

Chasing my Y-DNA part 8

1. This brings in questioned did Cavers Castle in the Anglo-Saxon Kingdom receive its name from the Cave family?

Lets start with Liddesdale, and Liddel Castle;



Liddel Castle is very close to Redheugh. It should be noted that Castletown gets its name from Liddel Castle, then when they built another town called Castleton it received the name of **Newcastleton**, and Castletown became Old Castleton.



Liddel Castle foundation

and Northumberland a cluster of royal castles. Nicolas de Stuteville held Liddell, on the river of the same name. Burgh¹ stood on the Solway Firth, nearly opposite Annan; the whole valley of the Eden was guarded by Carlisle, whose castellan was Richard de Vaux,² and Appleby, which like Burgh was held by Robert de Stuteville for the king.³ The course of the Tyne was commanded by Wark, under Roger de Stuteville,⁴ Prudhoe, under Odelin de Umfraville,⁵ and by the great royal fortress of Newcastle, in charge of Roger Fitz-Richard;⁶ further north, between the valleys of the Wansbeck and the Coquet, stood Harbottle, also held by Odelin, with Roger Fitz-Richard's Warkworth⁷ and William de Vesci's Alnwick⁸ at the mouths of the Coquet and the Alne. This chain of defences William of Scotland, when at the expiration of the truce he again marched into England,

It states the Nicolas de Stuteville hell Liddell (Castle) on the river of the same name.

believe Henry of Huntingdon, his Celts and Galloway men acted with fiendish cruelty, slaying children, pregnant women, and priests at the altar.⁵⁷ Meanwhile William sent his brother David to join the rebellious English barons at Leicester, while he himself besieged Carlisle. Leaving a force to watch the place, he devastated the lands of loyal English barons in Northumberland, and took Nicholas de Stuteville's castle of Hermitage on the Liddell.⁵⁸ Taking other castles, William went back to Carlisle, which was to surrender if not relieved by a given date. William then besieged Prudhoe, where he had news that the levies of Yorkshire were marching against him, under de Vesci, Bernard de Balliol, d'Umfraville, and others. He now separated his army into raiding bands, and besieged Alnwick Castle, while his leader, FitzDuncan, committed the stereotyped atrocities at Warkworth.

The above information, it is felt **is not correct**, because the **Hermitage Castle is on the Hermitage River**, and the Liddell Castle is on the Liddell River. The Liddell Castle was felt to be built in the eleventh century, where the Hermitage also built by the De Soulis was built in the thirteenth century, a likely replacement for the Liddell Castle.

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Sir Nicholas DE STUTEVILLE
of Cottingham
(Abt 1192-Before 1233)

Sir Nicholas DE STUTEVILLE of Cottingham 7068

- Born: Abt 1192, Liddel Castle, Newcastleton, Liddesdale, Scotland
- Died: Before 19 Oct 1233, Cottingham, East Riding Yorkshire, England

Nicholas De Stuteville is said to be living previous to the Hermitage Castle.

6. Peter de Cave, married a daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Bromflete, Knt. by whom he had two sons, Sir Alexander, and Thomas, (who married the daughter of Robert Cliffe, and was progenitor to the Caves, of Flinton, in Holderness, co. Ebor.) also three daughters; Catharine, wife to John Riplingham, of Riplingham, Beatrix, to Philip de Waldby, and Jane, the wife of John Dawney, of Sefay, all in the county of York.

7. Sir Alexander de Cave, Knt. eldest son and heir of Peter, and heir to his uncle Alexander, had a grant from King Edw. I. of Free Warren, in all his demesne lands of South Cave, Riplingham, Hamer, and Bemlingwell, in Yorkshire, dated in the second year of his reign, 1275. He had also a release of lands, in South Cave, from Nicholas de **Stuteville**. He married the daughter of

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Peter,

regni Archivis, & Privatis ejusdem familiae archetypis Ecclesiis, Monumentis, Historiis Monasteriorum registris, & rotulis armorum, Vetusissimis Aliisque reverendae Antiquitatis, & indubitatae veritatis rebus maximo labore ac fide depromuntur; & ad perpetuam rei memoriam seriatim hoc ordine describi curantur A^o Incarnationis Dominicae MDCXXXII. Gulielmus Segar, Garterus Principalis rex armorum Anglicorum, ex Industria & Labore Hen. Lily Rouge Croix. ————— Continued to 1737. by J. Pomfret Rouge Croix.

