

# Chasing my Y-DNA part 47

Tried to locate the forenames of the Elwald Clan, where in southern Northumbria we find the major names of the Elwald Clan of Robert, William, and John.

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 lands was taken in the hands of Richard Hall, notary public. We have thus, in the foregoing writs, the original infestments of, probably, the earliest Robert Elwald of Redheuch, first of the long succession of Roberts, chiefs of the clan, and frequently captains of the castle of the Hermitage under its various lords, and from whom the leading branches of the clan presume descent. The actual charter of the lands of Redheuch is wanting, but from the terms of the precept of 1489, we may presume that it, too, was granted to the same individual in whose favour the previous writs run. The importance of the family at this period

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

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<sup>1, 2, 3, 4</sup> Larriston Titles.

Elwald names on the sasine;  
Robert (of Redheugh), William (of Larriston), John, **Andrew**  
and **Ninian**.

# Ulster Muster;

The history of Enniskillen with reference to some manors in co. Fermanagh and other local subjects  
by W. Copeland Trimble.

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2	Robert Johnston	...	
3	David Johnston	...	Sword onely.
4	Henry Jarvis	...	" "
5	Archball Armstrong	...	Sword and snaphance.
6	William Marshall	...	Sword onely.
7	Andrew Johnston	...	" "
8	John Jackson	...	Sword and callener.
9	Thomas Robert	...	" "
10	William Elliot	...	" "
11	Symond Hudson	...	Sword onely.
12	James Coulter	...	Sword and callener.
13	William Browne	...	Sword onely.
14	Thomas Little	...	" "
15	William Elliot	...	Sword and callener.
16	Alexander Armstrong	...	" "
17	Robert Willson	...	Sword and musket.
18	John Irwin	...	Sword onely.
19	William Elliot	...	No armes.
20	George Irwin	...	" "
21	Robert Willson	...	Sword and musket.
22	John Irwin	...	Sword onely.
23	John Houlden	...	Musket onely.
24	Peter Gourdy	...	Halbert onely.
25	Charles Cute	...	Pike onely.
26	John Armstrong	...	Sword and snaphance.
27	David Bigers	...	Sword onely.

And the following are reported as having "no armes:"—

28	George Irwin	35	Henry Robinson
29	Thomas Lewes	36	John Robinson
30	Edward Brama	37	Richard Widson
31	Nicholas Richmond	38	Izack Trott
32	Thomas Whitby	39	Thomas Moore
33	Richard ffoster	40	John Wilson
34	Thomas Anderson	48	John Birs

## BARONIE DE MAGHERBUY.

Mrs. Hammelton, widdowe to the Lord ArchBp of Cashell, deceased, undertaker of 1,500 acres, the names of her men and arms as followeth [Castletown estate]—

1	William Crawford	...	Sword onely.
2	William Beaty	...	Sword and pike.
3	John Willson	...	" "
4	David Johnston	...	" "
5	John McCreeke	...	Sword and callener.
6	Gowan Elliot	...	Sword and pike.
7	James Sommervell	...	Sword only.
8	William Elliot	...	" "
9	Robert ffoster	...	Sword and Pike.
10	William Rennick	...	Sword only.
11	John Graham	...	Sword and pike.

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12	James Necall	...	Sword and pike.
13	William Waterson	...	" "
14	Mungo Elliot	...	" "
15	William Sympson	...	" "
16	Thomas Sympson	...	Sword only.
17	Robert Elliot	...	Sword and pike.
18	George Armstrong	...	" "
19	William Elliot	...	" "
20	John Young	...	" "
21	Alexander Young	...	Sword only.
22	Thomas Steele	...	" "
23	Marke Elliot	...	No armes
24	James M'Calstander	...	" "

## BARONY DE MAGHERBOY.

Sir John Hume, Knight, undertaker of 3,500 acres, the names of his men and armes as followeth—

