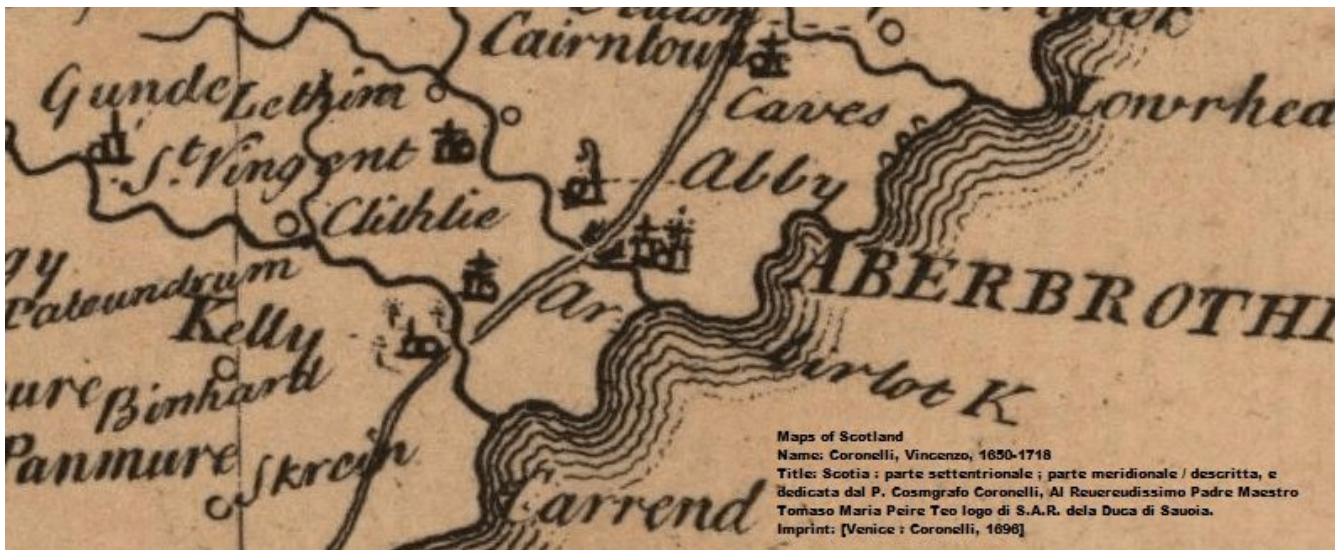


Did Today's Elliott of Scottish Descendency Come From Elliot (Ellet) Area of Angus to Liddesdale?

From;



On the map above one needs to be note is Ellet W.(Elliot River) and Ardbirlet (Arbirlot). Is should be noted that they both end in **let**. In the Liddesdale at the later part of the sixteenth century, **Ellot** was the proper spelling. Though buildings are at mouth of the **Ellet** on the map there is no town of **Ellet** listed there though that is the place of the town.



In the seventeenth century it can be seen an **Arbirlot K** is listed along with a church, and trees.



But in 1654 **Arbirlot** is still listed as **Ardbirlet**.

William Roy MILITARY SURVEY
of SCOTLAND, 1747-55

Roy Map - zoom out to display Roy Map Index



Roy Map Reference

1. Locate your area (zoom on map or use search methods below).
2. Keep zooming in - if no map visible, select Highlands or Lowlands and Refresh to choose between the two maps. [Help](#)

County:

Parish:

Gazetteer placenames:

Place Name matches found:

[Elliot, Angus NO6139](#)
[Elliot Water, Angus NO5941](#)
[Elliothead, Pth & Kin NO1518](#)

In the eighteenth century you can see tree lots were Abirilot is.

William Roy MILITARY SURVEY
of SCOTLAND, 1747-55

Roy Map - zoom out to display Roy Map Index



Roy Map Reference

1. Locate your area (zoom on map or use search methods below).
2. Keep zooming in - if no map visible, select Highlands or Lowlands and Refresh to choose between the two maps. [Help](#)

County:

Parish:

Gazetteer placenames:

Place Name matches found:

[Elliot, Angus NO6139](#)
[Elliot Water, Angus NO5941](#)
[Elliothead, Pth & Kin NO1518](#)

Now;



(marked where Ellet would be on the Ellet W.)

