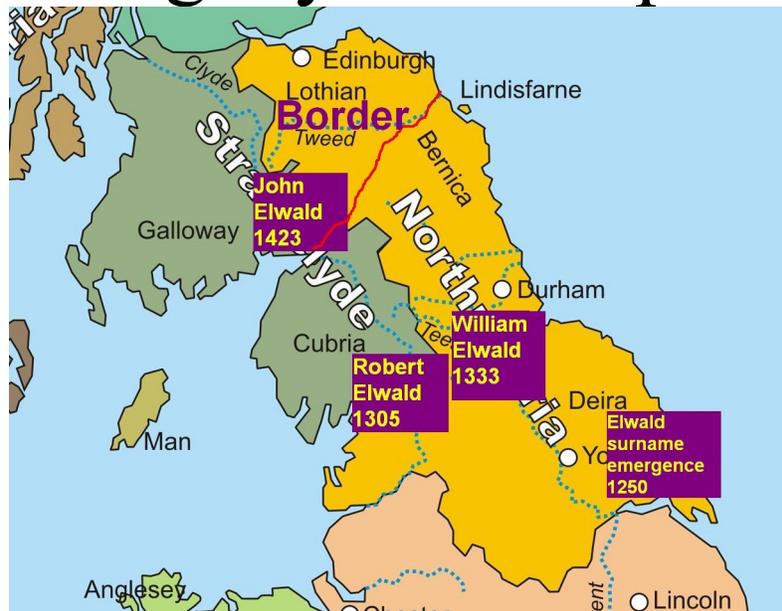


Chasing my Y-DNA part 14



Basically the Elwald migrated from East Riding, where landowners first the Stutville then the Wake were from in Cottingham to Kirkandrews, and could be through land the landholder had in North Yorkshire. But after Wake ownership the ownership of Kirkandrews became Archibald De Douglas land around 1320, and border was made where the Elwald of Kirkandrews of Anglo descent ended up on the Scottish side of the border, and this is when the Scottish Elwald clan began.

The Douglas established the border but there were other clans the Elwald were strongly related to which would have considered themselves English, or were English and resettled in Scotland.

These would be the Armstrong, Graham, Kerr, Scott, Forstar (forest), and Crosar (Crozier), and a little bit tentatively how they may relate to the Elwald.

Armstrong, are felt to be Anglo-Saxon (Scandinavian), but felt themselves English, but the family was cut apart by the laying of the Scottish border. They act like they felt that they were on land that was theirs, not by legal papers but by used. Both sides of the the border had Armstrong, and the Armstrong allied well with the Anglo-Saxon Elwald.

