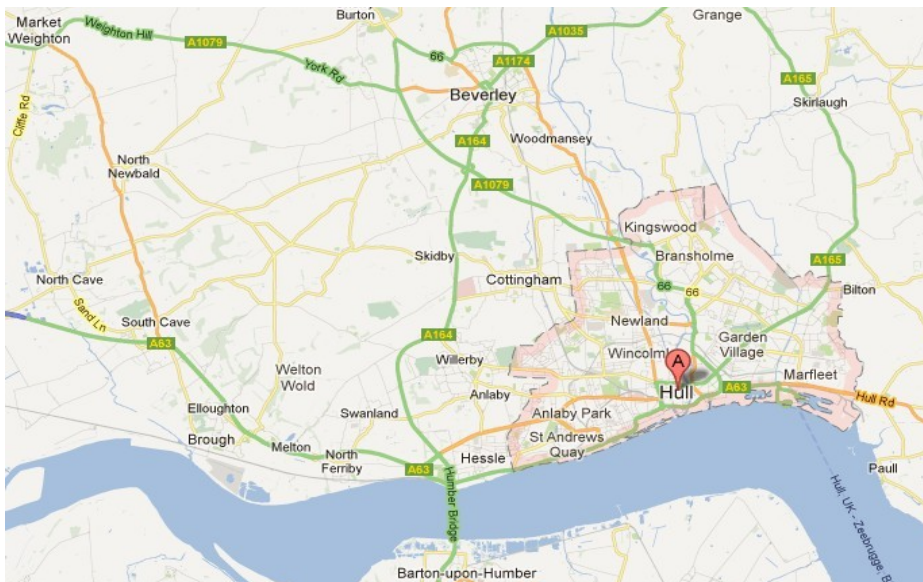
Thomas Elwalde of Cottingham 1576

Page 194

Calendar of the patent rolls: preserved in the Public Record Office, Volumes 1441-1446

1377.) 10 July 1576. Lease for 21 years to Thomas Elwalde of lands (*named*) in Cottingham, co. York, parcels of the manor of Cottingham, (1) late of the late earl of Richmond and (2) parcel of the late duchy of York; with reservations; from Lady Day last; yearly rents (*detailed*) (1) £13 13s. 6d. and (2) £7 8s. 4d.; the lessee may have allowances of wood (*specified*) to be assigned by the bailiff or woodward of Cottingham, rendering 3s. for