Now we can see the Ellet (near the outskirts of Abroath) lined with trees, and a church at Arbirlot.

The earliest record which is shown on the Pont map of **Ellet** W is about 1580.

Elliot is on above map.

Found 1 DSL
Entry
containing
"Arber" in
the
Headword
Form Field

DOST 1. Arber
rber, n.

DSL – DOST Arber (*arbeir*), *n.*

[ME. *arber* (15th c.), earlier *erber*, *herber*, L. *herbārium*.] Agarden or orchard; an arbour. —

I saw thre gay ladeis sit in ane grein arbeir; *Dunb. Tua Mar. W.* 17 (M).

I all prevely past to a plesand arber [*M. arbeir*]; *ib.* 525.

Given the maps above it is felt that **Arbirlot**, means **Arbeirlot**, or **Arbournlot**, a **field of trees**.

A few small rivulets constitute the only streams in the parish, the most considerable of which is the **Elot**. Its banks towards Guynd, the residence of the second heritor, exhibit a good deal of beautiful and romantic scenery; of which, advantage has been taken by the proprietor, in the disposal of his pleasure grounds. It has its source in the parish, and joins the sea at Aber-**elot**, now Arbirlot, about eight miles distant from its source, which flows from the east end of a peat bog called Dilty moss.

The New
Statistical
Account of
Scotland: Forfar,
Kincardine By
Scotland, Society
for the Benefit of
the Son pg352

Ardbirlet shows a previous spelling of **Arbirlot**. Should be noted **Ellet** preferred spelling at the time was **Ellot**.

It is questionable if Arbirlot would have been spelled Aber-elot, but since aber is used for communities at the mouth of a river, and Ellot is at the mouth of the Ellot river in the sixteenth century, it is felt that Ellot may have been referred to as Aberellot.

So the name Ellot relation to Arbirlot.



Is that both words do end in **lot**, felt to mean a small wooded area. It also should be noted the **Ellot** became **Elliot** and not **Elliott**, retaining the two **ls** and one **t**.

According to local tradition, committed to writing in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the clan of **Elwald** or Elliot was brought from Forfarshire to the Scottish Border, by the **Angus** branch of the great house of Douglas, in the fourteenth century to defend their lands against English aggression. The name itself, of which no less than eighty orthographic variations are recorded, was by the same accounts derived from the locality of Alyth in the province referred to. This story is candidly discussed and cautiously repudiated by our author, who leans to the opinion that the Christian name of **Elwald** or Elwold, of which examples occur both in England and Scotland at a remote date, was adopted as a family designation when surnames came into use in the Border districts. As a surname it appears in documents belonging to the Borders throughout the fifteenth century from 1425 downwards, and in such connexion as to justify the belief that the parties concerned bearing the name already belonged to the proprietary class; but the

fidelity. It has been held by some that the Scotch Elliots first settled in Forfarshire, on or near the river Eliot or Elot in the parish now called **Aberlot**, presumed to be a contraction of Aber-Eliot, and that from the river the family derive their name. Another account connects them with Elliotston in Renfrewshire. The author of *Border Memories* says it is alleged that the Elliots came to Liddesdale to join the Douglasses, when their power was on the wane. The migration of a whole clan at this period is not unprecedented, the Gordons in the fourteenth century having removed from Berwickshire, where their name still lingers attached to lands in the county, to Aberdeenshire, where they were destined to become a powerful clan.

Could the Elliot like the Gordons migrated to Liddesdale to join the Douglasses? (as stated above).

PART I.



ORIGIN OF THE BORDER CLANS.

I. THE ELLIOTS—POSITION OCCUPIED BY THEM IN LIDDESDALE.

THE ELLIOTS make their first appearance in Border History in the latter half of the fifteenth century, at which period they were settled as a clan in Liddesdale, an upland district in the south-west of Roxburghshire.

Whence they came, what was their origin, and what their previous fortunes, are points on which nothing positive and reliable is known, though tradition and theory have done their best to atone for deficiency of facts. The oldest and most generally received tradition is that given by Scott of Satchells, in his *Rhyming Chronicle of the History of the Scotts and Elliots*,¹ which represents the Elliots as coming from **Angus** with Robert the Bruce :—

Border sketches

By Gilbert John

Murray

Kynynmond

Elliott Minto (Earl of)

“ The town of Elliot² was their antiquitie,
Which stands in **Angus**, in the foot of Glenshie.
With brave King Robert Bruce they hither came,
Which is three hundred and eighty years ago ;
In West Tiviotdale these gentlemen did dwell,
They were twelve great families I heard my goodsir tell,
Their chief was then a baron of renown,
Designed Redheugh, which is now called Lariston.”

