

Fairy Bear

Feel the Fairy Bear story needs a new writeup. Not being the best writer in the world; could be because I try for a level of accuracy, to exceedingly high. Do not know whether I want to put my name to it. May others will try, and this will give them some basis for a more interesting but accurate rewrite.

Question one may ask where did the Fairy Bear come out of hibernation, and kind of woke up;

Beerwalde or *bear of the forest*, is likely somewhere near the locality.



www.ancestry.com/name-origin?surname=berwald

Berwald Name Meaning

German, Danish, and Swedish: from the Germanic personal name Ber(n)wald, composed of the elements ber(n) 'bear' + wald 'ruler' but altered by folk etymology as if from German Bär 'bear' + Wald 'forest'. German: in some cases, a habitational name from a place called Bärwalde or Beerwalde, of which there are several examples in eastern Germany.

Source: Dictionary of American Family Names ©2013, Oxford University Press

Name Elchwald, which is German meaning elk (moose) of the forest. Location near Germany/Poland southern end of border.

- Berthel, see Bertel
 Berthold, Bertholdt, Bertold,
 Berthoud (brilliant + loyal)
 46, 48
 Bertline 159, see Bert
 Bertling, see Bartling
 Bertman, see Bartmann
 Bertold < Brechthold, illustrious
 + loyal) 47, 47
 Bertoldi, son of Bertholdus 142
 Bertram, Berteram, see Bartram
 Bertrand (brilliant + shield) 46,
 47
 Bertsch 53, Bertschi, Bertschj <
 Berthold, etc.
 Bertz, Berz, see Bert
 Berwage, Berwanger (fr
 Berwangen, bear field) 48, 71,
 122
 Berwald (bear forest) 48, 71
 Berwig (bear + battle) 48, 46
 Berwin (bear + friend) 48, 48
 Besterfeldt (west field) 85, 84
 Bestgen < St. Sebastian 135
 Bestheimer (for Westheimer,
 western hamlet) 124
 Betcher, see Boettcher 151
 Betenbaugh 159, see Bittenbach
 Beter (prayer) 110, see Peter
 Bethge 55, Bethke, Betke <
 Bertram
 Bethman, Bettmann (payer of
 landlord's "requests") 109, 94
 Betram, see Bertram
 Betrand, see Bertrand
 Bettendorf (town name) 124, 122
 Bettenhausen (tenant house) 65,
 122
 Better, Bettermann 94 (rosary,
 rosary maker) 106
 Bettger, see Boettcher
 Bettler (beggar) 110
 Betts 151, see Betz
 Betz 53, Betts 159, Bates 159,

dict.tu-chemnitz.de/dings.cgi?lang=en&service=deen&opterrors=0&optpro=0&query=moose&i

 German	 English
Elch {m} (Alces alces) [zool.] Elche {pl}	elk; European elk; moose [Am.] elks; moose 

It is felt that the Fairy Bear (Berwald), and Elk (moose) of the forest (wald) would be near the southern location of the German/Poland border. They are felt to be Anglo of Saxon.

le Armestrang, Harmestrang, Armouscion. In those times of intermixture of races and languages the names were twisted into many forms, but their meaning was seldom lost. Thus we find Raufson, Ralphstown, Raulston, Ralton and Roolton, Ralton and Ralston. (An early estate name, now called Roan, upon the Raltonburn which neighbored onto Whithaugh and whence the house of Ralston, first represented by Ninian Armstrong, son of Alexander of the Chengils, takes its name.) This name is said to have sprung from one called Ralph, by the Normans called Raoul, and who fought with Siward against Macbeth. The 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 Elliots were called Aelwolds, Elewalds, Elwods, Alwods, Elyards, 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 numerous arrangements into which the roots of the foregoing and many other family names of those times were formed, it is not unlikely that the Fortinbras and Fortenbras of the twelfth century were identical with the Armstrongs, especially those whose names were associated with the Anglo-Danes and relatives of Siward the Strong. I have never learned the history of the ancient Border family of Littles, Lyttels, or Liddles, from books, but it has been said in Fermanagh that

Chronicles of the Armstrongs

ed. by James Lewis Armstrong, M. D.



