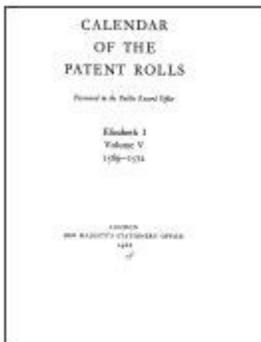


Chasing my Y-DNA part 18

Notice did not have an 18, but felt a concept needing to shore up a bit.

Feel need to shore up a concept a bit that the Elwald migrated on land to the Stuteville/Wake to Nicholforest, which became land of the Grahams. In the region of Kirkandrews then up the Liddell through land of the Armstrong then north.

Calendar of the patent rolls: preserved in the Public Record Office, Volumes 1348-1350



+1 0

Great Britain. Public Record Office

★★★★★

0 Reviews

H.M. Stationery Off., 1966 - History

From inside the book

1 page matching Cottingham "Elwald" in this book

Page 232

the Exchequer. By P.S.

1912.) 28 *Dir.* 1570. Lease for 21 years to Thomas Hancock of woods (*named*), parcel of the Manor of Cottingham in the East Riding, Co. York, late of Henry, late Duke of Richmond; with reservations, including 4500 and a half of 'lez [w. 19] kyddes' allowed to Thomas Elwald, one of the farmers of the Manor, for a water mill, wind mill and pasture in Cottingham during the term of his lease; from Michael-

In 1570*Thomas Elwald, one of the farmers of the Manor, for a water mill, wind mill and pasture in Cottingham during the term of his lease;.....*

BARGAIN & SALE WITH FEOFFMENT **MD239/88/3** 4 May 1619

2 tags, one seal lost, one broken

Contents:

- 1) Thomas Elwald of Cottingham co. York gent. and William Elwald his s. & h.a.
- 2) Phillip Witty of Middleton yeoman and Stephen Witty, one of Phillip's sons.

For a consideration of £60 paid by Phillip Witty, 1) have bargained & sold to 2): 2 bovates of arable, meadow & pasture called Stokes land in the fields and territories of Middleton and Kiplingcootes in the tenure of Thomas Pawlinge (one land end of meadow land part of the 2 bovates, lying in a close at the E end of Middleton called the E. end Close, in the tenure of William Elwald of Middleton gent. bro. of the above Thomas, excepted). The which 2 bovates are the same which 1) by Indenture of even date have sold to 2)

Signed: Tho: Elwald Willem: Elwald

Dorse: Witnesses to sealing & seisin: Willm: Elwald Tho: Pattinson Christopher Raylton Willm: Jenkinson (mark) Lancelot Hansley William Wittie (mark)

BARGAIN & SALE WITH FEOFFMENT **MD239/89** 27 Apr 1620

Tag and seal (broken)

Contents:

- 1) Thomas Elwald of Cottingham co. York gent.
- 2) Margaret Spinck of Great Driffild co. York widow

For the consideration of a certain sum of money, 1) bargains & sells and enfeoffs to 2): A messuage in Middleton & 1 little close adjoining & 1 other close in the E. end of the town adjoining the E. side of a close called wardgarth & 7 oxgangs of arable all in the town fields and territories of Middleton in the occupation of William Storke (1 other close occupied by William Storke, near a messuage in the occupation of Robert Lutman, excepted)

Signed: Margaret Spinck (mark)

Dorse: Witnesses to sealing: Willm: Elwald John Gardiner Edward Dawson Bri: Turner John Storke (mark)

Thomas Elwald of Cottingham co. York gent. And William Elwald his s. (son) & h.a. (heir apparent). 1619

Contents:

Most of the documents refer to Middleton-on-the-Wolds, Londesborough, Market Weighton and places nearby, in East Riding. Many of the C17 deeds involve the families of Elwald and Witty of Middleton and the 1st Earl of Burlington.

note; John Remington of Lund.

ASSIGNMENT OF LEASE **MD239/75** 20 Dec 1599

Tag and seal (damaged)

Contents:

- 1) William Elwald of Middleton co. York gent.
- 2) William Elwald the younger, second son of 1)

Whereas John Remington of Lund, by his lease of 20 April 1598, let to farm to 1) one sheep rake called White Flat in Lund

Now 1) assigns the remainder of the lease to 2) Signed: Willm: Elwald thelder

Witnesses to sealing: [illeg.] Mansell John Stane[-]ers

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, 40d

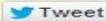
Digitize

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CALENDAR OF CLOSE ROLLS.

