

# Chasing my Y-DNA part 12

Given new information;

reed.dur.ac.uk/xtf/view?docId=ead/dcd/dcdlocel.xml



Down together at the foot with parchment, a double sewing holes at the head of 11 and 12  
Parchment roll, 3r of 1m, 1m and 2m

**Loc.V:75** 9 November 1332 - 10 May 1333

Coroners' presentments before William of Walworth.

9 November 1332. Richard of Richmond hit Robert of Bishopton in the head in Framwellgate in Durham on 14 October. He died on [28 October] at Sherburn fulling mill. Adam and William sons of Master Adam of Morpeth, Adam Thomas clerk of Billingham, Adam Fourbour and Matilda Tapster attacked Gilbert son of Ralph of Shincliffe with swords and cudgels by the churchyard of Billingham church. Adam son of Master Adam struck him on the head and killed him on 1 November. 23 November 1332. A commotion arose on 7 November in John Underwood's house around bedtime between William of Craven and John. John of Upton and Andrew de Corhob joined in with swords and staffs, and Gilbert of School Aycliffe also became involved. [Gilbert] was eventually shot with an arrow from which he died.

7 December 1332. Richard Belers, staying in John Lardener's *thorall* in Gateshead, was hit in the head by his own servant, Nicholas, with a cudgel on 17 November and died. William of Stainton and John of Blackworth met in Newton field. William struck John with a cudgel and killed him on 17 November.

21 December 1332. Stephen son of John of Auckland St Helen, aged 11, was [struck down] by a storm in West Thickey field going from Aycliffe to Auckland St Helen.

18 January 1333. Christiana, Robert and Emma, children of Simon Tailour of Wolsingham, were suffocated in the night in their bed by ? falling on them.

1 February 1333. Thomas ? was crushed by the mill wheel at Scaltok mill. He was found by his wife Avota.

15 February 1333. John del Hay, reap-reeve of Old Durham, struck Thomas of Hurworth, ploughman of Old Durham, with a cudgel in Old Durham, killed him and fled to the church of St Oswald on 31 January. John Galway of Hetton coming from Houghton mill towards Hetton at a place called *Le Lovyng* in Hetton field was seized by unknown robbers, taken to a place called *Greslawe*, bound, robbed (items listed) and killed on 4 February. William **Elwald**, coming into Brancepeth forest at a place called Ruttock, was killed by an unknown person on 30 January.

12 April 1333. Gilbert le Barbour of Finchale (*Fynghaulgh*) struck and killed John Taylor of Rereake in Elvet Borough at midday on 20 March. Juliana de Harden going from Chester towards Edmondsley came to a place called Redpeth and fell into Cong Burn (*Conkburnhough*) and drowned.

10 May 1333. Robert of Offerton struck and killed Juliana Salter at Offerton mill. William de ? stole 2s from the treasury of his master Stephen Hunter of Waltham.

Mandate from Louis [of Beaumont] bishop of Durham to Adam of Bowes, Richard of Esh, William of Walworth and Simon of Esh to hold an inquisition into damage done to William son of Mr William de ?'s ditches and crops. (Foot damaged; date missing).

Parchment roll, 2r each of 1m Originally numbered 12 loc 5 (Swalwell)

**Loc.V:76** 12 May 1320 - 6 July 1321

## William Elwald coming into Brancepeth forest.

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*.