Gaelic/Pictish/Celtic Briton	Beatty, Burn, Dunn, Carlisle, Carlton, Carruthers, Coulter, Cuthbert, Dalgliesh, Drysdale, Glendenning, Glenn, Gowland, Halliday, Kennedy (Gaelic for "Ugly Head" or "Helmeted Head", although family may be Hiberno-Norse in origin), Kilpatrick, Kirkland, MacLellan, McCulloch, Moffit, Pringle (from the Welsh "Hoppringle"), Scott, Taggart, Wallace (thought to mean "Welsh"), Waugh (also derived from OE "Wealh", meaning "Welsh")
Anglo-Saxon	Ainslie, Barraford (or Beresford), Collingwood, Craw (Crow), Dodd, Elliott (Elwald), Fenwick, Hadley, Harden, Hepburn, Heron, Hildreth, Howard, Huntley, Inglis, Irvine, Laidlaw, Langley, Maxwell, Milburn, Musgrave, Pople, Potts, Pyle, Radcliff, Redpath, Reade, Rutledge, Shortridge, Stamper, Stapleton, Turnbull, Veitch, Wake, Witherington, Young
Anglo-Saxon or Norman	Armstrong (maybe from "Fortinbras"), Brown (Norman when "Broun"), Gray, Hall, Little
Norman or Flemish	Bell, Boone (or Bone), Bruce, Burrell (of Huguenot origin), Cecil, Crisp, Douglas (family is Flemish, although Douglas is a Celtic place name), Eure, Fleming, Fraser, Gordon, Graham, Jardine, Lindsay, Lisle (from "L'Isle"), Noble, Montgomery, Murray, Oliver, Percy, Sommerville, Stewart, Telford (from "Taliafer") and Weir
Norse or Danish	Allison (from "McAlister", via Alisdair Mor, descendant of Somerled - Cumbrian variant Ellison can also be from the Norse), Bogue, Gilchrist, Hetherington, Kerr (from "Kjarr"), Ogle, Orr, Ridley, Salkeld, Storey, Tait, Wharton
Patronymic	Anderson, Robinson (a sept of Clan Gunn) and Wilson may sometimes be Norse. Davison, Thomson, Henderson and Wilkinson may be Celtic families. Jackson, Simpson, Robson, Nixon, Dixon, Hodgson and Watson may be Anglo-Saxon. Stephenson could be Celtic or Norman. Johnston and Johnson are more often than not variations of one another.
Occupational Name	Chamberlain, Forster (or "Forrester"), Hunter, Taylor, Trotter and Turner
Local Scottish or Place Name	Ballantyne (from "Bennochtain"), Crawford, Cresswell, Elder, Graden, Liddell (from "Liddesdale"), Lowther, Minto, Rayburn, Rome, Rutherford and Tweedie (and, possibly, many of those above)
http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~gallgaedhil/border_reiver_deep_ancestry.htm	

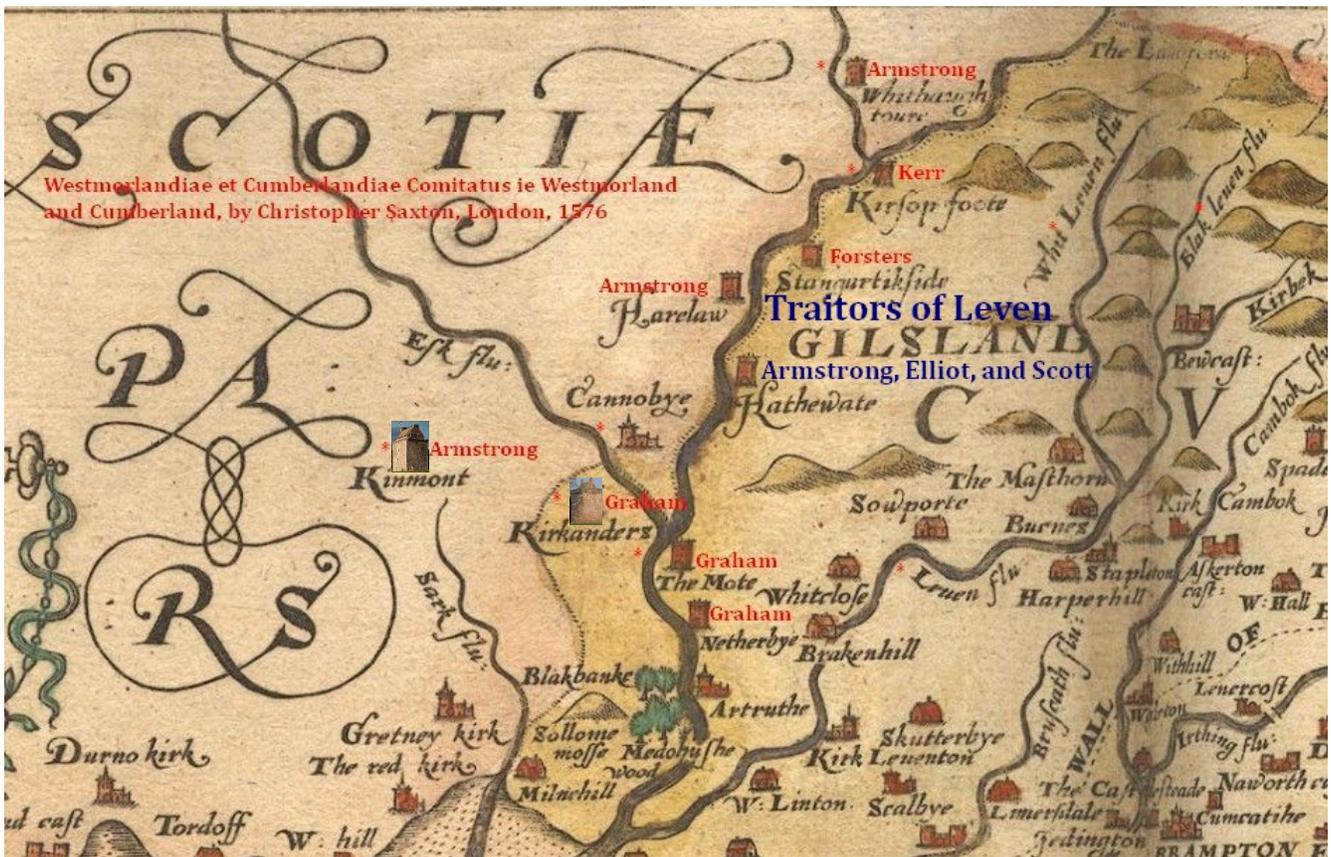
Forstar (Forrester), Was one who took care of a forest stead; a privately owned forrest. Elwald were people of the wood(s).