→ C 🏠 📄 www.surnamedb.com/Surname/Rimington

Last name: *Rimington*

0  This interesting name is of Anglo-Saxon origin, and is a locational surname deriving from the place called 'Rimington' near Gisburn in West Yorkshire. The place name is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 as 'Renitone', in the 'Yorkshire Charters' of 1182 as 'Rimingtona', and in the Yorkshire Fines Court Rolls of 1244 as 'Rymmigton'. The name means 'settlement on the boundary stream', derived from the old name of the stream or brook on which 'Rimington' stands, the Old English pre 7th Century 'Riming', boundary stream, from 'rima', rim, border, bank, with 'tun', settlement, village, enclosure. Locational surnames were usually given to the lord of the manor, and especially to those former inhabitants who moved to another area and were best identified by the name of their birthplace. The modern surname can be found as Rimington, Rimmington and Remington. The marriage of Joan Rimmington and Richard Laycock was recorded at Monk Frystone in Yorkshire on December 3rd 1556. The first recorded spelling of the family name is shown to be that of Alan de Rymyngton, which was dated 1335, in the Register of the Freemen of the City of York, Yorkshire, during the reign of King Edward 111, known as 'The Father of the Navy', 1327-1377. Surnames became necessary when governments introduced personal taxation. In England this was known as Poll Tax. Throughout the centuries, surnames in every country have continued to "develop" often leading to astonishing variants of the original spelling.

© Copyright: Name Origin Research www.surnamedb.com 1980 - 2013

....Alan de(of) Rymyngton, which was dated 1335.... (Register of the Freemen of the City of York) and From Robert Elwald of Remington....Alan, his father...ca 1305

John Ward and Elizabeth Bracken, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity, Hull.

Robert Hornby, of Nunkeeling, and Jane Pearson, of Atwick—at Atwick.

John Feather, of Kippax, and Frances More, of Swillington—at either place.

John Smith and Margaret Cundell, of Ripon—at Ripon.

William Thornton, of Campsall, and Francis Lightfoot, of Howke (Hooke)—at Howke.

John Todd and Grace Greystock, of Hutton-Cranswick—at Hutton-Cranswick.

William Allatson, of Scarborough, and Elizabeth Cockerill, of Uglebarnby—at either place.

John Bramhall,⁵¹ of Darrington, and Ann Hirst, of Pontefract—at either place.

Richard Wainman,⁵² of Skipwith, and Isabel Siddall, of St. Crux, York—at St. Crux, York.

Philip Byrmand and Margaret Sharpe, of Dalby—at Dalby.

Edward Wayte and Mary Learoyd, of Halifax—at Halifax.

Michael Robinson, of Garforth, and Jane Marston, of Pannall—at Garforth.

Aster? [qn. "Arter," i.e. Arthur] Tench, of Leeds, and Dorothy Oates, of Calverley—at either place.

William Fange, of Kirk Sandal, and Elizabeth Wintringham, of Barnby-Dun—at Barnby-Dun.

Richard Ingle, and Elizabeth Turner, of Barwick-in-Elmet—at Barwick-in-Elmet.

Thomas Freeman, of Kippax, and Ann Collinson, of Wistow—at either place.

William Elwald, of Middleton-on-the-Wolds, and Margaret Sothaby, of Kilnwick-Percy—at either place.

William Elwald of Middleton-on-the-Wolds, marriage record.

Page 66

**Early Yorkshire
Charters: The
Stuteville fee.
Extra series v. 7
William Farrer,
Charles Travies
Clay**

by descent from Geoffrey Murdac, who was seised thereof, to Juliana his (Geoffrey's) daughter, who had held that land as her reasonable share which fell to her, and from her to Robert her son, and from Robert to Henry his brother, father of Thurstan the plaintiff, to whom it ought to descend, as he said; the case was postponed.² Thurstan the younger was also engaged in a plea of land with Nicholas de Stuteville in Yorkshire.³ In Easter

Page 122

On 4 June 1203 the king had announced his grant to the archbishop of the custody of all the lands and castles which had belonged to William de Stuteville at his death and of the wardship of the heir.¹ In April 1204 Peter des Roches had the king's letters of presentation to the church of [North] Cave which the archbishop who had the custody of the land of William de Stuteville had granted to the king.² The archbishop still had

Stutevilles then Wakes of Castle/Manor of Cottingham, East Riding, Yorkshire.