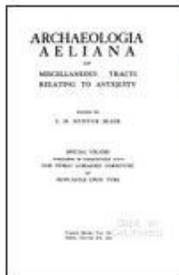
A few nights it reigned **Elgwalt** reported by his **Nordhag** ago, but times have summoned Earl Tosilg many helmets and advertised its Herade **Danish** pirates to pay, but once he had invaded the **north** of Mark ...

XIII. King Elgwalt

Wenige Nächte darauf ward **König Sigwalt** von seinem **Nordhag** her gemeldet, abermals habe Jarl Tostig viele Helme seiner Herade aufgeboden und **dänische** Seeräuber um Gold geworben, abermals sei er eingefallen in die Nordmark von Halgaland und abermals heere er furchtbar, mit Brand und Mord, nicht Weiber, nicht Kinder verschonend.

Given the above it is felt that the Fairy Bear, and the Elk (moose) of the Forest, came Northumbria, from North Germany or Denmark.

Archaeologia Aeliana, Or, Miscellaneous Tracts Relating to Antiquity



★★★★

0 Reviews

Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1927 - Archaeology - 259 pages

Annual report of the Society for 1855-57, 1860-1864, 1878, 1882-83, 1884, 1888-89, 1892-1902, 1904-1922 included in n. s. v. 1-3, 6-9, 11, 13, 16-25; ser. 3, v. 2-9, 11-20.

From inside the book

"Elwaldus"

1 page matching "Elwaldus" in this book

Page 43

extending to the rill of Trillesden which aere **Elwaldus de Schinktlef** formerly held. To have to William and heirs or assignis, freely [etc.]. Warrant clause. Witnesses: Domino Willo, de Latone, Domino Willo, Harpyn, militibus; Thoma de Kellawe, Nicholao et Henrico de eadem, Ricardo de Trillesden.

Ref: D/Gr 89

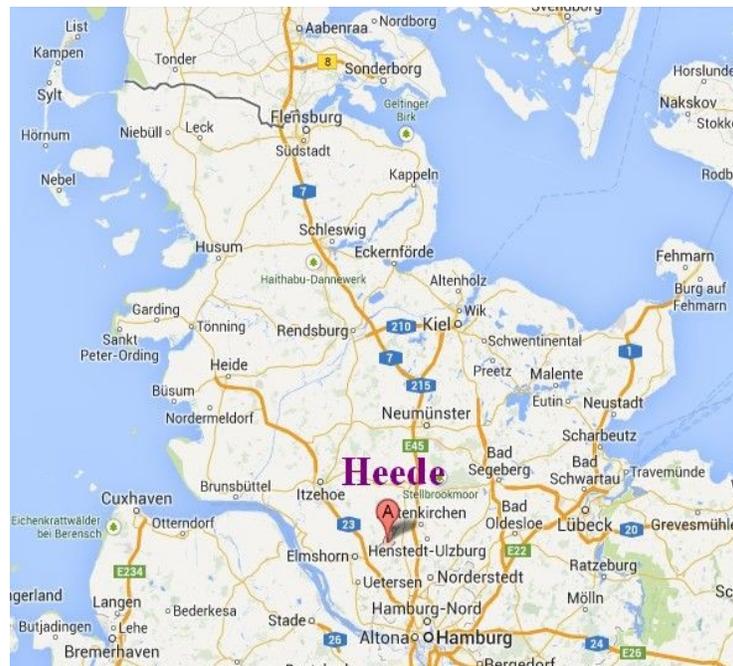
[D 21] Latin. Undated [c.1280] See D/Gr 53 and 67

Charter whereby Peter called Wolleward, de Corneford, confirms to William son of Thomas de Kellawe an acre of meadow in Trillesden, near le Blakelawe, against the west and extending to the rill of Trillesden which acre **Elwald** de Schinktlef formerly held. To have to William and heirs or assigns, freely [etc.]. Warrant clause. Witnesses:

Domino Willo. de Latone, Domino Willo. Harpyn, militibus; Thoma de Kellawe, Nicholao et Henrico de eadem, Ricardo de Trillesden.