Did the Elliot come in with **Robert the Bruce**?

When we first look at it and say that in the Scottish Borders the name was in its beginnings **Elwald**, and the name of the

river in which originated it is **Ellot**. It should be concluded that this can not be.

The name also may be derived from **Alyth**. In southwest England have found in the sixteenth century **Elyot** which became **Eliot**. But in near the end of the sixteenth century on the Scottish borders it is **Ellot**, which is derived from **Elwald**. In the seventeenth century the Scots insert or have inserted by English writers an “i” into the name, but retain the two “l”s and one “t” for the most part, making it **Elliott**. Though nineteen out of twenty Americans today spell the name with two ts making **Elliott**, a lot of traditional Scots spell it **Elliott**, and it is felt in places such a Ulster (Northern Ireland) it still may have a two syllable pronunciation such as **Allat**. So **Alyth** meta-morphed into **Elyot** on to **Eliot** with no logic to single or double l and/or t. Where from **Elwald** becomes **Elwold/Elwood** or **Ellot**. Then by making the Scottish spelling **Ellot** into the English **Elliott**, an “i” is inserted. This happened basically after the Union of the Crowns in the making of England at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

The records of the **Ellet** Water is from 1580, and that is when the family in Liddesdale was **Ellot**. It has been noted that the **e** and **o** have been interchanged. So it can be said that in 1580 then name of the river in Angus, and of the **Ellot** in Liddesdale is the same.

Like Hamlot/Hamlet/Home-lot the **e** and **o** can be interchanged.

Could the **Ellot Water** been named the **Elwald(e) Water**?

The Elliot who took on Bothwell

Published Date: 16 July 2009

By Walter Elliot

“My own theory is that we have been here in the Northumbrian/ Borders region since Anglo-Saxon settlers came across from northern Germany in the 5th to 8th centuries. I base this on the fact that most of the 36 early ways of spelling the name are Anglo-Saxon — Aelwold, Ellwald, Elaund, Elwaird etc. The name continued written as ‘Elwalde’ with its variations into the 1500s when it became Elyot, Eliot and Ellote. There are no recognisable Gaelic spellings and only one Dalliot. I rest my case, but everybody will continue to believe as they wish anyway.”

Need to include above. Walter Elliot had done a lot of research and is well written on the manner. If anyone has his email, please foreword.

The above gives some of the problems the writer will be getting into explain why the Elwald could have come from Elliot Water of Angus.

First of all Elwald is a derivative into the spelling of King Elwald I, an eighth century king of Northumbria, which at later times became a personal name then used as a sir name which became a last name of a clan which came from the area

of the Picts, and may have taken the name from a river in Angus with that name.

Easily said that Walter Elliot is correct, and if the readers do not want to go on with my explanation, and except Walter Elliot as correct it is more than understandable. But it is felt that Walter Elliot and I basically concur if it comes from a river in Angus it would have to have the name Elwald or similar. Elwald being that of a Northumbrian and not a word or name of the Picts may also be agreed upon.

Another complication to the explanation, unlike the Gordon moving to the borders and leaving Gordons behind, no Elwald(e) have been found in the region of what is now the Elliot Water in Angus, during the fifteenth and sixteenth century.

But with migration stories there always seems to be some truth in them.

Also given

Chronicles of the Armstrongs; (1902)

Author:Armstrong, James Lewis

Subject:Armstrong family

Publisher:Jamaica, Queensborough, N.Y., The Marion press

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, 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

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 For-esters.

In *Chronicles of the Armstrongs*; (1902) author: James Lewis Armstrong, obviously feels that the Elwald of the borders were there concurrently with the Armstrongs, which use a strong arm as their symbol.

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,



SEAL OF JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Such as shown on the seal of John Armstrong.
In support the sceat (coin) minted by King Elwald I.



As the reader can see it has a deer/elk like animal on it.