		Vol.	Fol.
Dec. 11, 1551.	Ellis, Henry, Mannyngham, par. Bradford, Aug. 9, 1551.	13	808
Oct. 5, 1553.	—, John, Thriuscoc, yeoman, Mar. 17, 1553.	13	1037
Oct. 29, 1549.	—, Margarete, Gribthorpe (bur. Bubwithe), wid., Sep. 30, 1549.	13	591
Apl. 30, 1534.	—, Miles, par. of Warsope, Notts., Feb. 21, 1533.	11	90
May 13, 1546.	—, Robert, Morlay, par. Batley, Feb. 3, 1545.	13	144
Apl. 29 (1535?).	—, William, esq., Kiddall (bur. Althalowe, in Barwicke). <i>No date.</i>	11	130
Dec. 18, 1538.	Ellison Thomas, Worsburghe, Sep. 14, 1538.	11	472
July 24, 1535.	Ellisone, John (bur. All Hal., Marstone), May 31, 1535.	11	141
July 1, 1528.	Ellot, Richard, Waleswod, par. Treton, Apl. 17, 1528.	9	398
Nov. 9, 1521.	—, Roger, Beswike (bur. Kilnewyke), Sep. 23, 1521.	9	190
Feb. 4, 1552.	Ellwoode, Richard, Busshophthorpe, laborer, Oct. 5, 1552.	13	950
July 20, 1529.	Ellys, John, par. Arkesay, Jan. 19, 1528.	9	454
Mar. 26, 1546.	—, John, Bottshawe, par. Bradforde, Sep. 10, 1545.	13	126
Oct. 26, 1545.	—, Oliver (bur. Calthorne), Nov. 12, 1544.	13	91
Aug. 6, 1522.	—, Richard, Darffeld, —, 1521.	9	243
Jun. 7, 1539.	—, Thomas, par. St. Jo. Bap., Rooston, May 16, 1538.	11	366
May 12, 1552.	—, William, Colson bassett (Notts.), husbn., Nov. 9, 5 Ed. VI.	13	857
Jun. 6, 1526.	—, William, Thirscoughe, May 23, 1526.	9	340
Dec. 18, 1538.	Ellyson, Thomas, Worsburghe, Sep. 14, 1538.	11	374
Jan. 4, 1551.	Elmden, Robert, York, tanner, Sep. 19, 1551.	13	795
Oct. 6, 1552.	Elmehirste, Margaret, Worsburghe, Mar. 17, 1551.	13	915
July 8, 1522.	Elmesall, Robert, Preston Jaclyng, Jun. 22, 1522.	9	233
Dec. 3, 1546.	Elmsall, William, Preston Jaklinge, par. Fetherston, Sep. 3, 1546.	13	243
Apl. 17, 1533.	Elome, Richard, Thirnescoghe, Feb. 18, 1532.	11	62
May 14, 1521.	Elotson (Ulietson Act Bk.), Nicolas, Aldeburgh in Holdernes, Mar. 10, 1520.	9	166
Oct. 11, 1543.	Elson, Isabell, Granbie, Notts., Sep. 1, 1543.	11	706
Sep. 4, 1528.	—, John, Waghen, Mar. 23, 1528 (?1527).	9	413
Oct. 11, 1521.	Elston <i>als.</i> Cokeson, Robert, Elston, May 20, 1521.	9	193
Jan. 16, 1526.	Elstone, John, Sutton, Mar. 12, 1526.	9	362
May 6, 1538.	Eltoftes, Anthonye, Risheforthe, par. Bingley, esq., July 2, 1537.	11	297
May 16, 1549.	Elton, John, Cossall (Notts.), gent., Dec. 27, 1548.	13	529
Feb. 8, 1531.	—, Laurence, par. St. Mary, Notingham, Nov. 17, 1531.	11	7
May 12, 1530.	—, Robert, Notingham, tanner, Feb. 13, 1529.	9	482
May 2, 1515.	—, William, Basyngfeld, par. Holme, May 30, 1514.	9	9
Apl. 12, 1543.	Elves, John, Netherton, par. Thornell, —, 1542.	11	662
Feb. 26, 1551.	—, (see Felves), William, Netherton, par. Thornell, Jan. 16, 1551.	13	830
Jun. 10, 1553.	Elvin, Jennet, Hensall, par. Snaith, widow, Oct. 26, 1551.	13	998
Apl. 7, 1524.	Elwald, Edon, York, wyddoo, Mar. 18, 1523.	9	278
May 7, 1541.	Elwalde, Agnes, Kingstone opon Hull, widue, Feb. 25, 1540.	11	521
July 3, 1545.	—, Edmonde (bur. Beforthe), husbn., Jun. 22, 1545.	13	40
Apl. 26, 1526.	Elwes, Robert, Askeham, Notts., Mar. 11, 1525.	9	343
May 10, 1550.	Elwicke, Marmaducke, Seiton, gent., Jan. 20, 1549.	13	625
Oct. 10, 1531.	Elwik, Rawff, Ceyton (Seton), gentilman, May 2, 1531.	10	77
Nov. 3, 1545.	Elwike, Rauf, York, Oct. 9, 1545.	13	67



Agnes Elwalde was from Kingsthorpe upon Hull (Hull). Will 1541.

and 1345 received 10s. worth of bread on the death of Ellen Harman, three barrels of beer from Margaret Coole, 10s. in farthing loaves from Ann Den, a met of wheat and a met of malt from Agnes Elwalde and a barrel of beer, two dozen of bread and a stone of cheese from Jane Plaipe. All this charity was traditional and indiscriminate. In 1557 Elizabeth Thorne seems to have given rather more thought to her philanthropy, contributing 6s. 8d. to the poor chest, £4 to the relief of the needy if a subsidy should be imposed within a year of her death (otherwise this, too, was to go in poor relief), 13s. 4d. to the chamber

Roger Elliot of Beswick, and Kilwick are just north of Beverley. Indicates Elwalde became Elliot in East Riding.

https://www.familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/St_John_Lee,_Northumberland#Parish_History

St John Lee, Northumberland

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England ➤ Northumberland

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St John Lee

Parish History

This parish is described as an ancient parish – established in the 10th century, although the earliest recorded incumbent is John Del Clay 1311. The church appears to have been built on the site of the oratory dedicated to St Michael referred to by Bede .