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baynard_Castle,_Cottingham



History

References to a manor house at the castle site in Cottingham date to as early as the 1170s;^[1] in 1200 **William de Stutville** entertained King John I in Cottingham, receiving permission for a market and to strengthen the castle at Cottingham;^{[3][4]} in 1201 a licence to fortify was issued to enclose and fortify the site. By 1272 a moat had been built and a boundary wall and double ditch were noted in 1282.^[1]

The male line of the de Stutevilles ended in 1233, and the castle was acquired by the *le Wake* family. Edward I stayed at the castle during Christmas 1299. In 1327 a second licence to crenellate was issued to **Thomas Wake**, but by the time of his death in 1349 the manor house was said to have fallen into decay.^[4]

After Thomas Wake's death ownership of the castle passed via his sister **Margaret Wake** to the Earles of Kent (and Barons Holand). In 1365 the manor began to be repaired and the construction of a gate was ordered.^[4]

The manor of Cottingham was split between three daughters in 1407, after which the castle appears to have fallen out of use, though the gatehouse was rebuilt in 1500/1.^[4] **John Leland** noted farmhouses built within the former castle's bounds in his 1538 itinerary,^[5] by 1590 the castle was described by **William Camden** as a ruin.^{[4][6]}

Entering into the South Part of the great Uplandisch Town of *Cottingham*, I saw wher *Stutevilles* Castelle, dobill dikid and motid, stooede, of the which nothing now remanynith.

—John Leland, itinerary 1538.^[5]

Manor House

A legend exists relating to an earlier manor, supposedly destroyed on the orders of its owner in 1541, who, expecting a visit from King Henry VIII, and fearing the possibility of the King's amorous attentions towards his own wife, not least the effect on his own well-being, ordered the house set fire to, so that he could avoid the monarch's visit.^{[7][8][note 1]}

The current Old Manor House (also known as *Sarum Manor*.^[4]) is located in the southern half of the castle, outside the second ditch, and is thought to date to the 16th century, with 20th-century additions and alternations. The building is a two-storey timber framed building. It is a grade II listed building.^[10]

Present day

The use of the term *Baynard Castle* is recorded as early as the 19th century.^[4] The site of the castle is a scheduled ancient monument (since 1949).^[11] In addition to the Old Manor House, two other buildings are listed buildings on the castle site, a coach house and associated stable, and 'The White House', both two-storey brick buildings dating to the 18th century located on the path leading to the castle site.^{[12][13]}

Memoirs of Tobias
Rustat, yeoman of the
robes to king Charles ii
By William Hewett,
Tobias Rustat

The brother of Mrs. Rustat was Dr. Robert Snoden, bishop of Carlisle, who (according to the Herald's Visitation for 1634) was the father of "Rutland Snoden, of Hornecastle, in the countie Lincolne, Esquire, Justice of Peace in the saide countie."

Of Robert Rustat, the eldest son, little is known, excepting that he was born at Barrow in 1604, and that, according to Sir Thomas Cave, he was a major in the royal army during the time of the civil wars.

He seems to have suffered greatly, in common with his brothers, and all the royalists of his day; so that, in the long list of benefactions for which Tobias is so justly famed, we find mention of "a free gift of £650 to his brother, the Major Rustat, towards paying of his debts contracted in the time of the long rebellion."

The above shows that Sir Thomas Cave, a Royalist.

Seventeenth-Century
Parliamentary and
Financial Papers:
Camden Miscellany
XXXIII
By David R. Ransome,
Mike J. Braddick,
Mark Greengrass, J. T.
Cliffe

236 Sir Thomas Cave (d. circa 1664) and his son Sir Thomas (1622-c.1671) had both been active royalists, though they had not apparently compounded for their estates. The latter may have been taxed in Leicestershire where they also had considerable property. (CCAM, 1048-9).

NO. 100. WILLIAM ELWALD OF MIDDLETON, GEN.