Crosar (Crozier), Cross barriers, it is felt likely of French (Norman) background which became a part of the Armstrong/Elwald families of Mangerton/Redheugh.

Kerr (Carr), of felt Kerrhopefoot (Kerrhope Water) are said have a large number of left handers, feuded with the Scott like the Elwald/Ellot did.

Graham, Norman or Flemish, said to be De Graham; of Graham (now Grantham). It is felt they moved up into the area of Kirkandrews and did not move onto Liddesdale with the Elwald.

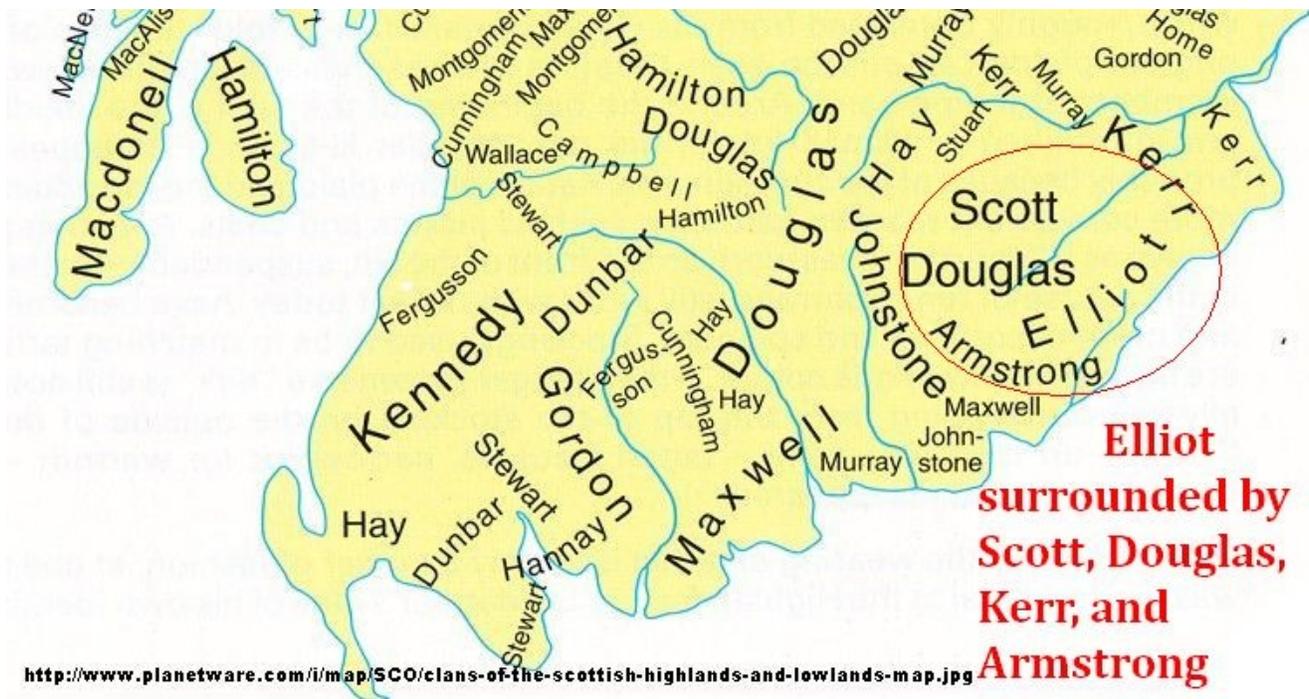
Scott, Found on both sides of border, though north of the border. Related well with the Douglas of Cavers. Seemed to sponsor the Traitors of Leven for raiding an land accusations.