1	Thomas Cranston	...	Sword and pike
2	John Lemington	...	Sword and snaphance,
3	Thomas Pott	...	" "
4	George Galder	...	Pike onely.
5	William Cranston	...	Sword and pike
6	Thomas Smyth, elder	...	Pike onely.
7	John Thompson	...	Sword onely.
8	Alexander Carr	...	Sword and snaphance.
9	James Skrese	...	Sword and pike.
10	John Miller	...	Sword onely.
11	William Chirsies	...	" "
12	James Dundas	...	" "
13	John Allen	...	Sword and pike.
14	William Savage	...	" "
15	George Graham	...	" "
16	George Rankin	...	" "
17	George Atkinson	...	" "
18	John flayre	...	" "
19	John Portish	...	" "
20	John Neall	...	" "
21	James Graham	...	" "
22	William Wilkin	...	" "
23	Thomas Spence	...	" "
24	Alexander Atkinson	...	Sword onely.
25	Mortin Elliot	...	" "
26	Alexander Morison	...	Sword and pike.
27	William Roberts	...	Sword and snaphance.
28	James Hermiston	...	Sword and pike.
29	John Greere, younger	...	Sword onely.
30	George McMillane	...	" "
31	William flayre	...	Sword and pike.
32	William Ayre	...	" "
33	John Spence	...	" "
34	John Waterson	...	Sword and snaphance
35	David Browne	...	Sword and pike.

Ellot names of the Baronie de Magherbuy, Fermanagh, Ulster, Ireland or Mrs Hamilton, widow Archbishop of Cashell (Anglican/Episcopalian), Malcolm Hamilton deceased, on the Castleton estate (a Castleton in Liddesdale which a Newcastleton nearby is built) estate.

Gowan (Gawain/Gavin), William, **Mungo**, Robert, William, and **Marke** (Mark). One William is likely of the next generation, and the son of a William.

**Andrew, Ninian**, are Scottish Saints, **Mungo** is a Glasgow Saint, and **Mark** is universally Saintly name. So Anglican, and Catholic Church may be named St Andrew, St Ninian, St Mungo or St Mark.

It should be noted that at the Reformation the Elwald of Scotland dropped the Catholic Church, though those of The Church of England kept the Saintly names. The Saintly names; (St) Elwald, and (St) Ninian where dropped from use by the Liddesdale **Elwald/Ellot**.

The (St) **Elwald** name was changed to **Ellot**. Since the name emerged first in Northumbria from and Anglo-Saxon Saintly name likely from being the son of **Elwald**. So, consistency in it's use was very strong in the Northumbria locality, unlike names brought into southern England or abroad today in America which would have various spellings. When the St Elwald name was dropped, the north part of Northumbria was separated from England, so this help with the cultural isolation which gave, the transformation of the concept of **Elwald** (wald for woods) to **Ellot** (lot for woods) having a forested concept in both names, and the unification of independently govern people on debatable border land, to unify and the unification shown in the consistency in which they spelled the name **Ellot** all alike.

Out of about 77 **Ellot** names on the 1630 Ulster muster. **William** at 15, **John** at 13, **Robert** at 10 and **Archibald** at 9.  $15+13+10+9=47$   $(47/77)100=$  about 60% over half. **William, John, and Robert are Redheugh names**, and **Archibald is a Douglas, name**, common to the Redheugh Elwald/Ellot.