G 183, p. 253. REPORT.—His delinquency that he assisted in raising moneys to maintain the forces against the Parliament. The man is of 70 years of age, and not able to travel without peril of his life and by his son doth solicit his composition. He hath taken the Covenant in his parish church at Middleton and would take the Oath if any were authorised in the country to give it him but being of that age there is no danger of further action in him against the Parliament especially his infirmities of body being such as are deposed. He is seized in fee to him and his heirs in certain lands in Middleton upon the Wolds worth before these troubles 57^{li} 13^s 4^d; in lands in Cottingham which he holds by demise from the Crown at 12^d yearly rent worth formerly 20^{li}. He hath goods to the value of 200^{li}.

9 July 1646.—Jerom. Alexander. D. Watkins.

Fine 236^{li}. 10 July 1646 (G. 3, p. 169).

Paid Sep. 10, 1646.

G 183, p. 256. PETITION.—That your petitioner's father about 4 years ago was of a Grand Jury at the Assizes then holden at York, at which time certain propositions for levying money within the said county were presented unto them by the King and his party then residing at York, and though nothing

ROYALIST COMPOSITION PAPERS

37

was executed yet for that service your petitioner's father was found a delinquent.

William Elwald.

21 Feb. 1645. This petition was preferred and the petitioner did undertake that the said W^m Elwald the father should take the negative oath and submit to his composition.

G 183, p. 257. PARTICULAR OF ESTATE.—That I am seized in fee of a manor, 4 messuages, 7 cottages with the land thereunto belonging consisting of 520 acres of land in Middleton worth before these troubles 66^{li}, out of which said lands there is paid 12^{li} p Anñ unto M^{rs} Ursula Elwald an annuity charged. That I am seized of a piece of land in the parish of Lund containing 20 acres worth p Anñ 5^{li}; of 5 cottages with 3½ acres of meadow in Cottingham worth 3^{li}; of lands in Cottingham which I hold by lease during the life of my father W^m Elwald and no longer, who is upon 70 years of age, worth p Anñ 20^{li}. That I have goods and household stuff to the value of 200^{li}.

Will^m Elwald.

Record series, Volume 18 By Yorkshire Archæological Society

G 183, p. 263. AN INVENTORY of the goods of M^r William Elwald a Delinquent sequestered Dec. 29, 1645 appraised by Abraham Barney, Willm Garthwaite, John Linas, Christ^r Howson.

Above shows William Elwald's estate of Cottingham being seized because he is a Royalist.

Page 28

28

STUTEVILLE FEE

living as the wife of a subsequent husband in 1200 (see §4). Moreover Cowesby, held of the main branch of the Stuteville family, was inherited by that Osmund's descendants, who had no interest in Weston Colville; nor had the successors of Osmund de Stuteville of Weston Colville any direct tenure of the main

Page 40

40

STUTEVILLE FEE

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

§6.

A YOUNGER BRANCH OF COTTINGHAM

Page 68

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 Rivaux c. 1160. 1183 (no.

....seised of land in Kershope..... land is a branch of the Liddel Water.

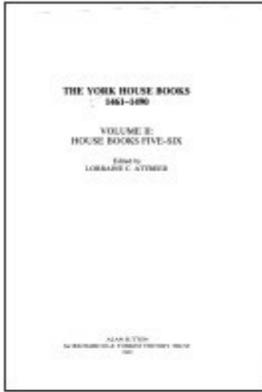
<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~cottingham/England.html>

COTTINGHAM, a parish town, in Hunsley-Beacon division of Harthill (Cottingham Castle, the seats of Thomas Thompson, Esq. and William Watson Wilkinson, Esq.) 5 miles from Hull, 6 from Beverley, 9 from South Cave, 35 from York. -- Pop. 2,479. The Church is a vicarage, dedicated to St. Mary, in the deanry of Harthill, value, p.r. 102L. Patron the Bishop of Chester.

Thomas Lord Wake of Lyddel, in 1322, founded a Monastery here, for black Canons, but not being able to procure a perpetual title, the monastery was removed in 1324 to Newton, since called Alta Prisa, or Haltemprice, a hamlet, about a mile further to the south. Not the smallest vestige of it is to be seen; the site is occupied by a farm, and is the property of the family of the Ellerkers of Risby. --Burton.