The above map shows locations of peel towers along the Liddel. Three of them was able to label Armstrong, Kinmont, Harelaw, and Mangerton the Liddesdale center of the Armstrongs, and Kirkanders tower is Graham.

Kirkandrews Graham tower, and the Kinmont Armstrong tower are still standing, and were standing in this 1576 Saxton map. Kerr (Kerhopefoot) and Forester are likely families for those tires.

It also shows the region of the Traitors of Leven, between the Leven and Liddel Rivers.



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

In the Criminal Annals of the reign of James IV., terminating 1513, we have Scotts, Armstrongs, Elliots, Halliburtons, and other Scotchmen, referred to as the *Traitors of the Leven*; yet not a Graham is in the list, which is a conclusive proof they had not then taken up their abode on the *Leven*, now called the Line, in the Barony of the Lydal in Cumberland, which was the district referred to, and is not situated in Lancashire as erroneously suggested by Pitcairn.

In 1514 Lord Dacre, English Warden of the West Marches, aided by the tribes resident in Upper Eskdale and Cannobie, overran and devastated Lower Annandale and Ewesdale.

The occupants of Kirk Andrews are not specially referred to as co-operating, but no doubt from their proximity to Cumberland they did, and on the reflux of this eruption some of the Grahams would be transferred thither.

Scotts, Armstrongs, and Elliots are referred to as *Traitors of Leven*.

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 **Levin** 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; quit-claiming 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
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William Douglas of Cavers and Archibald Douglas did treasonable intercommuning with the *Traitors of Leven*. Kerr and Elwald are also in the above with the Douglas of Caver.

Intercommuning with the Thiebes of Lebvn.

Nov. 20.—WALTER SCOT of Edschaw permitted to compound with the Treasurer for his treasonably Intercommuning with the Thieves and Traitors of **Levyn**.

1495. A small river, now known as the Line, rises in the northeast of Cumberland, and after draining the districts of Bewcastle, Stapleton, and Kirklington falls into the Solway Firth between the Esk and the Eden. This river was, during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, known as the **Levyn**, and the district through which it takes its course was, like the Debateable Land, infested by the outlaws of both nations. A number of these fugitives of the surnames of Elliot and Armstrong had been recently engaged in "hereschip" of Quitmur, from which place they had carried off a hundred cows and oxen and much other booty. Hector Lauder, brother of the laird of Todrig,

