

Chasing my Y-DNA part 36

When did the Elwald (to Elliot) become of Scotland?

THE SPECTATOR. V 37 pg1210 [October 22, 1864.

children of Gilbert de much energy, and no adventurer, became loved him as Robert in as King Robert of arony of Kinnineil in rony of Cadyow, now Any earlier or other as either flattery or

as.

of the history of the nilton-Douglasses more ns are derived from the istorically more con- re said, obtained lands er." His son William d appears as a witness e of them executed by lis second son, Bryce, providing for his four ray, died in 1222. The the paternal estate of arriage with Margaret, of Crawford, and died son, Andrew, is the lder brother of Andrew lenry III, in Scotland son Hugh to Marjory, l to give with the bride Glencorse, William de ke portion in the fee of

King Edward, who sent his precept to the sheriff of Northumberland to seize all the goods and chattels of Douglas in his bailiwick, but in 1291 in consideration of 100*l.* fine that King granted to Douglas the benefit of the lady's marriage. By his first marriage Sir William Douglas left three sons. The eldest, James, is the "Good Lord James" of Scotch history, and the favourite companion of Robert Bruce, who after that monarch's death set out with his heart for the Holy Land, but engaging against the Saracens in Spain was killed in battle on the 25th August, 1330. He left only two natural sons, one of them, Sir William Douglas, "the Knight of Liddesdale," after performing the most gallant feats against the English, and being taken prisoner with King David at the battle of Neville's Cross (October 20, 1346), was released from his captivity in 1352 on entering into a bond with King Edward III., by which he bound himself to England against all others and promised access into Scotland at any time through his estates. Returning to Scotland, he was slain while hunting in Ettrick Forest in August, 1353, by order of his cousin, Sir William Douglas, in revenge for his murder of Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie in 1342. The other natural son of the "Good Lord James," Archibald Douglas, "the Grim," received the lordship of Galloway, and eventually became third Earl of Douglas, to the exclusion of the grandson of his father's youngest brother Archibald.

Hugh, the next brother of the "Good Lord James," who succeeded him in the family estates, seems to have been incapable in mind or body, and resigned them formally in May, 1342, to his nephew William, son of his younger brother Archibald. This last-named Archibald had obtained from King Robert Bruce charters of the lands of Rattray, Ormond, and Cairnglass in Buchan, in 1324, of the lands of Marbottil and of Kirkanders in the county of Dumfries, which belonged to Sir John Wake and to Soulis. He supported Robert Bruce's infant heir against the Baliols, invaded England in 1333

It should be noted that it is felt that Elwald worked on the estate of Wake. The Baliols, were Normans which own Cavers, and this land of Cavers was owned by the Douglas Clan. Not a lot of people feel that an Archibald Douglas started the Clan around 1320, which 1324 would be.

Joane de Stutevill married Hugh Wac, Lord of Bourne and Deeping, and a descendant on the mother's side of Hereward, the Saxon patriot. The grandson of Hugh, was John, Baron of Lydell, to whom Edward I. in A. D. 1298, confirmed the Manor of **Cottingham**, and in the same year the King spent his Christmas at **Cottingham** Castle, where he was gaily entertained. It was on this visit that the inhabitants of Wyke super Hull presented a petition that the town might be constituted a free borough, which was granted on the recommendation of the Great Council, then sitting at York. In A. D. 1312, **John Wake** was succeeded by his brother Thomas,

* The main Street of **Cottingham** is called *Hall Gate*, not Castle Gate. **The Hull Quarterly and East Riding**

The Stuteville, and it is felt the Normans, the Wakes Saxon, like the Elwald name. John Wake of Cottingham in 1312 succeeded brother Thomas.

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

Cottingham "Elwald"

1 page matching Cottingham "Elwald" in this book

Page 232

the Exchequer. By P.S.
1912.) 28 Dec. 1370. 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-

The Manor of Cottingham was owned by John Wake in 1312, and in 1570 a Thomas Elwald was a farmer on the Manor of Cottingham, it is felt that this Thomas Elwald was descended from a line of Elwalds which farmed the Manor of Cottingham, and some when to land of the Wake at Liddell Strength/The Mote/Kirkandrews. When the land was taken by Robert de Bruce and passed on to Andrew Douglas, that is when the Elwald on the land became a Scottish Clan.