Cottingham was formerly the seat and lordship of Robert de Stuteville or, Estoteville, who was descended from Robert Grundebeofe, a Norman Baron. William de Stuteville, his heir, being High Sheriff of the county in 1202, entertained King John at his house here, and about the same time obtained a licence from the same King to fortify it. The estates came by marriage to the Lords de Wake, and afterwards by a daughter of John de Wake, to Edmund, Earl of Kent, from whom descended Joan, wife to Edward, the warlike Prince of Wales, who defeated the French in so many engagements. Thomas de Wake, in the 12th Edward II. obtained from that Prince, a grant for a weekly market, and two fairs annually, at Cottingham; and in the 1st of Edward III. he obtained a grant from that King to make a castle of his manor-house here, and to fortify it. Henry VIII. when on a visit at Hull, in 1541, hearing that Lord Wake of Cottingham, was married to an accomplished Lady, fixed a day for honouring them with his company; but the amorous monarch was disappointed of his visit; for his lordship, less ambitious of the honour, than alarmed for the too probable consequence of such a compliment, on the eve of the visit, set fire to his castle, and burned it to the ground. This castle, then called Baynard-Castle, is now only to be discovered by its moat and ramparts of earth, which are appropriated to a market and private garden. This ancient castle covered two acres of ground, upon the site of which the manor-house was afterwards built. The old court-house is yet standing, and in which the court is always called. -- Camden. -- Tickell.

York House, Books 1461-1490



+1 0

Lorraine C. Attreed

★★★★★

0 Reviews

Sutton Publishing, Limited, 1991 - History - 830 pages

The York House Books rank among the most important documents found in English urban archives. As a record of the city of York's officials and their duties, these volumes are invaluable for understanding a town's constitutional growth during the Later Middle Ages.

From inside the book

1 page matching "John Elwald" Hull in this book

Page 503

York decea[sed] abjoute a fortniet sieth was sent by Robert Hancock alderman and John Elwald oon of the chambreleyns of the said citie unto Hull [with] certaine lven to be delyverid unto oon John Pall Esterlyng thene being at Hull, to thentent to receyve of the said John Pall othre lven of like quantite unto the behove of the saide Robert Hancock and John Elwald, which I did; and over that bestowid tene powndes of laful En(g)lish money of certaine marchandises boght to the

1461-1490 John Elwald a Chamberlain of Hull south of Cottingham.

Galfridus Ward, sawer	Robertus Campion, fyscher
Johannes Harryngton, bucher	Johannes Wynder, pewterer
Henricus Dikson, carpenter	Henricus Ripon, bucher
Willelmus Pullay, taillour	Brianus Faulthorp, taillour
Willelmus Arundale, tanner	Edwardus Clifford, merchaunt
Johannes Caldbek, locksmith et blacksmith	Robertus Stevneson (<i>sic</i>), glover
Radulphus Glenton, tanner	Johannes Prince, shomaker
Willelmus Couke, haberdascher	Johannes Bateman, notarie
Willelmus Wilson, shomaker	Willelmus Cobbe, tiler
	Johannes Johnson, sandeleder

Publications of the Surtees Society, Volume 96
By Surtees Society

PER PATRES

Thomas Clerk, litteratus, fil. Johannis Clerke, nuper clerici
vicecomitis
Johannes Symson, cardemaker, fil. Thomæ Symson, dier
Willelmus Foster, drapour, fil. Edwardi Foster, drapour
Robertus Elwald, merchaunt, fil. Johannis Elwald, alderman
Thomas Spicer, chapman, fil. Thomæ Spicer, merchaunt
Johannes Spicer, chapman, fil. Thomæ Spicer, merchaunt
Willelmus Helme, junior, baker, fil. Willelmi Helme, senioris, baker
Johannes Myrouse, tanner, fil. Jacobi Myrouse, conyour
Willelmus Mowbray alias Mell, laborer, fil. Johannis Mowbray alias
Mell, laborer

Robert Elwald merchant is son of John Elwald alderman 1505, York.

**Register of the freemen of the city of York: from the
city ..., Volume 96 By York (England)**

1 HEN. VII., WILL. CHIMNEY, MAJORE. JOH. ELWALDE, WILL.
BARKER, WILL. PLUMBER, JOH. HUTON, CAMERARIIS

The Editor's friend, Canon Raine, of York, furnishes him with the following instances of the use of this word.