On the north side of the Tyne is the Hermitage, which belonged to Hexham priory. It was called Hameshalg i.e. the hamlet in the haugh, haugh or vale. Hodgson is of the opinion that in the 10th century the monks of Hexham converted the oratory on the hill into a parish church, and instead of it and the manse to which St John was wont to retire, built on the haugh below the Hermitage and Chantry – which continued in their possession until their House was dissolved in 1535. The lands were in the hands of the crown in 1568 and have ever since gone by the name of Hermitage.

In 1310 the church is described as Capella bea Johannis de Lega (the chapel of St John in the woods) A document dated 1429 gives the dedication to St John the Baptist. We do not know when the dedication to St John of Beverley was made – what is recorded is that the place was held in such veneration by the monks of Hexham that they visited it annually in high procession – this could have been on Eve of John the Baptist.

Survey and Ordnance Survey of Scotland First Series



St John Lee (St John the Baptist)

The place was described in 1310 as 'Capella beati Johannis de Lega.'¹ This has been held to prove its dedication to St. John of Beverley, but the following document, taken from the *Certificates of the English Parentage and Birth of Certain Persons who have been charged with being Scots*, shows clearly that the dedication of the church was to St. John Baptist :²

For asmych as it is right meretorie as medeful to witenesse yetrewth, be it knawen to all maner of men to whom this present 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 with in the paryssh of Saynt John Baptist within Hexhamshire, whose godfadre was John Elwalde of the said parysh, and John Robson of the Langlee, Janet Elwalde, godmodre, of Hakefurth, within the said shire, and was christinyt in the founte of the said parish of Saynt John Baptist ; wherfore we, the prior of Hexham, Sir Thomas Laveroke, chaplan and parish prest of the said parich, and William Smyth, parish clerke of the same, Thomlyn of Eryngton of Falefelde, Gerarde of Eryngton of Walwyk graunge, Alex. Armstrang of Croslee, Thomlyn Armstrang of Bewfrount, Robert of Eryngton of Whittyngton, Robert of Chester, gentilmen [and others], besekes you by the way of charitie to repute and halde the said Robert Elwalde as for a trewe Ynglish man, as it afore-rehersed, and as for the more trewe certificate to be made to you, we the forsaid prior, gentilmen, and yeomen afore rehersed hath setto our scales. Gevyn at Hexham the 27th day of August the yere of the reigne of Kyng Edward the IV. the 19th (1479).⁴

With wise forethought, Archbishop Greenfield sought to establish endowed vicarages in the chapelries of Hexhamshire, but he found the

¹ 'Rex omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis ad quos, etc., salutem. Sciatis quod cum Thomas Elliot de Kepcwyk juxta Hextildesham nuper coram Johanne de Vaus et sociis suis justiciariis ad gaolam de Hextildesham infra libertatem Archiep. Ebor. de Hextildesham deliberandam assignatis pro quibusdam felonis inde coram eisdem justiciariis convictus fuit suspensus et post suspensionem illam a furca tanquam mortuus depositus extitisset et corpus ejus ad cimiterium ecclesiae Sancti Johannis de Leye pro eo quod nomen ipsius Johannis in rotulo fratrum hospitalis Sancti Johannis Jerusalem in Anglia inventum fuit, juxta privilegium eisdem fratribus concessum ad sepeliendum delatum, idemque Thomas ibidem vivus repertus fuisset et post modum ea occasione regnum Anglie abjurasset sicut ex testimonio accepimus fidedigno. Nos caritatis intuitu et ob specialem devocionem quam ad beatum Thomam gloriosum Christi martirem cujus translacionis die inde sumus requisiti pro eodem gerimus et habemus, volentes praefato Thomae gratiam facere specialem, pardonavimus ei abjuracionem predictam et quicquid ad nos ulterius pertinet in hac parte et firmam pacem nostram ei inde concessimus. In cujus rei testimonium, etc. Datum ut supra (Westm. viii die Julii) per ipsum regem.' *Rot. Pat.* 4 Edw. II. p. 1, m. 26.