The Armstrong have an arm as their symbol, it means they are with strong arms. If Elwald have a deer like animal for their symbol to me it is felt they are deer like. They blend in and can come out of the woods with their antlers aimed. It is felt that Elwald may have had a meaning but the symbolic meaning of the symbol of the deer like animal may have come to represent the meaning of the word **Elwald** which evolved into **Elwold/Elwood(woods)** or **Ellot**, which is meant like a deer having the meaning **of the woods**. Maybe the Elwood as

Birnam Wood, with the Armstrongs. But in that early of date it is doubtful that **Elwald** would have been used as a sir name, since they were not in use at the time.

It should be noted that it is felt that the ending **lot/let**, was not in use before the sixteenth century, so it is felt if Elwald evolved from **Elwald** to **Ellot** about **1535** then the **Elwald** River in Angus most likely evolved from **Elwald Water** to **Ellot Water** about 1535. This would be keeping the name Scottish.

Now how would the Elwald name be given to the river in the first place?

However, Ninian did not remain in Candida Cassa. He set out on journeys among the Pictish tribes. Bede's account mentions Ninian's work beyond "ardua et horrentia montium iuga" - the long ridge of watershed which is Druim Albann, known by the Romans as Dorsum Britanniae. Bede speaks of these tribes as the "southern Picts" but, when his famous map is re-oriented properly, south becomes east. In fact Ninian took the very natural route from Whithorn, by Cathures (Glasgow), Strirling, and so by Strathmore and the Lowlands of the North-east, where modern archaeology has revealed his footprints quite clearly.

- Monasticism in the Celtic Church**
- Kirkmadrine
 - Cathures {Glasgow} http://www.martinfrost.ws/htmlfiles/scottish_anatomy/celtic_monasticism.html
 - Stirling {Eaglaise-Ninian}
 - Loch Leven {Gouderannet}
 - Strathmartin {Dichty Valley, near Dendee}
 - **Abirlot**
 - Dunottar {where the famous castle now stands}
 - Methlick
 - Glen Urquhart {an-Teampull, beside Loch Ness}
 - Navidale
 - Rinan's-ey {North Ronaldsay, Orkney}
 - Ringan's Isle {Shetland}

It states that modern archeology has determined the foot prints of St. Ninian quite clearly, and **Abirlot** is one of those

prints.

It should be noted that St. Ninian predates King Elwald I.

Would later church officials name the river Elwald or after King Elwald I. It should be noted that a lot of nations use religion and naming land after kings or other monarchy to expand their influence.

of Tynemouth, the monks took him by ship to Jarrow, and had bestowed great pains in bringing him up and educating him for the service of God. "From that time," said they, "our brethren, the monks of Jarrow, have taken charge of that place; their monks, Edmund, and afterwards Eadred, served that church along with the priest Elwald, who was also a canon of the church of Durham, and regularly went from thence to Durham, as often as his turn of duty occurred, to celebrate mass for the week. We remember also Wulmar, a monk of our convent, and other brethren in their turns, being sent thither from Jarrow, to perform the divine services there. The

¹ Dugd. Baron. i. 132.

² See Gallia Christ. ix. 877.

³ See Simeon's Hist. of the Church of Durham, chap. lxiii.

**The Church Historians of England: pt. 1. The history of the kings of England
... By Joseph Stevenson pg602 year 1121**

Digitized by Goc

St Ninian is before and **priest Elwald** is after **King Elwald I.**

So it is quite possible that the river in **Angus** is named after **King Elwald I; Elwald Water.**

Is there an indication in which an Elwald may be from Abirlot.

Parish Church. NO/602405

The present building was built in 1833 but there is every reason to believe that it is on the site of the earliest church in the parish. It is certainly the site of the mediaeval church in a typical

10

Publication, Issues 1-12 Byigitized by
Abertay Historical Society

position on a high spur above the Elliot water. It is stated that the early church was dedicated to St. **Ninian** and that it belonged to the Abbey of Arbroath; it is also said to have been in the diocese of St. **Andrews**. It was represented by an Ab or Abbe, who witnessed certain of the early charters of the Abbey of Arbroath. When the church was rebuilt in 1833 an early sculptured stone was found in the foundations.⁶

Parish Church. Communion Cups, Church Bell

There are in **Arbirlot** two other items of antiquarian if not Arbirlot early church was of the Abbey of Arbroath, diocese of St. Andrews and dedicated to St. Ninian. Andrew and Ninian, are names of Elwalde of fifteenth century Liddesdale.