## Muster Roll for Tullyhogue (Tullaghoge) 1610

<http://cotyroneireland.com/muster/tullyhogue1610.html>

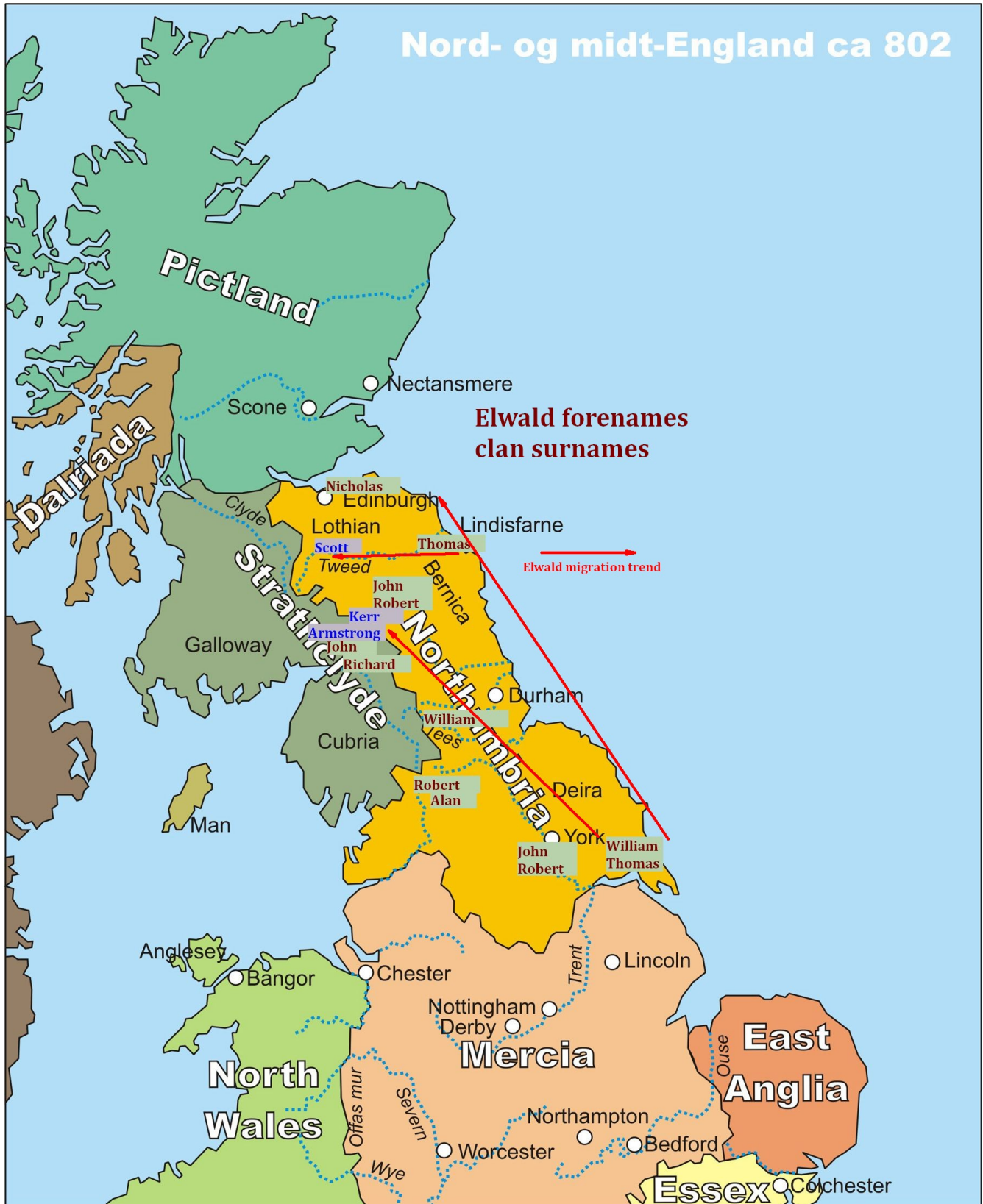
Transcribed by Teena

Robert LINDSAY Esq. Undertaker  
Robert M'MURTAN sword & cullence  
Robert NIXON sword & snaphance  
John STYLE sword & snaphance  
David ENGLISH sword & snaphance  
David THOMPSON sword  
John WALLS sword & snaphance  
William SAMUEL sword & snaphance  
Jenkin BELL sword & pike  
George WETHERINGTON sword & snaphance  
George McCAFFIE sword & snaphance  
William ELLOTT sword & snaphance  
John ELLOTT sword & snaphance  
Robert BAGSTY sword  
Archibald ELLOTT sword  
John GLENDINNING sword & pike  
James SOMERVILLE sword  
Adam BELL sword & pike  
John CREIGHTON drummer  
John SOMERVILLE sword & pike  
George CARR sword & pike  
James HARPER sword  
Barnard LYNDSEY sword  
William ROWTE sword

A 1610 Ulster roll has names **William, John, and Archibald**, with Robert excluded. With the names Nixon, Bell, and Carr (Kerr), Scottish border people are indicated.