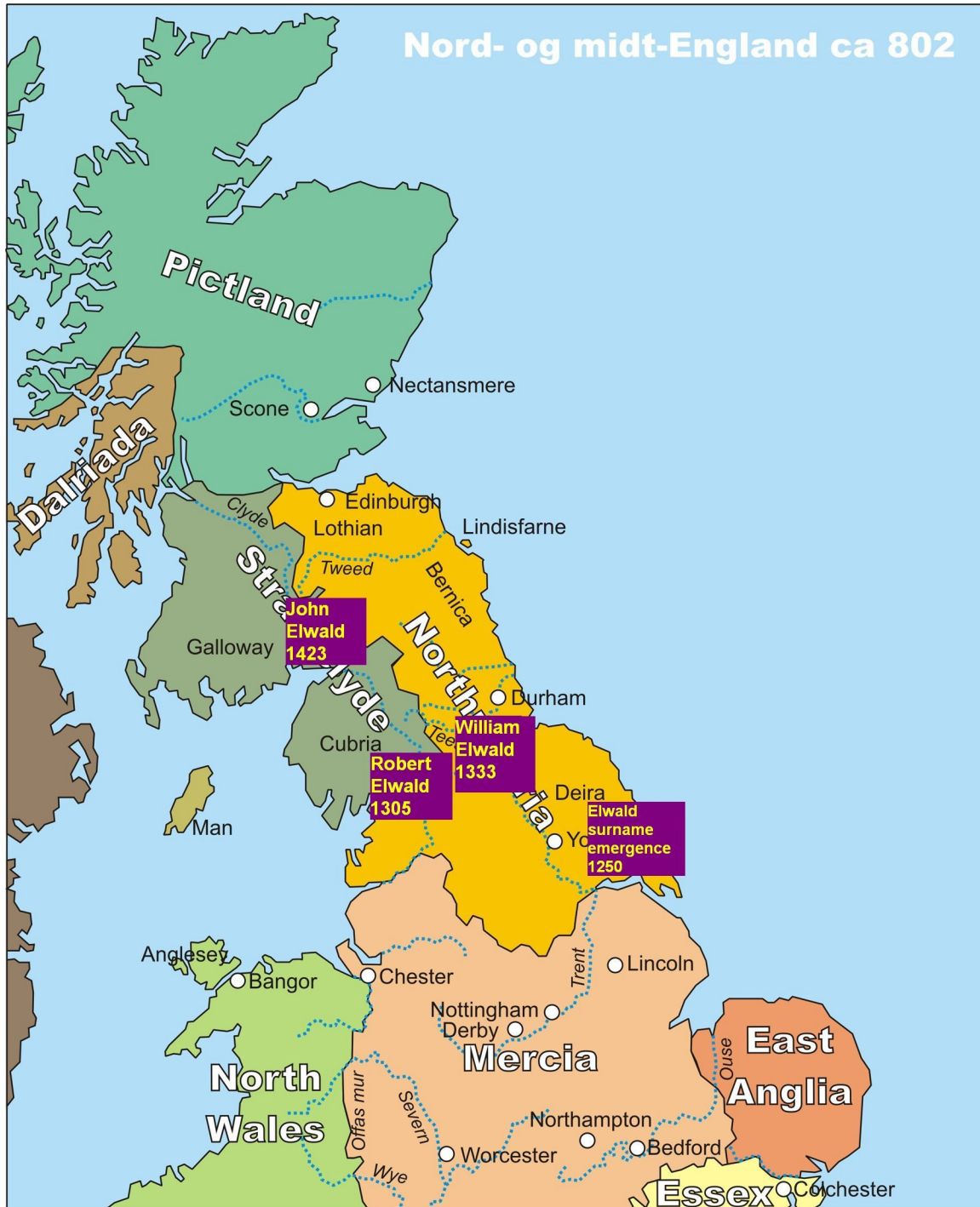
#### Calendar of the Close Rolls, Volumes 1302-1307

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

Digitize

In the above ca 1305; Robert Elwald of Remyngton (Rimington), is the son of Alan, and pledge is of Joram south of Durham.

## Nord- og midt-England ca 802





## In the fifteenth century we find;

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

**John** Elwald becomes mayor of Yorkshire, and has likely son **Robert**.

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'tin the paryssh of Saynt  
A volume of English miscellanies illustrating the history and language of ...1of4

... St John the Baptist in Hexhamshire.

Digitized by

In Hexamshire **Robert** son of **John** Elwalde, are showing

showing to be true Englishmen.

www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=49639

Robert Napper	William Elwald a/s. Elwood and Johanna his wife	Pasture land in Cottingh[a]m. <b>of the Tudor period [Yorks]: part 1: 1486-1571 (1887), pp.</b>
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**William** Elwald of Cottingham, East Riding Yorkshire is known to have pasture land.