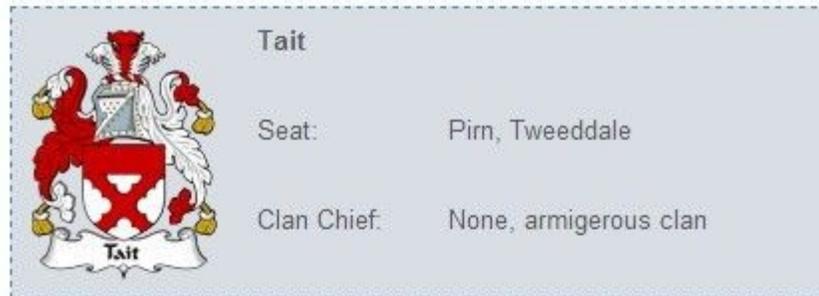
were still the principal occupiers of the Debatable Country, residing in their houses of Sark, Hollas, Hallgreen, and Harelaw, all in the parish of Canonby: the Grahams, though less numerous, mustered strongly in **Kirkandrews** parish, the other portion of the disputed district. These septs usually kept on friendly terms, intermarrying frequently, and foraying together. The Grahams had also settled down on the land lying between the Lyne—then called the **Levyn**—and the Liddel, a notorious spot of ground, where formerly hordes of self-expatriated Armstrongs, Elliots, Scotts, and other "broken" outlaws, rendezvoused, and were known in their day as "the traitors of the **Levyn**." Surrounding the Debatable Land were the Armstrongs, in other parts of Liddisdale and Middlebie, the Irvings

* Mr. T. Carlyle's MS.

KV3M7	View	Kennedy	Scotch-Irish-USA	R1b	14 24 14 10 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 29
UN2SH	View	Elliott (Ellwood)	England (Cumbria)	R1b	14 24 14 10 11 14 12 12 13 14 13 30 16 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 30 15 15 17 18
JG96U	View	Thomson (Thompson)	Ulster (Derry)	R1b	14 24 14 10 11 15 12 12 11 13 13 29 15 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 30 15 15 16 18
4E5FQ	View	Armstrong	England (Northumberland)	R1b	14 24 14 10 11 15 12 12 11 13 13 29 18 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 30 15 15 17 17
GJT4S	View	Tweedie	Scotland (Borders)	R1b	14 24 14 10 11 15 12 12 12 12 13 28 18 9 10 11 11 24 15 19 30 14 16 17 17
RKBTQ	View	Percy	British-USA	R1b	14 24 14 10 11 16 12 12 12 14 14 30 18 10 10 11 12 25 15 19 30 15 15 16 16
NPNWB	View	Liddell	England	R1b	14 24 14 10 12 15 12 12 11 13 13 29 18 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 30 15 15 17 17
4DXRT	View	Liddell	Scotland	R1b	14 24 14 10 12 15 12 12 11 13 13 30 18 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 30 15 15 17 17
R6SVG	View	Kerr (Carr)	Scotch-Irish-USA	R1b	14 24 14 10 12 15 12 12 11 13 13 30 18 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 30 14 15 17 17
VH8Z6	View	Scott	British Isles	R1b	14 24 14 11 10 11 12 12 11 13 12 29
R3Z8G	View	Watson	Scotch-Irish-USA	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 13 12 12 13 13 29
SE5EU	View	Tait (Tate)	England (London)	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 29
NYZE9	View	Elliott	Scotland	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 29 16 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 15 16 17
3PZXW	View	Elliott	Wales	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 29 16 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 15 16 17
FQVCW	View	Elliott	England	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 29 16 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 15 17 17
BV3TE	View	Elliott	British Isles	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 29 16 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 15 17 17
J79EM	View	Elliott	British-USA	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 29 16 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 15 17 17
75PWU	View	Elliott	British Isles	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 29 16 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 15 17 17
4RV4H	View	Elliott	British Isles	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 29 16 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 15 17 17
FYQWR	View	Elliott	Ireland	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 29 16 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 15 17 17
SEYDN	View	Elliott	Scotland or Ulster	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 29 16 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 30 15 15 17 17
ZC3EN	View	Tait (Tate)	British-USA	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 29 18 9 10 11 11 25 15 18 29 15 15 17 17
FB7UZ	View	Elliott	British Isles	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 30 16 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 15 17 17
97SGU	View	Elliott	British Isles	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 30 16 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 15 17 17
7BSFU	View	Kerr (Carr)	Ulster (Donegal)	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 14 29 17 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 30 15 15 17 18
7CBWY	View	Armstrong	Ulster (Fermanagh)	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 12 13 13 29
VRCAR	View	Tait	British-Canada	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 12 13 13 29
3BXG9	View	Tait (Tate)	British-USA	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 12 13 13 29
7UR5B	View	Scott	British Isles	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 12 13 13 29
DQTQ5	View	Tait	Scotland (Borders)	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 12 13 13 29 17 9 10 11 11 25 15 18 29 15 15 16 17
2FGYD	View	Burn (Burns)	Ulster (Down)	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 12 13 13 29 17 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 15 16 17
R9CH9	View	Storey	Ulster (Antrim)	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 12 13 13 29 18 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 15 17 17
EAPA2	View	Tait	Scotland (Shetland Isles)	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 12 13 13 29 18 9 10 11 11 25 16 18 28 15 15 17 17
DKJGT	View	Elliott	Scotland (Borders)	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 13 13 13 29
GUP6S	View	Tait	Scotland (Lothian)	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 13 13 13 29
X79YN	View	Davison	Scotland (Aberdeenshire)	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 14 14 13 30 17 9 10 11 11 25 15 18 29 15 16 17 17
HYZAW	View	Irvine (Irwin)	Ireland	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 15 12 12 13 13 29 16 9 10 11 11 26 15 20 29 15 16 17 17
8CZYC	View	Scott	Scotch-Irish-USA	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 15 12 12 12 13 13 29 17 8 10 11 11 25 15 19 28 14 15 15 17