By will dated April 29, 1505, John Elwald, Alderman of York, leaves, "to the pore folkes *wonnyng* in the houses in the Hors-fare, viij^d." And by his will dated Aug. 16, 1530, Sir Edmund Cook, vicar of Acclam, co. York, leaves "to Johanne Agawbsen, *wonyng* some tyme at Nonne brynholme, v^s."

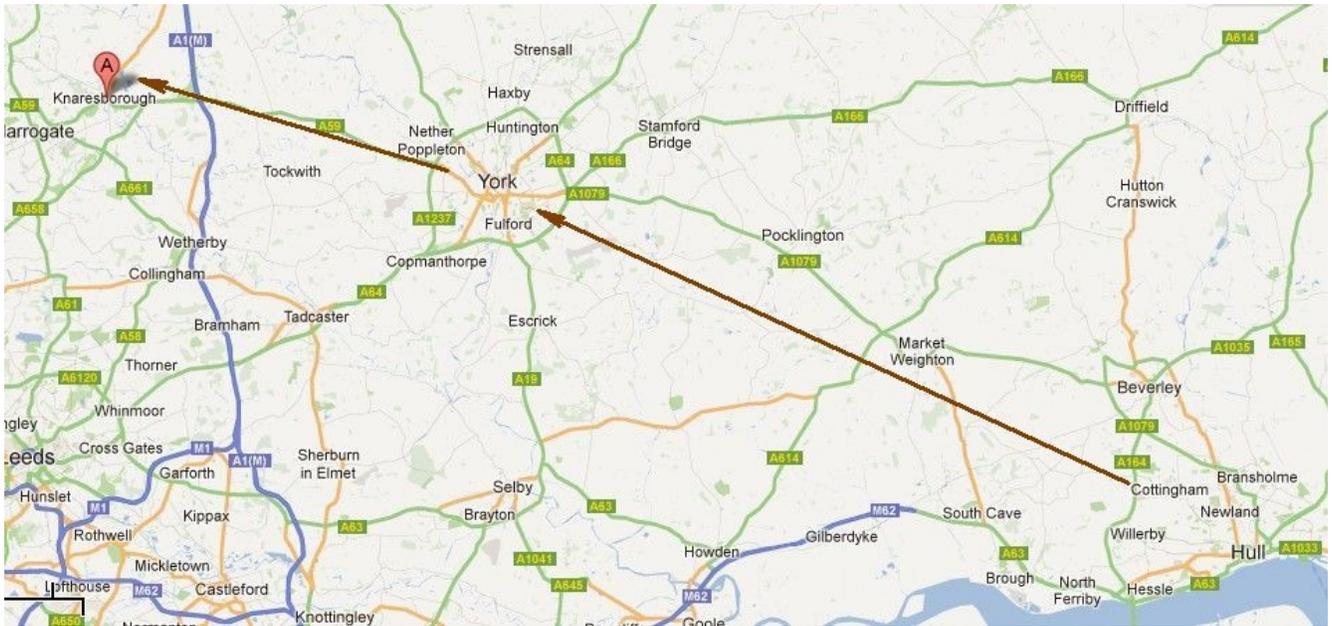
On a piece of needlework at Browsholme in Lancashire is this:—

"I pray God blesse the life
Of Master Edmund Parker, his wife,
And all the children that with him *wonnes*,
His five daughters and seven sonnes."

Description of Browsholme, p. 7.