Seal: S. Petri Wardi.

Elwald of Schinktlef



*“The Ellottes of Lyddisdall.—Robin Elliot of the Reddhughe, cheife of the Ellottes; Wille Elliot of Harscarthe his brother; Gebbe Elliott his brother; Hobbe Elliot of the Hewghus; John Elliot his brother; Adam Elliot of the Shaws; Arche Elliot called Fyre the brayes; Gybbe Elliot of the Shaues; Gorth Simson; Martin Elliot called Rytchis Martyn. All theise are Robin Ellotes brethren, or his men that are daly at his comaundement. The grayne [branch] of the Ellotes called the **Borneheedes**: Joke Elliot called Joke of Ramsgill; Hob Elliot called Curst Hobbe; Addam Elliot called Conduis; Arche Elliot called Arche of Hill; Joke Elliot of the Hill; Joke Elliot called Half loges. The grayne of the Ellotes of the Parke: Sims John Elliot of the Parke; Will Elliot, gray Wille; Hobbe Elliot called Scotis Hobbe; Jeme Elliot of the Parke; Jeme Elliot called gray Will’s Jeme; Hobbe Elliot called Hobbs Hobbe. **The grayne of Martyn Elliot of the Bradley hyghe in Lyddall**: Martyn Elliot of the Bradley; Sime Elliot his sonne; Gowan Elliot called the clarke; Hobbe Elliot his brother; Arche Elliot his brother; Joke Elliot called Copshaws; John Elliot of*

A History of Dumfries and Galloway

Gowan the clerk was likely a baillie (legal clerk/lawyer), Hob (Robert), and Archibald, likely of Gavin, Horseleyhill, Stobs.

Borne-heedes could easily mean just what it says; borne of Heedes.
Grain (those for) Martin Elliot of Braidley in high (north) Liddesdale.

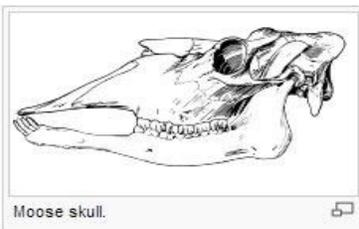
It is felt that the Borneheedes were from Northern Germany. The family may not have been of Denmark, but if not lived just south of Denmark, and Denmark did influence the name.

The *Excerpta* of Archbishop Egbert have already been mentioned. He was such a prodigy of learning as to be called "master" by the renowned Alcuin. From the last question in his Dialogue it is evident he had several bishops under his jurisdiction,³ who were probably content to accept his constitutions without the form of a synod. His constitutions, enlarged by succeeding archbishops, are supposed by Johnson to have formed the ecclesiastical code of the province of York for three hundred years.

A Provincial Synod assembled at York A. D. 785, "before Algwald the king, and Eanbald the archbishop, and all the bishops and abbots of the country, and the senators and dukes and people of the land," where the legantine constitutions were adopted and subscribed by the king, the archbishop, four bishops (two of whom were Scots), the priests and deacons of churches, abbots of monasteries, judges, nobles, &c.⁴

Algwald (Ælgwald) is another name for Elfwald (Ælfwald); basically from *elg* to *elf*. This change from *elg* (elk/moose) to *elf*, is likely because of no *elk* in Northumbria.

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moose



Moose skull.