Tweedie, and Liddell are location on the border. Above you also have the Armstrong, Kerr, and Scott.

Tait is listed;



Tait History

The surname Tait was originally a nickname.

According to Venerable Bede, in his book 'The Ecclesiastical History of the English People', Ethelberga, who was daughter of Ethelbert, king of Kent, she was also known as 'Tate' (feminine), and there are nine individuals recorded as being called 'Tata' (masculine) in Walter de Gray Birch's *Cartularium Saxonicum*.

In Old Norse the word *teitr* appears, meaning 'glad', or 'cheerful', and in the Icelandic manuscript *Landnámabók* the word appears numerous times but as an actual name, *Teitr*.

In 1329, there is a recorded payment by the king, either Robert I or David II, to Thomas dictus Tayt as a debt repayment.

There are several entries of payment of a pension recorded between 1362 and 1370 to John Tayt, a clerk, who seemed to have been connected to the hospital of Montrose.

In 1381, Alexander Tayt was recorded as being burgess of Edinburgh.

Adam Tayte, in 1424, was granted safe conduct papers so he could travel to England, and it is thought that he is the same person as the Adam Tayt, scrutifer, who was witness to a charter in Paisley in 1432.

In Edinburgh, in 1490, Andrew Tait was Master of the Flesher Craft, and a different Andrew Tayt was, in 1492, one of the preambulators of Yochry's and Achbrady's boundaries.

A Robert Tait was recorded in 1531 as being a tenant of the land of Wydsyd, and Christie Tett and Dand Taitt were tenants of Kelso Abbey in 1567.

There is a record of the surname as far north as Orkney in 1575.