Scotland, but throughout the western church. In the year 1417, the abbot of Portignac was sent by the Council of Constance into Scotland, in order to induce the Scotch church, which was then the only one which adhered to Pope Benedict XIII., to send deputies to the Council. He was supported by ambassadors from the Emperor Sigismund, and was permitted to address an eloquent oration to a Parliament assembled at Perth. The Regent Albany was, however, inclined to side with Pope Benedict, and employed Robert Harding to put forth a series of propositions in defence of this view of the question, which were at once contested by Mr John Elwold, the rector, and other divines of the university of St Andrews, who accused their author of heresy. Before, however, this matter could be judicially determined, Harding died a natural death in the convent of Lanark, when, there being no other advocate of Pope Benedict to fill his place, the discussion came to an end, and the kingdom of Scotland withdrew from that Pontiff, and adhered to Pope Martin, who had been elected by the Council of Constance; it was, however, the last nation which consented to this arrangement, a circumstance which, to use the words of an old author, "all declared to be creditable to the singular constancy and great steadiness of the Scots" (*Proceedings Soc. Ant. of Scotland*, Vol. III., 473).

John Elwald in 1417 is the rector the University of St. Andrews. Notice Pope Martin and Martin is a St of Scotland. Elwald Liddesdale names; John, Ninian, Andrew and Martin.

versaliter in Concilio Constantiensi electum, prae- 11. Nov. 1417. dictus Harding, Frater de Ordine Minorum, ad retardandum regnum, ne conformaret se unitati, ut dicitur, ecclesiae, et ceteris nationibus Christianitatis, propositionem solemniter de manutententia Gubernatoris fecit ad clerum et populum, hoc est, tam in lingua materna, quam Latina : cujus thema erat in terminis : *Ante actum consilium stabili*. Cum tamen locus, unde allegabat, aliter se habeat in litera, videlicet : *Ante omnem actum praecedat te consilium stabile*. ECCLES. XXXI. Unde non solum literam, sed et sensum, retorquebat ad placitum suum, circumducens materiam ad retardandum populum de convertendo ad unitatem ecclesiae, ut putabatur. Unde Rector Universitatis, Magister Johannes **Elwald**, cum aliis famosis theologis, elicientes de propositione conclusiones scandalosas et seditiosas, de haeresi multum suspectas, schismatis nutritivas, et unionis sanctae matris ecclesiae Concilia Scotiae: ecclesiae scoticae statuta tam provincilia ..., Volume 1 edited by Joseph Rober

1 page matching Bothwell "St Andrews""Elwald" in this book

Page 414 Copiale prioratus Sanctiandree: the letter-book of James Haldenstone. prior of St. Andrews (1418-1443)

study (*Rot. Scot.*, 2. 8), and various later safe-conducts to visit England (*ib.*, 143, 168, 175, 196 ; Rymer, *ad diem*, June 22, 1400, and Aug. 27, 1405). He was rector of Cambuslang from 1387 (*CPR. Pet.*, 1. 569), until, about 1420, John **Elwald**, rector of **St. Andrews University**, complained of his holding that rectory, with the provostry of **Bothwell** and the parish church of **Kirkmanshuna** without having mentioned in

Now in 1420 we have a John Elwald rector of the University of St Andrews, with Abirlot as part of the St Andrews diocese.

Elwaldsyde

• He held also one tenement and the third part of a tenement, and forty acres of land and meadow in Wolden (Wooden) on socage tenure worth yearly twenty shillings; twelve acres of land in Sonderland-flat near Lesbery, in socage, worth yearly twelve shillings; four tenements and fifty-two acres of land in Emildon and Dunstane held of the duke of Lancaster by knight's service, and worth yearly twenty-two shillings; the manor of Newton-on-the-Sea and a water mill held of the earl of Northumberland on knight's service, and worth yearly £20; the manor of Burnton with a mill by knight's service of the earl, and worth £10; the third part of Tyndeley worth ten shillings in socage, from the lord of Elyngham; one burgage on free burgage tenure from the king, worth yearly five shillings; a pasture called Black Middyngmore, near Warneforde, on socage from the earl, and worth yearly two shillings; one wood called **Elwaldsyde** on knight's service from the earl, worth five shillings.