The re-utilization of family names, plus the consistency in the spelling is felt to be a Scottish family trait.

## Nord- og midt-England ca 802





It is felt that the Graham, Crosier, and Elwald migrated from the south with and Anglo-Saxon Scandinavian influence, the Scott, and Kerr where in northern Northumbria previous to the Elwald, but the Armstrong, Kerr, Scott, and Elwald where in the region when the Robert de Bruce ca 1320 border was established.

Armstrong are felt to be Nordic, as opposed as Elwald felt to be Danish.



It is felt that the Grahams, the Crosier, and the Elwald, came up from the area settled by Denmark, and migrated into the region of the area settled by the Armstrong strongly influenced by migration from Norway.

Characteristically it seems as though they settled in the region of migration of Norway, and this by the Armstrong, and indigenous rights to the land which they were on. Border land did not have gentry ownership until the Union.

Given this is a corrected perspective or which people not influenced by a hierarchy we get for the Armstrongs (The Armstrong Chronicles, James L. Armstrong);

Ralstons of Renfrewshire bore the three acorns upon their shields as did the house of Whithaugh; they stand for the battle of Birnam Wood. The **Elliot**s were called Aelwolds, Elewalds, Elwods, Alwods, El-yards, Helwals, and by many other forms of the name which meant Elk-wood (Anglo-Danish Elgwalt, the name is expressed upon many of their shields). They were ancient neighbors of Mangerton, and sprung, as did the Armstrongs, from Northumbria; they were mentioned as early as 1165. When we consider the

The Elwald (with variants); are Anglo-Danish of Elk-wood (elk of the woods), and sprung up with the Armstrong in Northumbria.

in his effort to carry that heart to Jerusalem; the heart in a casket had a similar meaning.

The closed hand with two fingers pointing upward meant mercy.

The elk-head and antlers stood for the names Elkford or Alford, and Elwald, Elkyard, or **Elliot**; the latter name originally meant Elk of the Forest.

The hunting-horn stood for the Hunters and Foresters.

**Elwald** which the elk-head (**stag's head**) head stands for originally meant Elk (stag) of the Forest (woods).

**Hunter and Forest** are symbolized by a **hunting-horn**.

**Armstrong** is symbolized by a **strong arm**.

#### Traditions of Sitward and his Son

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and Malcolm on his return finding them arrived made good all his engagements and took to wife Margaret the sister of Edgar. It is not only probable but there is considerable evidence that many of these people settled (*Boece*) about Liddesdale, where the Hendersons of Cockburn, the **Elwalds** of Schaw, and the Armstrongs had lands, given to them by Malcolm after the battle of Birnam Wood.

The Danes had boasted that they would keep their Yule at York. William kept his Yule there instead,

At the time of Birnam Wood surnames were not utilized, but people which to one surnames Henderson, Elwald, and Armstrong, likely were at Birnam Wood. (*Boece*) *about Liddesdale* is felt to mean in the trees within Liddesdale.



## Traditions of Sitward and his Son

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saga of the Fairy Bear is at the bottom of the early names and heraldry of the Armstrongs, as also of certain other Scottish and English Border families. Certain shields of the Elliots, called also Elwods, Elyards, and Elwalds, of the Alfords who came from near Croyland to the Border, of Loumanes, of the Liddals, of the Armstrongs, and other Border families undoubtedly pictured this tradition. Now these Liddesdale families were called after their shields, and so were the Forresters and others. The legend of the Fairy Bear is found first in the Edda, then in old Danish (Torfeus' *History of Hrolfe Kraka*), and in the South German (*Die Missgeburt*). It has travelled through many

Elwald from Croyland (Crowland);

Have the Elwald coming from Cottingham, the Graham from Grantham (formally Graham) and the Crosier.