Alexander de Cave received lands of South Cave from Nicholas de Stuteville of Cottingham. Century later there is a William Elwald of Cottingham, and this is where it is felt my Y-DNA has come in.

Traitors of Levin;

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.
25. Instrument of Resignation by William Coluile of Oxname, knight, of his lands of the half part of the lands of Fewroule, with tenants, tenandries, and services of free tenants in the barony of Cauersis and shire of Roxburgh, in the hands of William Douglas, lord of the barony of Cauersis, knight, as overlord of the same; quitclaiming all right thereto for an infeftment in favour of Andrew Ker of Vuir Craling heritably therein. Done in the Parish Church of Jedworth, 24 December 1499.
26. Notarial Instrument certifying that an honourable man, Andrew Ker of Farnyhyrst, presented William Elwald his follower to the common suit of court of the barony of Cauersis for his lands of the fee of Roul which he holds of the lord baron of Cauersis, who was accepted by an honourable man Sir William Douglas of Cauersis, knight, first taking his oath as use was. Done at Cauersis in plain court held by the said Sir William, 11th February 1501-2. Present, William Roger, Adam Turnbull, Thomas Ker, and Sir James Newbe, vicar of Cauersis, Notary Public.
27. Summons by King James the Fourth under the quarter seal charging his sheriffs in that part to summon lawfully and before witnesses, George Douglas, son and apparent heir of Archibald Earl of Angus, Lord Douglas, to compare before the King and his council at Edinburgh or wherever he chanced to be residing for the time, on the 16th day of February next to come, at the

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The name William Elwald, like William Elwald of Cottingham, and also the name for future reference **Ker**.

Archibald Earl of Angus (Bell the Cat) past land of Redheugh onto Robert Elwald

Bringing in the English and Plundering Minto, &c.

WILLIAM GRYMYSŁAW, 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 sundry utensils, furth of Mynto: *Item*, for his treasonably Intercommuning with the Thieves of **Levyn**.—Walter Scot of Howpaslot became surety for satisfying the parties.

'Herefchip' of Harehede—Resetting Traitors of Leven.

WALTER SCOT of Howpaslot allowed to compound for treasonably bringing in William Scot, called *Gyde*, John his brother, and other Traitors of **Levyn**, to the 'Herefchip' of Harehede: *Item*, for theftuously and treasonably Resetting of Henry Scot, and other Traitors of **Levyn**: *Item*, for the treason-

¹ Jedburgh. ² Andrew. ³ These were likely to be ten score 'paces' or 'Nobillis of paise,' English gold coins or Nobles, which are frequently mentioned in our old Acts of Parliament. The term *pace* seems to have reference to their weight, q. d. Heavy Nobles, Nobles of weight. Although found in the *Kirk* of Minto, there is no reason to suppose they were *Pace* or *Easter-offerings*. There is no doubt that this *poys* was 'treasure-trove,' accidentally turned up and concealed by Sinclair; and as such it belonged to the King; who, on the other hand, could have had no claim to pious Easter-offerings, made in grateful remembrance of the Resurrection. See also Nov. 9, 1502.

Intercommuning with the Thieves of Lebyn.

Nov. 20.—WALTER SCOT of Edschaw permitted to compound with the Treasurer for his treasonably Intercommuning with the Thieves and Traitors of **Levyn**.