When Bruce had re-established the independence of Scotland he granted to the Monks of Jedburgh a Confirmation of the Charters referred to of Canonbie and Kirk Andrews.

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

Digitized by

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.)

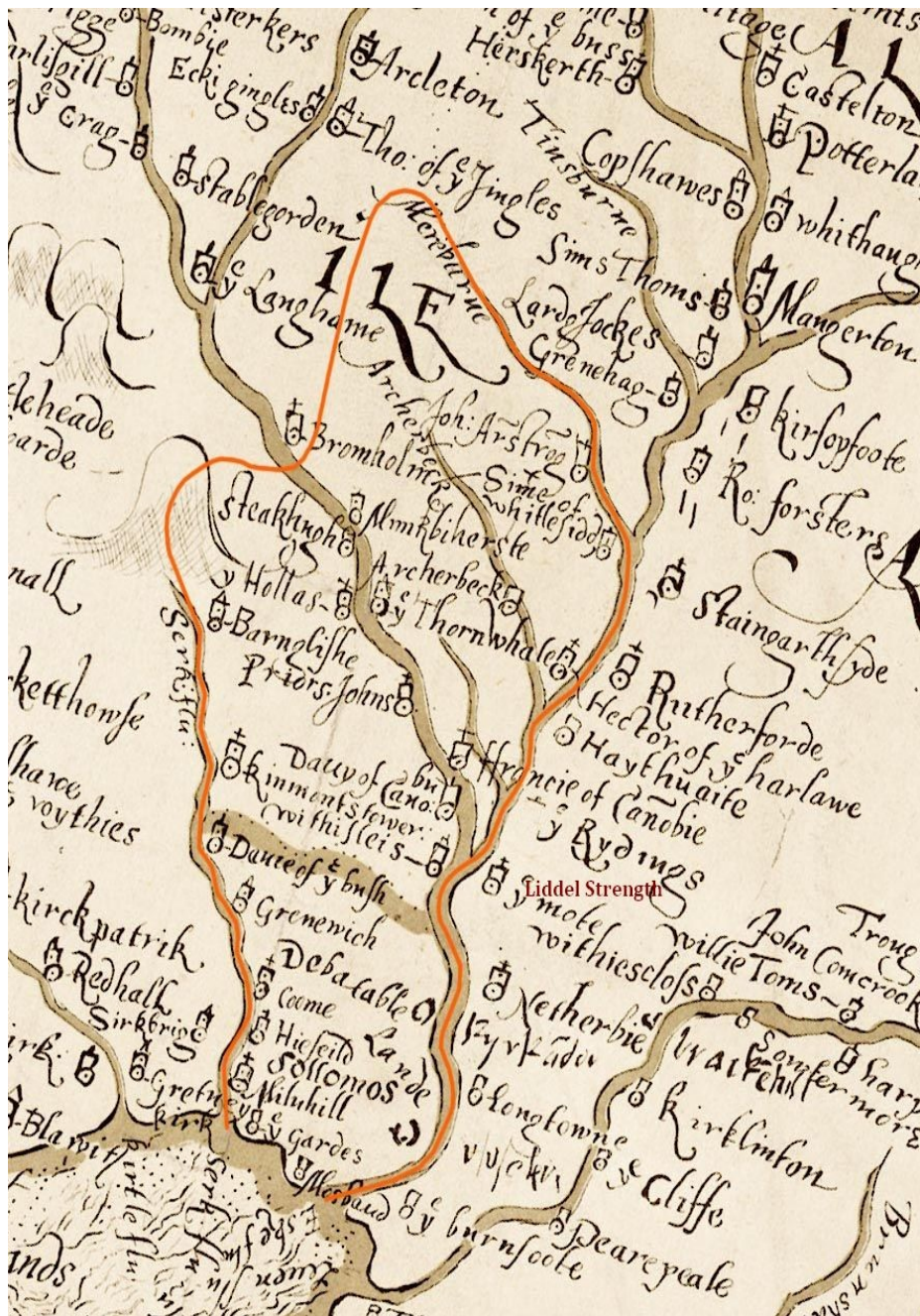
William Douglas of Cavers, which a William and Robert Elwald, and the Gladstanis name. Above shows and indicative direction of the Elwald by the end of the fifteenth century. The name Archibald came from the Douglas family and was used by the Elwald which became Elliot in the sixteenth century.