² *Hexham Priory*, Raine, vol. ii. p. 123.

³ St. John Baptist was always a popular saint in the north of England, possibly because his day and its eve coincided with Midsummer day, and absorbed some of the traditions of the older religion.

⁴ At Midsummer after sunset the lads and lasses resorted to the woods to beat each other with branches of rowan tree. From the use of the rowan the custom must have been of northern origin; the Scandinavians believe this tree to have magical power, and in their ships have a stick of it. On the eve of Midsummer day, fires were lighted in every township In the end of last and beginning of this century all the country was in a blaze.' W. Woodman, 'Old Social Customs of Morpeth.' *Hist. of Berw. Nat. Club*, vol. xiv. p. 129. ⁵ *English Miscellanies*, Raine, p. 37; *Surt. Soc.* vol. 85.

**A history of Northumberland. issued under the direction of the
Northumberland county history committee**

Thomas **Ellot** de Kepewyk (shows Thomas Elwalde the Elwalde likely became Ellot)

ST. JOHN OF BEVERLEY succeeded Eata as bishop of Hexham. The life of this good man belongs so peculiarly to the see of York, that it will be merely necessary to bring forward in this place the history of his connection with Hexham.⁶

John was a native of Harpham in the East Riding of Yorkshire, and became in early life the pupil of archbishop Theodore, who gave him his name and the benefit of his instruction. After a while he sat at the feet of the abbess Hilda, and through careful teaching and his own industry and genius he acquired a very considerable reputation for learning. Hence it was, probably, that in an after age, when the university of Oxford was desirous of carrying back as far as possible her own literary pedigree, she fixed upon John as her first graduate. John subsequently became an instructor of the young himself, and with much success; for he was well versed in general attainments, and he knew the Scriptures well. Among those who listened to him was the well-known Bede. This great scholar was also ordained by his master, in all probability whilst he was presiding over the see of Hexham.

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harpham



Harpham

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 54.039806°N 0.333427°W﻿ / ﻿



Harpham

Harpham is a small village and civil parish in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England. It is located just south of the A614 road, approximately 5 miles (8 km) north east of Driffield and 7 miles (11 km) south west of Bridlington.

The civil parish is formed by the village of Harpham and the hamlets of Lowthorpe and Ruston Parva. According to the 2001 UK census, Harpham parish had a population of 318.^[1]

It is here that St. John of Beverley was born in the 7th century;^[2] he became the Bishop of Hexham as well as the Bishop of York. The Well of St. John, the local well, is named

after him and is believed by many to have healing powers.

The village gave its name to HMS *Harpham*, a Ham class minesweeper.

References

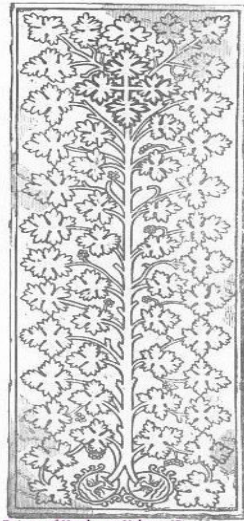
[edit]

Harpham	
 <div>Harpham shown within the East Riding of Yorkshire</div>	
Population	318 (2001 census) ^[1]
OS grid reference	TA092817

The Priory of
Hexham,
Volume 2
edited by James
Raine

In 788 an event took place which would cause great excitement in Northumbria, and especially in Hexham and its neighbourhood. **Elfwald**, or Alfwold, the king of the province, was assassinated on St. Matthew's day, the 21st of September, by one of his chief men called Siga, at a place which cannot now be recognized, called Cithlescester, or Scydecester, in the vicinity of the Roman wall.* The scene of the catastrophe could be at no great distance from Hexham, as the monks and clerks from that place went in solemn procession, and brought the king's body to their church, in which they honourably interred it. At the corner of the north aisle of the choir, where it meets the transept, there is a tomb or shrine in the wall which is generally ascribed to **Elfwald**. It is the handiwork of an age long subsequent to his day. On the stone that covers it there is the richly floriated cross which appears on the opposite page. At the place where the murder was perpetrated a mysterious light was seen to hover and to shine; and a church was built there, long since lost and forgotten, dedicated to

Information given that the name of King Elfwald, is of the Elwalde of both north and south of the Scottish/English border in the fifteenth century. The Anglo Sainly surname



The Priory of Hexham, Volume 2
edited by James Raine
SUPPOSED TOMB OF KING ELFWALD.