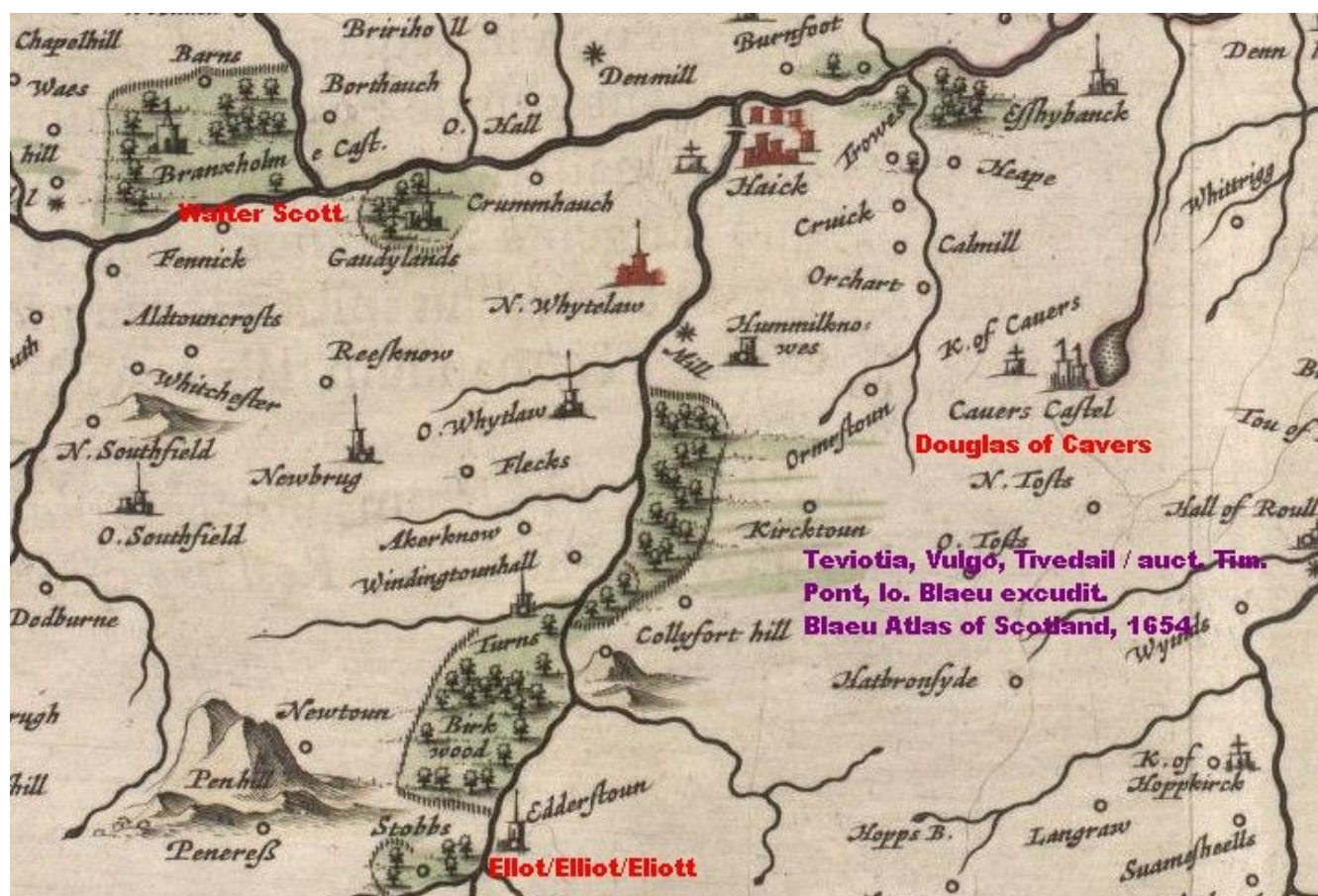
Treasonably bringing in the Thieves of Leven, &c.

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 'Herefchip' of Quhitmur: *Item*, for art and part of the Stouthreif of V² 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 Edschaw, became suretie to satisfy the parties.

¹ 'Unius tergoris corticati.' ² Ovium le sowis. ³ At the end of the proceedings of this Aire, there is the following entry: 'SUMMA totalis extractus Itineris, Vc.ij^{xx} xv lib. xviiiij f. iij d. (L.575, 18s. 4d.)' ⁴ In Adultery, 'tempore quo concubuit cum uxore ejus.' There are numerous entries to the same effect, both in the Criminal Records and in the Register of the *Privy Seal*, where Remissions frequently occur for this offence. ⁵ Five score.

So the Douglas of Cavers, Scott, Armstrong, Kerr and Elwald are of the *Traitors of Leven*.

Could William Elwald in relation to the Douglas of Cavers, have the same or similar Y-DNA as William Elwald of Cottingham, East Riding Yorkshire, which family likely associated with the Cave of N&S Cave?



Region of Scott, Douglas, and Elliot.

buildingsatrisk.org.uk/details/893098

Description

Circa 1500 large 5 storey tower house, probably incorporating part of a 13th century castle. Upper two floors altered in 17th century and the tower enlarged to the North in the mid 18th century to form a classical mansion house with symmetrical 7 bay front to east with a 3 window semi-circular advanced bow at centre. Substantially re-modelled in the Scottish Baronial style in 1885-7 by Kinnear and Peddie who reduced the projecting bow to 2 storeys and added gabled attics to the Tower and north wing and a large additional wing to the NW. This wing and part of the North wing demolished in 1953 and the house unroofed. Cavers Castle belonged in 12th and 13th centuries to the Baliols. The present tower is presumably that mentioned in the grant to James Douglas in 1511. (Historic Scotland)