→ C H www.medievalgenealogy.org.uk/fines/abstracts/CP\_25\_1\_279\_152.shtml

CP 25/1/279/152, number 30. elwald 1 of 4 ^

*Link:* [Image of document at AALT](#)

*County:* Yorkshire.

*Place:* Westminster.

*Date:* One month from Easter, 12 Henry [IV] [10 May 1411].

*Parties:* **John Clervaux** of **Croft**, querent, and **John Elwald** of **Dydynsale** and **Beatrice**, his wife, and **John Secroft** of **Croft** and **Agnes**, his wife, deforciant.

*Property:* 1 messuage, 18 acres of land and 3 acres of meadow in **Croft** and **Jolby**.

*Action:* Plea of covenant.

*Agreement:* John **Elwald** and Beatrice and John Secroft and Agnes have acknowledged the tenements to be the right of John Clervaux, as those which he has of their gift, and have remised and quitclaimed them from themselves and the heirs of Beatrice and Agnes to him and his heirs for ever.

*Warranty:* Warranty.

*For this:* John Clervaux has given them 20 pounds sterling.

Standardised forms of names. (These are tentative suggestions, intended only as a finding aid.)

*Persons:* John Clervaux, John **Elwald**, Beatrice **Elwald**, John Seacroft, Agnes Seacroft

*Places:* Croft on Tees, Over Dinsdale (in Sockburn) or Dinsdale, Jolby (in Croft on Tees)

South of Durham in 1411 there is a **John** Elwald.

The names **Robert**, **John**, and **William** are strong Elwald, Norman forenames from around the Yorkshire region, or near by. **Elwald** itself is a saintly Anglo-Saxon surname, likely acquired from being a son of an Elwald.

**Robert**, **William**, and **John Elwald** are at Redheugh when it was acquire by Robert in the fifteenth century.

gouinbery et Wilelmo gledstanys" to infest Robert Elwad of the "Redehuch" in the lands commonly called "redehuch," "layhauch," "hartsgarth," "caraschele," "dawmane," and "larostanys superior et inferior," lying in the lordship of "Lyddalisdale;" and on 13th June, 1497,<sup>4</sup> in presence of Ninian Elwald, Robert Elwald, William Elwald, John Elwald, Andrew Elwald, John Crosar, Quyntin Crosar, John Grame, and George Forstar, sasine of all the foresaid

The Annals of a  
Border Club (the  
Jedforest): And  
Biographical  
Notices of the ...  
By George Tancred

Present are Ninian, **Robert, William, John** and Andrew Elwald are listed, along with a John and Quyntin Crosar, John Grame (Graham), and a George Forstar (Forest).