It can be said that people from this region are Anglo-Danes which concurs with information found in the Armstrong Chronicles.

The Bishop of Coutances held 1½ hides of land in Hinwick at the time of the Survey, having as tenant one Turstan. (fn. 68) The overlordship of this property, as in the case of Chellington (q.v.), became attached to the honour of Gloucester of whom the Traillys held as intermediary lords. The last mention that has been found of it occurs in 1460, when Humphrey Duke of Buckingham held part of a knight's fee here. (fn. 69) It seems likely that the Turstan who held this property is identical with Turstin the Chamberlain who held other property in this parish in 1086. However that may be, this land does not immediately follow the same descent and pass to the de Pabenhams, for a family of Croyser appear to have held it in the 13th century. In 1234–5 Simon Croyser granted land in Hinwick by fine to Robert Savage. (fn. 70) Nicholas Croyser had succeeded him by 1278, in which year he held 7 virgates of the honour of Gloucester. (fn. 71) In 1298 John son of Nicholas Croyser entered into an agreement with John de Grey, by which it was arranged that the messuage, 53½ acres of land and 20s. of rent (which represented the Domesday estate), and which John de Pabenhams held for life of the inheritance of the said John Croyser, (fn. 72) should revert to John de Grey on the death of John Croyser. (fn. 73) From this time onward this property is found attached to the manor of Hinwick Hall (q.v.) owned by the Pabenhams, though it by no means immediately lost its separate identity. References to it occur in inquisitions in 1345, 1399, 1407 (here the extent is identical with that given in the fine of 1298), 1464 and 1484, after which date it appears to have become absorbed in Hinwick Hall Manor. (fn. 74)



It is felt that the Crosier, Garham and Elwald are from an Anglo-Danish region. The Elwald though are from the region near Cottingham East Riding Yorkshire.



Stag's head;



A.D. 789. This year Elwald, king of the Northumbrians, was slain by Siga, on the eleventh day before the calends of October; and a heavenly light was often seen on the spot where he was slain. He was buried in the church of Hexham; and

### The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle

By Various, Reverend James Ingram

Above coin with the stag's head, and a full body stag, is the coin of Elwald, and may have been called Elwald.