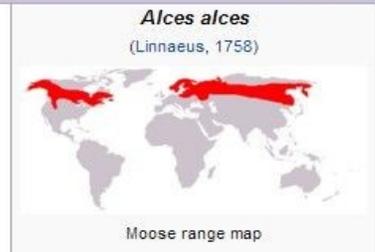
The animal bearing the scientific name *Alces alces* is known in Britain as the "elk"^[2] and in North America as the "moose".

The British English word "elk" has cognates in other Indo-European languages, for example *elg* in Danish / Norwegian; *älg* in Swedish; *Elch* in German; and *łoś* in Polish (Latin *alcē* or *alcēs* and Greek *ἄλκη ἄλκῆ* are probably Germanic loanwords).^[3] Confusingly, the word "elk" is used in North America to refer to a different animal, the elk (or, less commonly, the "wapiti",

Cervus canadensis), which is a similar though slightly smaller species (the second-largest deer species) and behaviorally and genetically divergent from the smaller red deer of central and western Europe. Presumably, early European explorers in North America called this species "elk" due to its size and, as people coming from the British Isles, they would have had no opportunity to see the difference between a member of the genus *Cervus* and an animal fitting the description of *Alces* back in Europe, absent there during the 17th and 18th centuries.

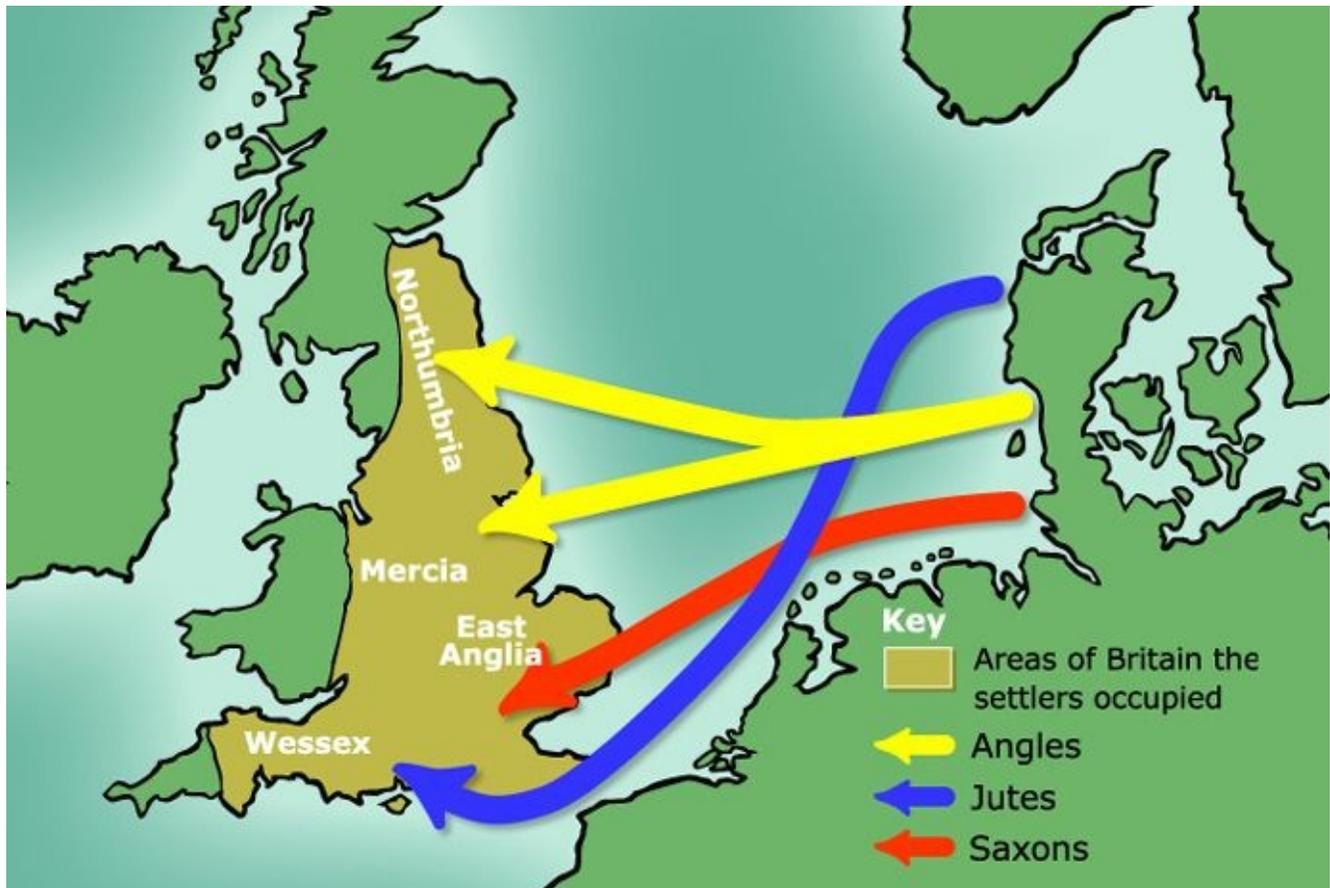
The word "moose" first entered English by 1606,^[4] and is borrowed from Algonquian languages (compare the Narragansett *moos* and Eastern Abenaki *mos*; according to early sources, these were likely derived from *moosu*, meaning "he strips off"),^[5] and possibly involved forms from multiple languages mutually reinforcing one another. The Proto-Algonquian form was **mo-swa*.^[6]