Elwalde is utilized with Norman surnames of William, John and Robert on both sides of the border.

The place at one time had two names in general use ; both of them connected with adjacent rivulets, *i. e.*, Halgulstadt, Halgutstadt, or Haugustald ; and Hextildesham or Hextoldesham. Halgulstadt, the older of the two, is the town upon the Halgut, or Hallgarth burn as it is now called,^b which runs into the Tyne on the western side of the town. *Halig* and *gut* are Saxon words, and Halgutstadt signifies the town upon the holy stream. The Latin form of it is Augustandium, Haugustaldunum,^c or Augustaldia ; and once or twice we meet with the English word Haugustalham.^d Halgulstadt, which is obviously of Christian origin, was probably the name given to the place by Wilfrid himself ; it is in fact a German word, as also is Heugsteldeim, which occurs in William of Malmsbury.^e Simeon the chronicler uses on several occasions the name Hehstealdesige.^f From the beginning of

^b Or Cow-garth burn (Wright's Hexham, 11). "The name Seal-burn is common to both (brooks) from the Seal which spreads between them."

^c Aelred, pp. 183, 202. MSS. Cotton, Claudius, B, iii., 18 *a*.

^d Appendix, pp. viii, xxv.

^e De Pontiff. Angl., apud Savile, ed. 1596, 149, 151. At p. 152 *b*, it is called Hengesteldein. The Latin form is made Haugustaldum.

^f Twysden, coll. 110, 114.

ELLIOT

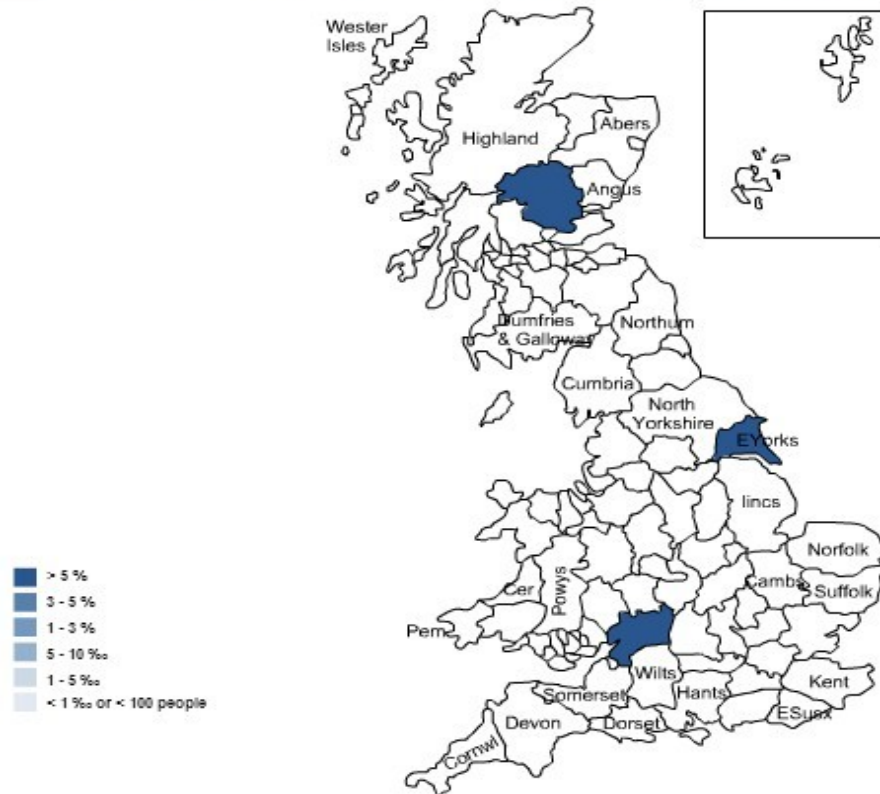
In Great Britain : **6 448** people share the surname Elliot according to our estimation
The surname Elliot is the **1 585th** most common name in Great Britain.

all about the name Elliot :

Geographical spread - Data by county - Sorted by county

GEOGRAPHICAL SPREAD

This map shows the geographical spread by county of surname Elliot in Great Britain. For example you can see below that over 5 % people whose name is Elliot live in **Perth and Kinross**.