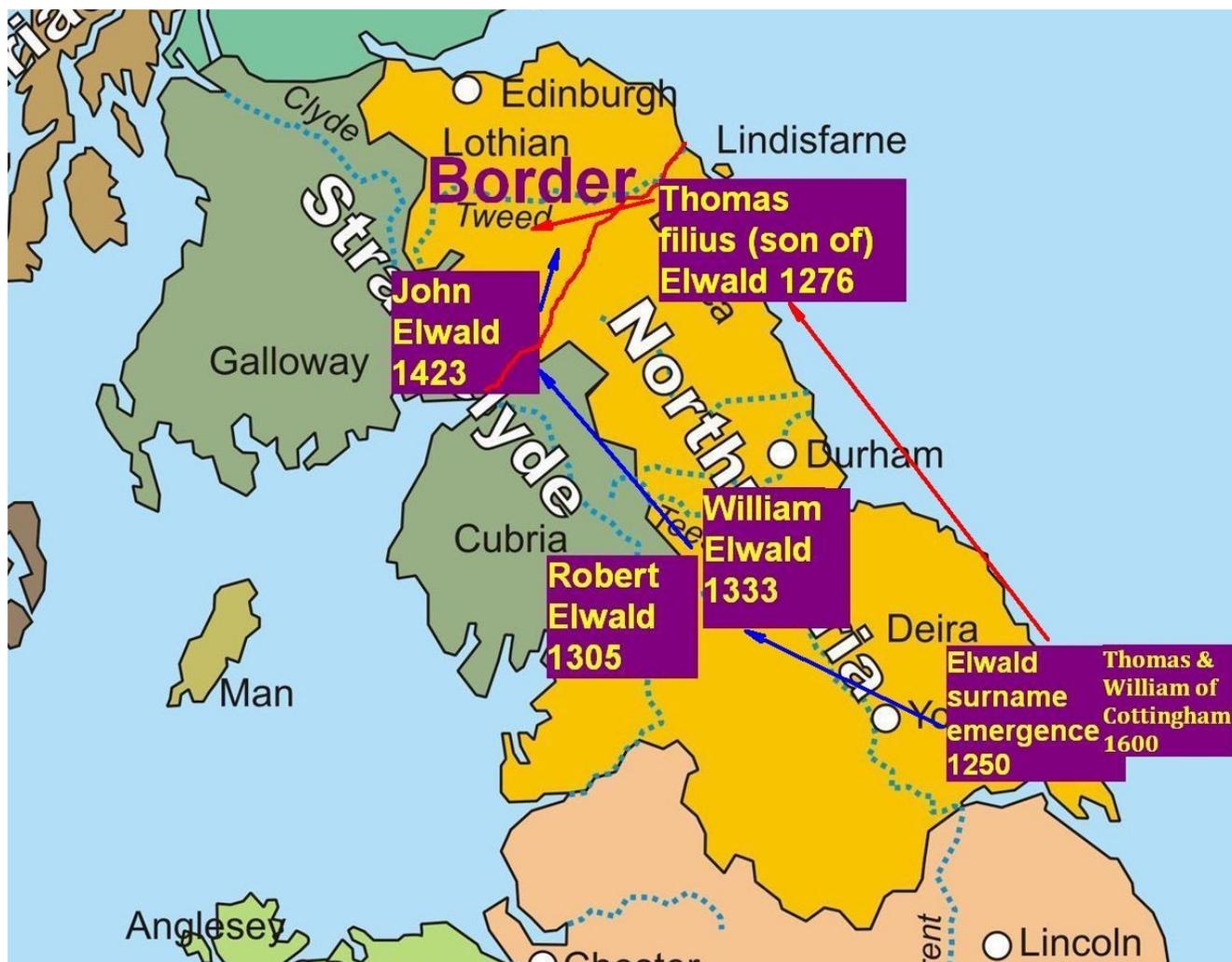
The Correspondence of John Cosin, Lord Bishop of Durham: Together ..., Volume 1
By John Cosin, George Ornsby

Digitized



A migration direction for my Y-DNA Cottingham-York-Knareborough-Rimington





The **blue** line giving the basic direction of migration for my Y-DNA, though Elwald migration may travel near the **red** line.

Noted; William&Thomas Cuttingham names
 Robert&John York names
 Robert&Alan Rimington names of 1305.



In 1870-72, John Marius Wilson's *Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales* described **Netherby** like this:

“ **NETHERBY**, a township in Arthuret parish, Cumberland; on the river Esk and the North British railway, adjacent to the boundary with Scotland, 2³/₄ miles N by E of Longtown. Acres, 8, 873. Real property, £3, 251. Pop., 395. Houses, 47. The Roman station *Castra Exploratorum* was here, on the Roman way