A mature male moose is referred to as a bull; a mature female moose is a cow; and an immature moose of either sex is a calf.



Alces alces
(Linnaeus, 1758)

It is felt the Fair Bear, along with the Elk of the Forest came to Northumbria, from Northern Germany, just south of Denmark. This is felt to make them Anglo, and could be referred to Anglo-Danish.



The localities of their landing would also indicate this.

stand for the battle of Birnam **Wood**. The **Elliots** were called Aelwolds, **Elw**walds, Elwods, Alwods, Elyards, 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

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,

Henry's son

Schaw is southeast of the Hermitage and means wood(s)



Lidalia vel Lidisdalia regio, Lidisdail / Auct. Timotheo Pont.

[\[more info\]](#)

Explore more of the [Blaeu Atlas of Scotland, 1654](#)



One can see that Braidley, and Schaw are near the Hermitage Castle.

APPENDIX No. VIII.

PRECEPT OF SEISIN by ARCHIBALD EARL OF ANGUS, dated 17th April 1472.¹

ARCHIBALDUS comes Angusie, dominus de Douglas, dilectis nostris Andree Ker de Cesfurde, David Scot de Bekukcluch, et Waltero Ker, et eorum cuilibet conjunctim et divisim, ballivis nostris in hac parte specialiter constitutis, salutem: Quia dedimus et concessimus hereditarie dilecto consanguineo nostro, Willelmo de Douglas de Caveris, vicecomiti de Roxburgh, pro suo servicio nobis impenso et impendendo, omnes et singulas terras nostras de Maw, Patrikhope, Bradelye, et Iye Schawis, cum pertinenciis, jacentes in dominio nostro de Lidalsdale, infra dictum vicecomitatum de Roxburgh, prout in carta nostra sibi desuper confecta plenius continetur; vobis igitur et vestrum cuilibet conjunctim et divisim stricte precipimus et firmiter mandamus quatenus dicto Willelmo, vel suo certo actorato latori presentium, sasinatam dictarum terrarum cum pertinenciis, secundum tenorem dicte carte nostre quam inde habet, juste habere faciatis, et sine dilacione; et hoc nullo modo omittatis: ad quod faciendum, vobis et vestrum cuilibet conjunctim et divisim in hac parte nostram plenariam et irrevocabilem tenore presentium committimus potestatem; Scriptum sub nostro sigillo apud Edinburgh decimo septimo die mensis Aprilis, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo secundo.