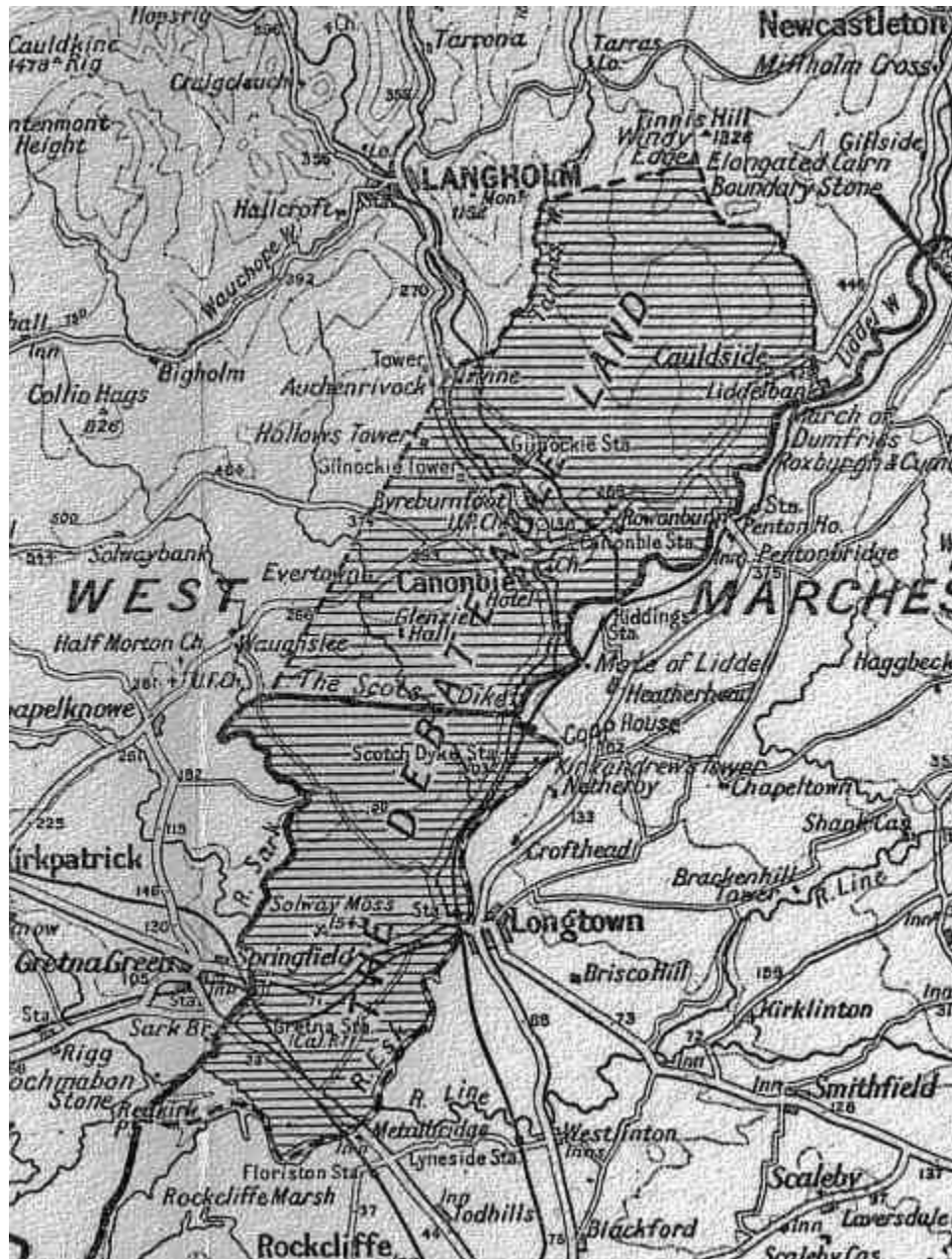
#### *Lyddale.*

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 husband, Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Kent, and to her daughter Joan, "the Fair Maid of Kent," and wife of Edward the Black Prince. Edward III. appears to have purchased it, and to have settled it upon his third son, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and the barony was long held as parcel of the duchy of Lancaster. The barony consisted of the two parishes of Arthuret and Kirkandrews-on-Esk, which last included the wild district known as Nichol Forest, from its whilom owner Nicholas de Stuteville. In 1604 James I. sold to George, Earl of Cumberland, the lands of the barony, namely, Nichol Forest, the manors of Arthuret, Liddell and Randalinton, the Fishery of Esk, and the Debateable Ground—about 5,400 acres. The next Earl, Francis, sold this vast estate to Richard Graham, son of Fergus Graham, of the Plump. From this Richard descend the Grahams of Esk, and of Netherby, in Cumberland, and of Norton Conyers, in Yorkshire. Richard Graham was in the service of the

A history of Cumberland  
By Richard Saul Ferguson



Nicholas de Stuteville, and the Wakes have land in Cottingham, near where the Elwald surname emerges, in the Yorkshire region, and in Kirkandrews-on-the-Esk. The land is past on to the Grahams which build a peel tower at Kirkandrews, and the Armstrongs have one at Glinockie



On the above map one can see Mote of Liddel (Liddel Strength castle of Nicholas Stuteville), Glinockie Castle (Armstrong peel tower), and Canonbie (area of Armstrong, Graham and Elwald near Kirkandrews).





On the above map one can see that the Canonbye, The Mote, Kirkanders on the Esk, and Leven flud are north of the wall representing the Scottish border.