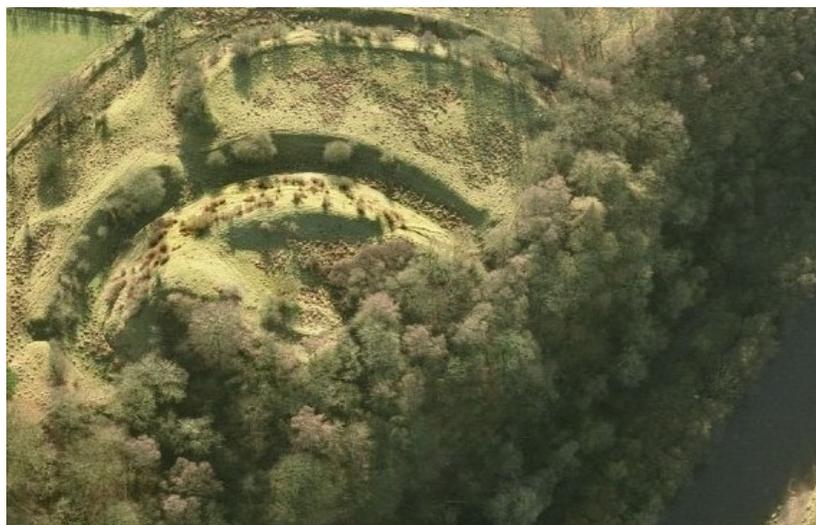
from Bewcastle; but is now nearly obliterated. Netherby Hall is the seat of Sir F. U. Graham, Bart.; and contains a rich collection of Roman altars, tablets, baths, coins, and other relics found in the vicinity. ...

The Netherby estate belonged to the Stotevilles; passed, through the Wakes, the Duchy of Lancaster, the Cliffords, and others, to the Grahams; extended along the Esk to the amount of about 30,000 acres; included a considerable portion, now drained and

cultivated, of the Solway moss; and figures in the well-known ballad, "There was mounting 'mong Graemes of the Netherby clan." The Longtown workhouse is in N. township; and, at the census of 1861, had 72 inmates.

http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/place/place_page.jsp?p_id=21557

The Netherby estate belonged to the Stotevilles (Stutevilles); passed, through the Wakes, the Duchy of Lancaster, the Cliffords, and others, to the Grahams;...



Stuteville's Liddel Strength Castle Mote.

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.

Traitors of Leven from this region.

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.

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,

It should be noted that in **1495** the name is **Elwald** not **Elliot**, and mistake noted among many historians. The Scotts are not from this reason, but the above is correct in stating the Elliot if corrected to Elwald and Armstrong are from this region.

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. xxxv. Quintodecimo Kal. Maii Anno Sexto. de Cerretanis.)*

John Elwald is the rector of Kirkandrews of the diocese of Whitethorne (and St Ninian) in 1423.

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.)

The Elwald are felt to be on the land of Kirk Andrews when it was forfeited and bestowed to Archibald Douglas. Archibald became an Elwald forename.

It is felt that at one time that Nicholas de Stuteville who Nicholforest is named after at one time owned Liddel Castle but it is felt it was lost before it was past onto the Wake family.

⁵⁷ Howden reported that **Liddel castle** was in Nicholas's custody when it was taken by the king of Scots in 1174 (ibid., I, 65). The circumstances of his plantation there are unclear. The feudal survey of 1212 (*Book of Fees*, I, 198) stated that Liddel was granted by Ranulf Meschin in the early twelfth century to Turgis

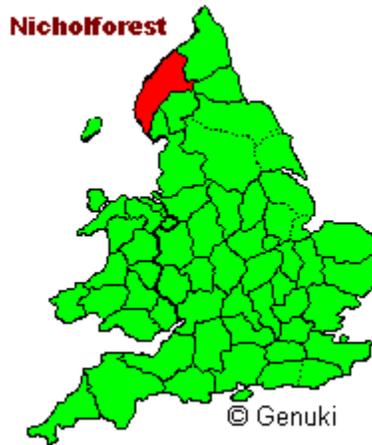
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*Robert de Vaux and Roger de **Stuteville***

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Knareborough and Aldborough, farmed by Robert de **Stuteville** from 1171–2,⁵⁸



As one can see Nicholforest is in this region. It should be noted that the Traitors of Leven, are Traitors because they are English who remove to Scotland and raid the English across the Scottish Border, this must be the actual definition of what a reiver is. One who is place in a nation not of his own, by resettling there or the border is moved across the location an the reiver from the nation not ones own raids his own nation from the safety of the foreign nation. This is that English became Scots by having the Scottish border move over them like the Elwald, Armstrong, and Kerr, then they raid their former nation and are referred to as traitor (of England or English traitors). These people get cleansed from the border at the Union of the Crown, to a degree a holocaust.