† 3 Edw. III., Rot. 12.

† 8 Edw. III., Rot. 6.

The history of the borough, castle, and barony of Alnwick By George Tate pg148

Burnton maner' in Bamburghshire cum uno molend', Tyndeley maner' tercia pars, Bamburgh unum burgag' et quedam pastura vocata Le Blakmiddingmore juxta Warneford, **Elwaldside** boscus, Alnwyke quatuor tenementa et 52 acre terre et prati, Belshowe maner' dimid' et duo molend', Bechefeld 160 acr' terre et prati, Bradford 9 terr' husband', Caldstrother 100 acr' terre; Ingowe 12 acr' terre et unum tenementum, Prodhowe dominium; Kirketon unum tenementum et 24 acre

bosculus, (a wood) JM Latin English Dictionary

A history of Northumberland ([1858]) pg 260

bosculus, bosci N M [FAXDM] Medieval lesser

wood; lumber; timber; firewood; woodland, wooded area;

1 page matching **Elwaldside** in this book

Page 114

John Baty, Thomas Scot, Adam Furd and sir Thomas Hunter, chaplain.

IV. 570

507. Instrument narrating that Thomas Towris, son and heir of the deceased John Towris of Edrikston, confessed that he had received from Sir John Towris of Inverleith the sum of £40 for the redemption of the lands of **Elwaldside** or Pokitscleif, in the barony of Inverleith and sheriffdom of

Full Planning Application 06/02664/FUL

102 West Port

(West Port House)

Edinburgh

EH3 9HS

Culture and Leisure

*The proposed development site lies within Edinburgh's UNESCO World Heritage site, situated within the medieval suburb of **Elwaldside**/Pokitscleiff. This suburb grew along the main medieval road leading westwards from the Grassmarket and West Port, located at the southern end of the Grassmarket. The early origins of this suburb are not known, though it is likely that it was established around the time that construction was started on the Kings Stables (located at the foot of castle rock) in 1335 AD. The earliest known property deeds for the area date to AD 1454, though a **Nicholas Elwald** is known to have owned property in the vicinity of the suburb in AD 1427.*

It should be noted there was Nicolas (a name not found in Liddesdale) Elwald in a suburb of Edinburgh in 1427-1454. It is felt that it may not have referred to the family name of Elwald, but may note the Elwaldside of Edinburgh. The side of Edinburgh which is of the woods.

Now the Thieves of Leven (Levyn)

Intercommuning with the Thieves of Levyn.

Bringing in the English and Plundering Minto, &c.

WILLIAM GRYMYSLOW, at the Kirk of Haslindene, permitted to compound for art and part of the treasonable bringing in of the English of Tynedale to the 'Herefchip' of 100 cows and oxen, 100 sheep, 20 horses and mares, and fundry utensils, furth of Mynto : *Item*, for his treasonably Intercommuning with the **Thieves of Levyn**.—Walter Scot of Howpaslot became surety for satisfying the parties. **Ancient criminal trials in Scotland: comp. from the ..., Volume 1, Part 1 By Robert Pitcairn, Scotland. High Court of Justiciary p18 1493**

Treasonably bringing in the Thieves of Leven, &c.

Feb. 28, (*dies Sabbati*).—HECTOR LAUDIR, brother of the Laird of Todrig, produced a Remission for treasonably bringing in of Willoc Elwalde, Rolland Elwalde, and five brethern of the Armstrangis, Traitors of Levyn, to the 'Herfchip' of Quhitmur : *Item*, for art and part of the Stouthreif of V^{xx} cows and oxen, and the whole household goods from the Tenants of Quhitmur, at the same time : *Item*, for Treasonably bringing in the Forstaris and other Thieves of **Levyn** to the Pot-Loche of Selkirk, &c. &c.—Robert Scot, son of Walter of Edfchaw, became suretie to satisfy the parties.

Criminal trials in Scotland, from A.D. M.CCCC.LXXXVIII to A.D. M.DC.XXIV : embracing the entire reigns of James IV, and V, Mary Queen of Scots, and James VI : compiled from the original records and mss. : with historical notes and illustrations (1833) pg 14 1494

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.