stag

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- |                   |   |  |
|-------------------|---|--|
| 3284              | A bear's head and neck couped<br>RR388  | S'WILL' DE EREHT MIL?<br>William de Greenlawe, EDN   |
| 3285              | Seal legend should be revised to read S'WILL' DE GRENLAW.<br>A chief, charges obliterated<br>RR373 (SHS31614, SAS651)   | S'DNI WILLELMI DE DVGLAS<br>William de Douglas, LAN  |
| 3286              | Painted arms date from the Balliol Roll of 1334 for Sr de Douglas: Argent, on a chief Azure, three stars of six points Argent, pierced Gules (BL28).<br>A voided escutcheon<br>RR463 (SHS23809, SAS90)  | S'ALEXANDRI DE BALLIOLI<br>Alisaundre de Balliol, ROX                                      |
| 3287              | Alexander de Balliol of Cavers, ROX bore Argent, a voided escutcheon Gules (E142, F54, Q79 etc)<br>Shield, charges obliterated<br>RR462   | S'IOHIS DE SEIVODE MIL?<br>John de Grymeslawe, ROX   |
|                   | Unable to correlate with Steward or Syward neither of which has the toponymic 'de'. Based on the analysis of seal 3284 above, a surname terminating in . . . lawe is possible. RR462 John de Grymeslawe would fit both forename and surname criteria.   |  |
| <b>2nd string</b> |   |  |
| 3288              | A hawk reguardant?<br>RR339   | (illegible)<br>Rogier de Faussyde, DMF   |
|                   | Legend reads S'RO . . . Within limits defined under seal 3283 above, and the short portion of seal legend, the only solution is RR339 Rogier de Faussyde.   |  |
| 3289              | An eight-rayed figure<br>RR382  | S'WILL D'RAMISAY<br>William de Rammeseye, EDN  |
|                   | Compare seal 3418 An eagle displayed which fits equally well with RR382. Connection with seal 3418 is preferred on basis of An eagle displayed being the heraldic charge of the Ramsays.  |  |
| 3290              | Lozenge shaped; a wolf? passant to sinister, a tree behind<br>RR368   | S'ANDREE D'LEIVINGISTVN MIL  |
| 3291*             | Oval, the Virgin and Child<br>RR426   | Andrew de Levingstone, LAN<br>S'GILBERTI DE TEMP . . . 'ICI<br>M Gilbert de Templeton, AYR |
| 3292              | A stag's head cabossed, a mullet between the antlers<br>RR427   | TIMETE DEVM<br>William Kerre, AYR  |
|                   | Seals 3183, 3221, and 3292 bear the same charges and the same legend and are likely to be connected. Seal 3183 should be associated with RR1545–RR1570, seal 3221 with RR943–RR997, and seal 3292 with RR321–RR464. Analysis provides only one code/name common to all three groups K600/Kerre. On this basis it is possible to propose that seal 3183 = RR1550 Andreu del Ker, seal 3221 = RR957 Thomas Keyr or RR973 William Kuere and seal 3292 = RR427 William Kerre. It is worthwhile noting that the later arms borne by the Kerrs were three mullets on a chevron; a <b>stag's</b> head in base was additionally associated with the Kerrs of Ferniehurst. |  |
|                   | There are six seals on this string but the additional one is illegible.   |  |

Tray 3

4 Fragment of homage no 3

1st string

- |      |   |  |
|------|---|--|
| 3293 | A lion rampant?, defaced<br>RR353   | S'DVNICAL MCD.VIL<br>Dougal mac Dowyl, WIG |
|      | The Nativity Roll of c 1300 has for Sir Dunkan Makdonell d'Escoce: Or, three lions rampant Sable (M66). As the roll is associated with Galloway, Makdonell is probably a misreading of Makdouell. |  |



Kerr also have used the stag's head as their symbol.

**Cameron** Close similarity in the arms of the two branches of Balnely and Balygrenach is found in seals 1303, 3307, and 3036. Noteworthy is the territorial designation incorporated into the seal legend as a distinguishing feature.

**Comyn** A great panoply of Comyns, no less than 14 homagers, perhaps 11 different individuals, appears in the Ragman Roll.

It has been shown elsewhere that the principal branches of the family — Badenoch, Buchan and East Kilbride — all bore three garbs, and that differentiation was accomplished by change of tincture (McAndrew 1984). Ample evidence exists for Gules, three garbs Or for the Badenoch branch (C70, HE101, D183, E172, F91), and Azure, three garbs Or for the Buchan earls (LM45, Q16, BL3). On seal 3464 Wautier Comyn PEB, who bore the garbs differenced with a baton, is a more recent cadet, his lands in Peebles suggesting a Kilbride descent.

Seal 1233, belonging to John Comyn of Skreesburgh is interesting: it is non-heraldic but the seal legend reads S'Joh'is d'Scraesbvro, a good example of a family name being replaced by a territorial one.


**Covertone** Seal 1361 An escallop S'Edwardi de Govert correlates with RR671 Edward de Couertone EDN. An identical seal is found at seal 3204 where it links best with RR403 Edward de Whitewelle EDN, justified on the basis that the name 'Edward' appears only six times in the entire database. Two different names for the same man?

**Crawford** The four seals 1322, 1411, 3310 and 3528 display different charges. Seal 1322 correlates with RR747 Johan de Crauforde AYR while seal 1411 equates with RR1061 Johan de Craunford indicative of two men with the same name in the one county. However Craunford may be a separate name (Watt 1977).