When the land the Elwald were on, of Kirkandrews of the **English** Wake family became of the **Scottish** Douglas, family, there began a separation of people of two nations **England** and **Scotland**.

When my Y-DNA crossed the border and was segregated from its place of it's beginning on the English Isle of East Riding, Yorkershire, the surname over the time it was in Scotland, form ca 1320 (Abroath) to ca 1610 (Union of the Crowns), about three centuries the Y-DNA which was at first likely a large part of the beginning Elwald name became a small part of the Elliot name which changed from Elwald to Elliot at about the time of the Reformation.

 www.ingentaconnect.com/content/maney/nhi/2006/00000043/00000001/art00005

'The West March on the Anglo-Scottish Border in the twelfth century and the origins of the Western Debatable Land'. Although there was a frontier zone between medieval England and Scotland where March Law applied, within that zone there was, at any rate in time of peace between the Crowns, an ascertainable frontier line. Two conflicting views on the location of this line west of the Cheviot are reviewed and a third proposal advanced. From William II's conquest of Cumberland in 1092 up to 1552, the line lay along the River Esk and Liddel Water, except when the Scots possessed Cumberland and Westmorland in 1136?1157 and 1216?1217. After 1136, David I granted to the lords of the English barony of Liddel additional land comprising the parishes of Kirkandrews-on-Esk and Canonbie, north of the Esk. From 1157, the barony remained a cross-Border holding until the Scots dispossessed the English lords of Kirkandrews and Canonbie between 1300 and 1318. The English lords continued to claim that land, however, and their claim was assigned to the English Crown after 1349. At that point, what had been a claim to private rights started to become confused with national sovereignty. In 1552, arbitrators partitioned what had become known as the Western Debatable Land, a no-man's-land, and the Border then assumed its present line.





LIDDELL STRENGTH CASTLE

Also known as, or recorded in historical documents as;
Liddel Mote; Lydel; Ledale; pele of Liddel

In the civil parish of Kirkandrews.
In the historic county of Cumberland.
Modern Authority of Cumbria.
1974 county of Cumbria.

OS Map Grid Reference: NY40187416
Latitude 55.05831° Longitude -2.93801°

Liddell Strength Castle has been described as a certain Timber Castle.

There are earthwork remains.

This site is a scheduled monument protected by law.