15. Charter by Archibald Earl of **Angus**, Lord Douglas, to his kinsman William of Douglas of Caueria, sheriff of Roxburgh, for his service, of the lands of Mawpatricbop, Bradele, and le Schawis, in his lordship of Liddalisdale and shire of Roxburgh: to be held by him and the heirs male of his body, whom failing, to Archibald of Douglas, brother-german of the said William, and the heirs male of his body, whom failing, to Walter Scot, son and apparent heir of David Scot of Bukeluch, and his lawful heirs whomsoever, of the earl and his heirs Lords of Liddalisdale in fee and heritage for ever; for giving three suits yearly at the Earl's three head courts at his castle of Armitage. Witnesses—the Earl's kinsman, David Scot of Bukeluch, Andrew Ker of Cessfurde, John Carmichel, John Inglis, and others. Edinburgh, 26 November 1470. Signed, Archibald Earl of **Angus**.

16. Precept of Seisin by Archibald, Earl of Angus, Lord of Douglas, directed to Andrew Ker of Cessford, David Scot of Bukeluch, and Walter Ker, his bailies in that part, for giving of seisin to his kinsman William

Reports, Part 2 By Great Britain. Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts pg728

Scot of Bukcluch (Buccleach)

APPENDIX TO S]

J.
DOUGLAS,
ESQ.
—

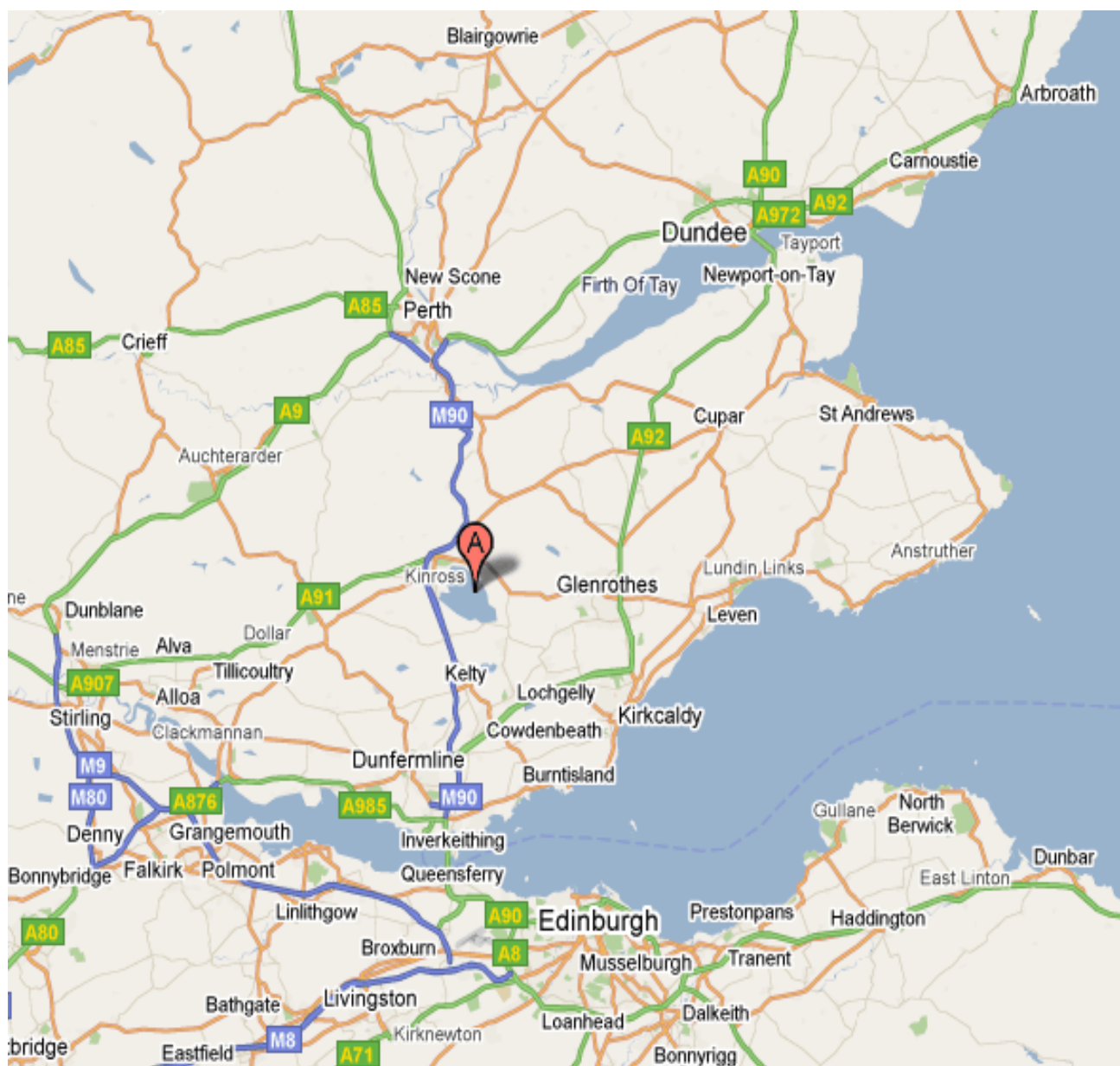
of Douglas of Caveris, sheriff of Roxburgh, of the Earl's lands of Mawpatrikhope, Bradelye, and lye Schawis with the pertinents, lying in his lordship of Lidalsdale and shire of Roxburgh, which he had granted heritably to the said William for service done and to be done to the granter. Written under the Earl's seal at Edinburgh, 17 April 1472. (Signed on the overlap for the seal, Archibald, Erl of Angus.)