Given the distribution of Elliot of East Riding. It is felt that Elwald becomes Elliot, then the English Elliot. It should be noted it is felt the Scottish Elwalde/Elwald/Ellet to English Elliot were cleaned off border that is why in Scotland they are found further north.

It found with John, William, and Robert Elwalde in the fifteenth century on both sides of the border.

On both sides of the border there is indication that the name Elwald becomes in cases Elliot.

My Y-DNA matching variants Gresham (Castle) of Northfolk 9x, Scarborough (Castle) of Yorkshire 4x, and Cave of East Riding, Yorkshire 20x where the Nicholas de Stuteville had an estate in Cottingham, who also had land of Liddel in Cumbria, where it is felt the Elwalde entered the 1320 Scotland to fight for the Douglas of the Barony of Kirkandrews, near the Stuteville, Barony of Liddel.

The border may have also moved over locations of Elwalde in Northern Northumbria, for the Douglas land of Northumbria to become a part of Scotland.

Appendix;



One of the most difficult things to convey to people that my Y-DNA may have supported the Nicholas Stuteville and Norman family (Anglo-French) that my Y-DNA may lean to Nordic (Anglo-German). To cross the Leven Flu and to become loyal to the Douglas Clan of Dumfries and Galloway, will make the family **Traitors** (to England) and **Thieves of Leven**, but will give them an independence of their own government on disputed land.

For James V. Elliott, from E Yorks to the 1320 border which part of the border is closer?

To Hugh Cave, because of family resettlement within England, you in a way are my only allied. Mathematical distribution, and your UK email address said you are not likely to be from E York, nor from Scotland or Northern Ireland, but my Y-DNA is a better match to the Cave family than the Elliott family, and not so sure whether I want to be adopted like Clement Crosar adopted my many great grandfather Robert Elliot, who was known to be the most notorious border reiver of them all Clementis Hob. We got a bad rap from the English, just like the American Indian received in their history. The photo of Geronimo is a studio photo, where they put a rifle in his hand and ask him to pose, the photographer made him look like a villain.

Hugh, my family is still in East Riding, Yorkshire. There is an All Saints Church, Methodists-Anglican in South Cave. At the time my family like the Cave family fought for the the crown in the English Civil War, the Methodists did not exist. William Elwalde, of Cottingham, William Elliott of Stobs, and Robert and Daniel Elliot of Tullykelter, Ulster Ireland were all like the Cave for King Charles. Robert and Daniel Elliot of Tullykelter were also strong in The Church of England, because of the Archbishop of Cashell Malcolm Hamilton which had Monea Castle. Hugh people of Irish (mainly border Scots), were indentured and built a plantation of St Nicholas in Barbados near the St Andrews Parish Church. They are Anglican, and the Red Leggers, wore kilts, now socks, and likely got sun burned, work the plantation, and created a chile (pepper from a hot spice from India), called a Scotch Bonnet Pepper, shaped like the Bonnets the indentured Church of England, Scots of the English Civil War would be wearing.

Coat of arms of Barbados

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The coat of arms of Barbados was adopted upon independence in 1966 by decree of Queen Elizabeth. Like other former British possessions in the Caribbean, the coat of arms has a helmet with a national symbol on top, and a shield beneath that is supported by two animals.

The national symbol found on top of the helmet for Barbados is the fist of a Barbadian holding two stalks of sugar cane that are crossed to resemble St. Andrew's Cross. This is representative of the importance of the sugar industry as well as Barbados celebrating its national independence day on St. Andrew's Day.

The shield is gold in colour. Upon it are a pair of the national flower, known as the Pride of Barbados, and a single bearded fig tree (*Ficus citrifolia*). The shield is supported by a dolphin fish and pelican. They stand for the fishing industry and Pelican Island, respectively.

At the bottom is Barbados' national motto ("*Pride and Industry*") on a scroll.