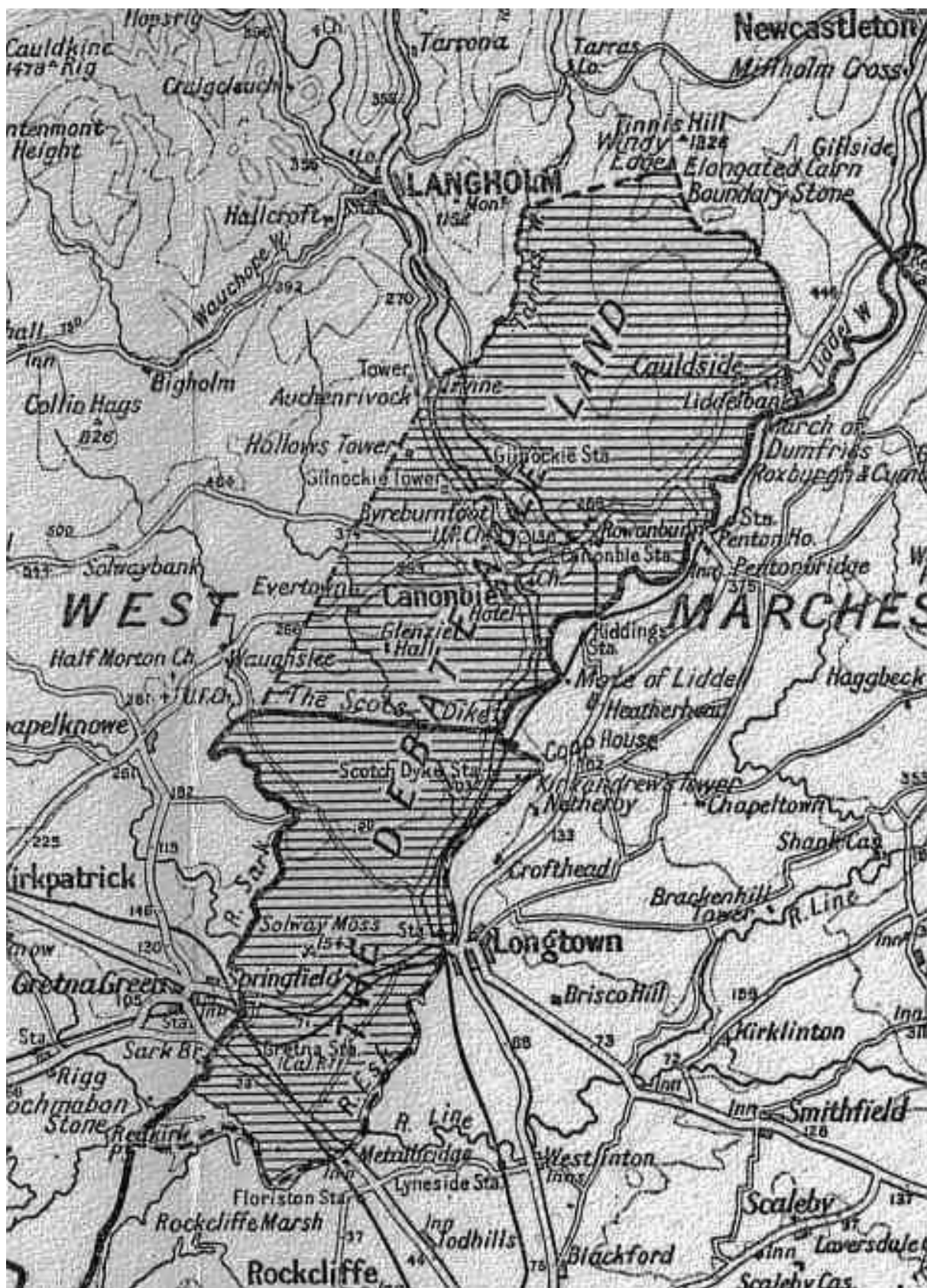


Description

Liddel Strength, is an earthwork castle situated at NY 4018 7416, at the edge of a steep wooded escarpment of boulder clay. The whole site has been affected by the erosion of the river cliff, and is covered by rough pasture, scattered scrub and small trees. The remains are unusual. At face value they comprise an eroded motte, standing 6.6 m above an inner bailey to the east, with an outer bailey further to the E. However, it may be significant that there is no trace of a ditch between the motte and the inner 'bailey' and the ditch around the S side of the combined motte and inner ward, connecting with the river cliff, describes a neat semi-circle as if

enclosing a cohesive whole. This ditch is massive, up to 4.1 m deep externally and up to 8.2 m below the inner rampart of the inner ward. The impression is that it initially enclosed a ringwork, and that the motte was a later insertion on the W side of it. The outer bailey, less strong than the inner, is bounded by a bank, up to 1.4 m high internally, and outer ditch, up to 2.2 m deep externally. Contained within the inner ward are the turf covered remains of a tower. The castle is first mentioned in 1174 and was taken and destroyed in 1346 to be superseded by the tower; it seems likely that it was never rebuilt in stone. (PastScape-ref. Field Investigators Comments-Keith Blood/06-MAY-1992/RCHME: Liddel Strength Survey)

The Mote



River Line – Leven Flu

Mark Elliott

1/25/2013