William and Rolland are of Thorlishope, that it is felt where the Elwald had their start in the Liddesdale region.

22. Retour of Inquest taken before Sir William Douglas, Lord of Caveris, at the town thereof, and the following persons of inquest, John Gledstanis of Winditounhaw, John Gourlay of Roulwod, William Dowglas, William Elwalde, John Singlar, Archibald Dowglas, Adam Dowglas, William Dowglas, Andrew Gledstanis, William Elwalde, Robert Elwalde, Thomas Brun, Robert Elwalde, and Thomas Haw; of Robert Elwalde as heir to his grandfather Robert Elwalde in the lands of Tellile and Caldeluch in the barony of Caveris and shire of Roxburgh, valued at ten merks scots a year, which were held of the laird of Caveris by ward and relief, with common suit in the Court of Caveris, and had been in the overlord's hands since the death of the said Robert Elwalde, who died about the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross last bypast. Expede 15 February 1497-8.

In the above one can about figure out that the Thieves of Levyn are made up of Douglas, Elwalde, and Scot. Walter Scott of Edschaw.

Location of the mouth of the Elliot (Ellot/Elwald?) water is where the arrow is. St. Andrews and Edinburgh(Elwaldside) is on the map. It is felt Nicholas Elwald is not a relative. No Nicholas Elwald/Ellot found in the Liddesdale region.



Elliot (Ellot/Elwald?) Water near Arborath, St Andrew, Loch Leven Castle (Douglas owned at "A"), Elwaldsyde near Edinburgh.

Robert ellat of reidheuch

It should be noted that the Robert Ellat of Reidheuch line had a level of literacy which is unlike what would be found in the Liddesdale region, so it is felt there is easily a connection with a John Elwald rector of the University of St Andrews in 1416. Of this line there is a John, Andrew, Ninian and Martin (St John, St Andrew, St Ninian, and St Martin, Saints of Scotland). The old Abirlot Church is said to be dedicated to St Ninian, and was part of the St Andrews diocese. Modern archeological methods shows that missionary St Ninian had been in Abirlot. This visit by St Ninian to Abirlot would have proceeded the time of which King Elwald I was king of Northumbrian, but a personal name of priest Elwald would be afterwords. One way for Northumbrain to established land in the land of the Picts would to name a river after the name of a Northumbrain King. To name it Elwald. The ending of **lot/let** does not seem to be used until the sixteenth century. The sir name of Elwald most likely would not be used until the time of Robert the Bruce in the Borders of Scotland, but very unlikely the sir name would be use in the time of Birnam Wood. The Douglas had land at Angus, Levyn Lock and in Liddesdale, and some Elwalde were referred to as Thieves/Traitors of Lyven with Douglasses. It is felt that the sir name was taken on by people who came from the Abirlot region, and not those of the region. This is quite common where clans will take their name from the river drainage basin from which they came.

If there are any questions of commits please contact;

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