Seal 3528 and detached seals 3042 and 3087 all display A fess (Ermine?), the characteristic bearing of the Ayrshire Crawford. They differ in the number and type of secondary charges demonstrating that heraldic differencing was well understood in late 13th-century Scotland. The earliest painted example is that found on the Bute or Bannatyne Mazer (Stevenson 1930) which bears Gules, a fess Ermine.

**Elphinstone** The legend of seal 3559 was originally read as S'Johannis de Prestyn. However there is no such RR homager, and further examination of the seal shows it to be identical with seal 77301 belonging to RR55 John de Elfinstone. Seal 3559 thus equates with RR814 Johan de Elfinstone.

**Fleming** Although later Fleming seals generally display a chevron, neither of the Ragman Roll seals displays that charge. Seal 3165 A fess surmounted by a bend belonging to RR886 Sir William le Fleming of Lanarkshire shows similar charges to the arms borne at a later date by the Flemings of Barrochan.

**Kerr** Seals 3183, 3221 and 3292 are all charged with A  stag's head cabossed and carry the same legend of 'Timete Devm'. Seal 3183 is associated with the group RR1545–RR1570, seal 3221 with RR943–RR997, and seal 3292 with RR321–RR464. Analysis provides only one code/name common to all three groups: K600/Kerre. Consequently we can propose that seal 3183 correlates with RR1550 Andreu del Ker, seal 3221 with RR957 Thomas Keyr or RR973 William Kuere and seal 3292 with RR427 William Kerre.

**Laundeles** The voided escutcheon of Laundeles appears in seals 1242 of RR522 Freskums (*sic*) de Laundeles and seal 3456 of RR872 John de Laundeles. A painted example for Sir John de Laundeles: Azure, a voided escutcheon Or is found in the Nativity Roll (M54).

with the pertinents in maner and fourme as is befor sayd than it sal be leffull to the sayde Sir Robt his ayeris or successouris of lyne or of talze his or thair assignys to resaffe the sayd landis of the Feorule with the



Fig. 1. Seal of Andrew Ker.

pertinents and to resayse as is befor sayde at thir awyn handis in fee and heritage for evirmar the forsayd somme of mone beand left upon the he altar of the sayd abbay befor notar wittness as is forsayd be the sayde Sir Robt his ayeris or successouris forsaide and at all the conditiounis artikyll and poyntmentis lely and treuly sal be kepit in all maner fourme and effect as is befor wryttyn I the sayd Andrew Ker for me and myn ayeris forsayde haly evangell tychyt has gyffyn a bodelikacht And to the mar sekyrte to this my present lettres of reversione has hungyn my sele in the toune of Jedworth the tend daye of the moneth of June the yher of god a thousande four hundreth fyfty and thre yheris befor thir wittnes John of Aynisle of Dolphynston, Maister Philip [torn] Gilbert Elwald, Thom Robson, Sir Patk. of Fotheringham priest and public notary and many uthirs.

I have been permitted to compare this seal with one attached to a

Procuratory of Resignation of 18th February 1480 which is much more clearly defined. The chevron carries three mullets and the helmet above the shield bears a stag's head. The legend is S. ANDRE KAR [or Car?].

II.—1499 Dec. 24. INSTRUMENT OF RESIGNATION by WILLIAM COLVILLE of Oxnam, of the half lands of Feoroule, in favour of ANDREW KER of Over Crailing.—A notarial copy on paper.

[Translation.]

In the name of God, amen. By this present public Instrument, be it manifest and known, that in the year of the incarnation of our Lord



The Elwald, Kerr, and Scott Clans have all used the stag in some form in their symbolism.

This gives a question; were the Elwald, Kerr, and Scott, in or of Scandinavian using a stag form as a symbol before they acquired surnames?

It should be noted that King/Saint Elwald was the first to establish it as an Elwald symbol in coinage.

The Kerr (Carr), Scott and Elwald (Ellot) seem to feud amongst each other after the Reformation like family.