Notes

[edit]

- CHAPTER 300A NATIONAL EMBLEMS AND NATIONAL ANTHEM OF BARBADOS (REGULATION)

See also

[edit]

- Flag of Barbados

External links

[edit]



The Barbados Coat of Arms shows St. Andrew's Cross, but since it is wiki from England, people do not notice the Red and Yellow the color (color in Spanish; colour in English) of my New Mexico license plate. The reason the New Mexico license is red and yellow because it is the colors of the New Mexico flag being they also are of the colours of The Flag of Spain.

The the English Puritan Mayflower landed at Plymouth Rock in 1620, Coronado attacked a community south of here which has its own language called Zuñi (note the Spanish spelling), south of here in 1540. To greet someone in Zuñi you would basically say *kiss-shee*. The wife an I attended on the QT their Shalako.

Those so called Border Reivers with English Y-DNA may not allow me to cross the border and become a Thief and Traitor, hope you will, at least you will be in agreement of Maggie the Clan Chief, she is of Redheugh and from the UK also, though I am not from her direct line. The English had a tendency of resettlement of those they did not care for. Basically was resettled at the time of your Union of the Crowns to the Ulster Plantation, and from supporting the King in the English Civil War ended up in the American Plantation.

Hugh the father of the Elwald/Ellot/Eliott Clan Chief has made way for me to cross over.

It is noted that your royalty is expecting, and today it does not manner whether it is a boy or a girl. The boy as you know carries the Y-DNA, which over time a single line would loose it's continuity. For all males there is a continual line of Y-DNA.

In an indigenous American environment I am not a part of what they call a mainstream, and realize that indigenous groups have independence of each other in America, though they is homogenizing towards a mainstream in the same manner names such as Alyot, and Elwalde would become the name Elliott. If

someone of East Riding could trace their family to a William Elwalde of Cottingham, and a male of that line could take their Y-DNA, there I feel is a high likelihood that I would match that Y-DNA.

Hugh, need to clear the way for crossing into the Douglas Barony of Kirkandrews (Church of St Andrews).

Castles on the Liddel, the River which becomes a border of Scotland and England.

Liddel Strength Castle, near Canonbie/Kirkandrews



Geology of a region is felt to be instrumental in the building of castle. Liddel Strength Castle is a Castle

of Cumbria, of the Nicholas Liddel family of Cottingham. In building the moat its is felt that a natural ox bow was used. An oxbow created when a river cuts through a meander, then creates an oxbow lake this lake was used in making a moat. This area is also called the Liddel Motte, and part of the moat is and oxbow lake. This gives today problems of whether one is under Scottish or English fishing laws.



The Mote (Liddel Strength Castle), Kirkanders and Cannonbie.
by John Speed, 1610, published by J Sudbury and George Humble, Popes Head Alley, London, 1611-12.



Liddel Castle near Redheugh is associated with the Stuteville, but Stuteville were of the Barony of Cumberland, not Liddesdale, so it is felt that the Stuteville castle was know as Liddel Strength Castle, and for many years referred to as Liddel Motte.

The Liddel Castle utilized an incoming stream for the moat, and the height of the land to develop a defensive positon.

Kershopfoot, and Steele Road, have meanings. **Steel** is a stream, utilized on both sides of the Scottish border, but near Redheugh, people are referred to as being from Steel that are related to the Redhuegh family, and this is where it is felt the Steel surname came from.

Kershopfoot, **means**; *the beginning of the valley were the **left handed people** are from.*

The Kerr/Carr (maybe Carrothers), which seem to have a Y-DNA relation with were known to be left handed, and I do write with my left hand. May be the Kerr had some influence.

Kershopefoot

Ker

DSL – DOST Ker, Kar, *a*. Also: kerr, kere. [Gael. *cearr* wrong, awkward; left (hand); left-handed; Elr. *cerr*. Cf. also CAR.]

Cf. also: With a cast of the carhonde in a cantelle he strikes; *a* 1400 (*c* 1450) *Awntyrs Arth.* (S.T.S.) 613 (l).]

hope

DSL – DOST Hope, Hoip, *n.*² Also: hop, howp. [Northern ME. *hope* (*a* 1400), *hopp* (1378), OE. *hop*.] A small enclosed upland valley; 'a sloping hollow between two hills' (J).

foot

www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/foot

8 : the lower edge (as of a sail)

9 : the lowest part : BOTTOM <the foot of the hill>

Kershopefoot is were the Kershope Burn branches off the Liddell Water.