ARCHIBALDE EARL OF ANGUS.

ABSTRACT.—Precept addressed by Archibald earl of Angus to Andrew Ker of Cesford, David Scot of Buccleuch, and Walter Ker, as his bailies, for infefting William of

¹ From the original in the Cavers charter-chest.

From; Robert Bruce Armstrong, on Liddesdale one can see the land of McPatrikhope, Braidley, and Schawes around the Hermitage Castle was of in 1472, the Douglas of Cavers, which were related to the Douglas of Kirkandrews. It talks about Archibald Douglas "Bell the Cat" fifth Earl of Angus, along with the Ker of Cesford, Scot of Buccleuch.

The above is indicative that Archibald passed land on to William Douglas 1472, at the approximate time land was passed from Archibald on to Robert Elwald of Redheugh.

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**."

Souls 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.)

AND THE DEBATEABLE LAND.

127

king, on the 14th June, wrote to the bishop of Durham, requiring him to provide means for the resistance of any further attempts.¹

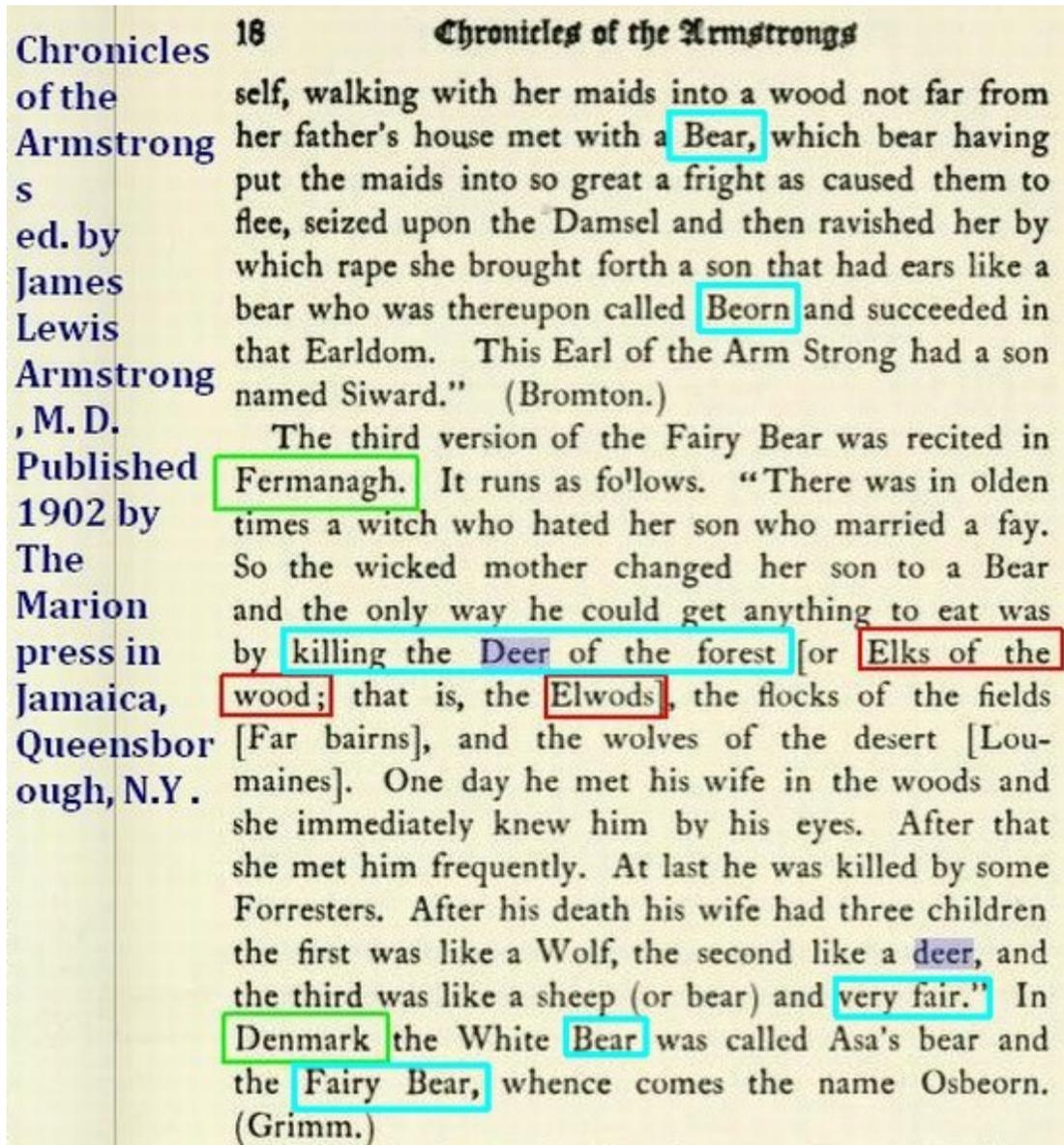
The next person we hear of in connection with Liddesdale is Sir John de Wake,² who received a gift of the Hermitage and lands in Liddesdale from Edward I, in which he is stated to have died seised. His widow, Johanna, was in possession for three years of a third by royal breve by way of dowry, after which she was dispossessed by Sir John Boutetourt. Johanna made suit to the king, and had again seizin for one year, until