Armstrong's Glinockie Tower



Graham's Kirkandrews Tower

Where **East Riding Yorkshire** is the emergence of the Elwald surname, **Kirkandrews** is the emergence of the Scottish Elwald.

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.)

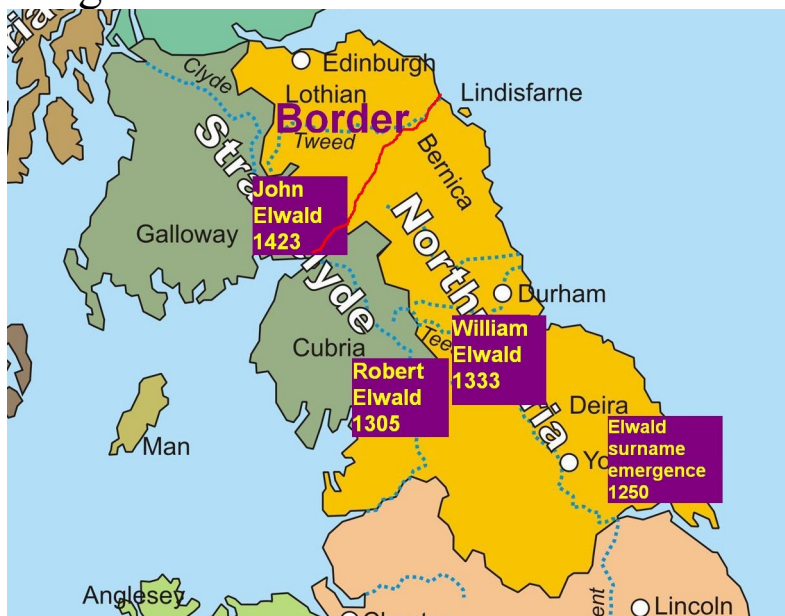
It should be noted that John Wake of the Cottingham, East Rider Yorkshire died without issue, the land went to John de Soulis, who pasted the land on to an Archibald Douglas, in 1321.

It is felt that the Elwald which like the Wake have origins in the Cottingham, East Riding Yorkshire region were tenants of the Wake on the Barony of Liddel (Kirkandrews). When this Barony was passed to Archibald Douglas, the Elwald which came with the land supported of the Douglas. The Douglas were Scottish, and it is at this time the Elwald became Scottish, because they now were on the land of a Scot, named Douglas, and not on the land of an Englishman by the name of Wake. Because the Elwald were of English origins, they were looked upon as traitors to England.

Other words;

When the Wake land of Kirkandrews, became Douglas land, is when Elwald lessees became Scottish.

The Douglas along with Robert de Bruce reestablished **the border**.



The area of Border became the new debatable land, because other who felt they were part of England became part of Scotland, this land was debatable until the Union of the Crowns, when the border reivers were exterminated, killed, or alined themselves to the English crown.

In the area of the Leven River, the Elwald of England, which is inclusive of my Y-DNA, that were English, became Scottish because the land changed hands from an Englishman to a Scotsman, and these Englishmen who fought for the Douglas, and were from the Leven region became known as **Traitors** (to England) **of Leven**.

In creating a the border between Scotland and England, it created a separation, of many surname families, and their names evolved differently. Where there are basically the English surnames of **Allen, Elwold, Tate, and Carr**, one would find their respected basically Scottish surnames of **Allan, Elliot, Tait, and Kerr**.



When the land of the **Wake of Cottingham, via de Soulis,** became the land of the **Douglas in 1321,** that is when the **Elwald became a Scottish Clan.**

Since the border was one of separation, an Anglo-Saxon (English) Y-DNA since 1321 gets dissolved, by families not able to maintain, generations always surviving a son, and it is felt that the English in introducing the surname Elwald to the region, Scottish families without surnames would take on the Elwald surname. Also John Elwald rector of Kirkandrews in 1423 and beyond; families may as they have in the past take on the surname of a religious leader of the region.

Mark Elliott    any questions or comments [melliott.nm@gmail.com](mailto:melliott.nm@gmail.com) 12/12/12