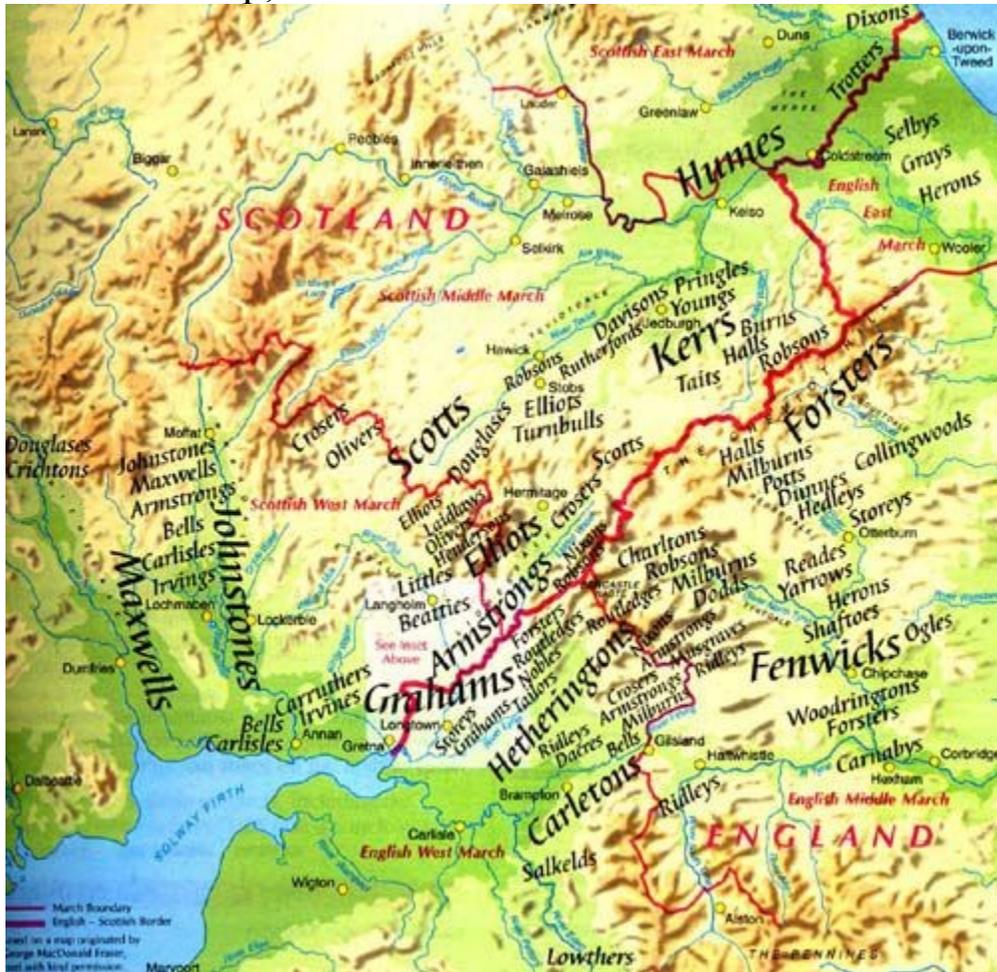
The barony of Cherrytrees was in the possession of a family by this name in 1605.

An ancient family in Tweeddale, the Taites of Pirn, ended their line with two heiresses, Anne and Margaret, of which one was recorded as having married a Horsburgh of that ilk.

Born in Edinburgh on 21st December, 1811, Archibald Campbell Tait was the archbishop of Canterbury from 1868 to the year of his death in 1882. He died at the age of 70 on 3rd December.

http://www.scotclans.com/scottish_clans/clan_tait/history.html

Given border reiver map;



One on map can see some Tait near the Kerrs, Scotts and Elliots.

The Tait's are definitely being shown as being Scottish.

Tait and Kerr seem to have the closest match to my seydn Y-DNA. This shows what is called by me a Y-DNA fingerprint which my Y-DNA has towards the Traitors of Leven, and shows that my Y-DNA made it into the borders.

Mark Elliott questions or comments melliott.nm@gmail.com 12/14/2012