Robert Bruce Armstrong, History of Liddesdale....

It should be noted that the Wake family of Cottingham, also owned the Hermitage of the lands in Liddesdale. It is felt the Elwald who serviced the Wake Manor of Cottingham, East Riding, Yorkshire, also serviced the Wake Castle the Hermitage in Liddesdale.

The Elwald were most likely located up the rivers Liddel, and Hermitage from the Armstrong of Whitehaugh.

It should be noted that after the Union of the Crowns that the Fair Bear and the Elk (moose) of the Forest, moved onto Fermanagh, Ulster.



But the Fair Bear started eating the Elk of the Forest, and they moved on to the America Plantation were there was more land.

If this Martin Armstrong is a bloodline ancestor, it would tend to lend some additional credence to the claim that our ancestors actually arrived in America in the 1600s (as indicated in Jerome Armstrong's biography). Although we do not know when this Martin was born, we can assume that it was some time around 1700, as he was already an adult and landowner by 1729. He could, of course, just as easily have been one of the early Armstrongs that migrated from Ulster around 1718. That this Martin is connected to the Martin we will be introduced to in more detail in Chapter 4, is certainly a strong possibility based on Virginia's observations relative to the similarity in their cattle markings. After Kaye Powell (see [Contributing Relatives Listing, #7](#)) provided Virginia with a copy of [reference #11](#), Virginia recognized another potential link. Her previous research of [land records](#) in the Sutton area had found that land adjoining that of [Martin Armstrong](#) was owned by a man by the name of [Daniel Elliot](#) (see [Reference Listing, #16](#)). Kaye's reference, which is a brief history of our Armstrong bloodline, states that Elliot Armstrong (who we will meet in Chapter 5) was named after his mother's kin. Are [Martin's Sutton neighbors the Scottish Elliots being referred to?](#) Virginia further states that she also found references to a Robert and John Armstrong, father of Timothy, Sr., father of Timothy Jr. (who named one son Martin) in Sutton, MA. The names Robert and Timothy (which were common Armstrong names in that era) are interesting coincidences as we have already seen them mentioned in [Reference #13](#) above.

Martin is an Elliot of Braidley name, and Daniel Elliot, is of my line, so it seem in the American Plantation the Fair Bear, did well with the Elk of the Forest.

It should be noted that dad from Mt Ayr, Iowa, said the Armstrong of Mt Ayr were good people.

Mark Elliott

10/21/2013