

John Elwald

In the later part of the fourteenth century, there was a Richard Elwald of Nicholforest, Nicholas Elwald on in a wooded suburb of Edinburgh called Elwaldside, now there is and John Elwald in 1418, was and early rector of a school which was getting started and that would be St. Andrews University.

In the mid thirteenth century, a serf by the name of Joseph Fitz Elwold was sold to the priority of Coldingham, and this is the earliest record of an Elwald which was found to enter the church.

Scot, Thomas Frank, and many others. Done in the year of our Lord, 1247, on Saturday before the feast of Saint Gregory, in our Lord the Prior's full court of Ayton. Witness the court." [National MSS. of Scotland. I. No. 57.]

(3) Sale of Joseph Fitz Elwold, a Serf, to Coldingham :—

"Henry of Prendergeste, to all who shall see or hear these letters, greeting. Be it known to you all that I have granted, sold, and forever quit-claimed from me and my heirs Joseph son of Elwold, and all his issue, to the Prior and Convent of Coldingham, for the price of three marks, which he gave to me in my great necessity, of money of the house of Coldingham. Wherefore I will and grant that the foresaid Joseph and all his issu shall be free and quit from all reclamation of me and my heirs. Before these witnesses: Ralf the Archdeacon and John his son, Elyas of Prendergeste and Adam his son, Richard Forester and Richard his son, Richard of Ristun, William of Lumisden, Adam of Little Ristun, Maurice son of Merlin and Reginald his brother, Adam son of Ilif of Aldengraue, Uctred son of Coldingham: parish and priory By Adam Thomson (minister at Coldstream.)

First time that it is found an Elwald is mentioned with a Forester. This is felt to be at the time a personal name Elwald based on "son of" becomes a surname. It seems as those living near the border on border lands felt that land was common, and not of land ownership. The Armstrong, Croser, and Elwald united border allies, seem to get a strong educational start with in the education of the church in the late fourteenth and early thirteenth centuries.

Gilbert Armstrong;

Church of St Mary on the Rock

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Church of St Mary on the Rock** or **St Mary's Collegiate Church**, was a secular college of priests based on the seaward side of **St Andrews Cathedral**, **St Andrews**, just beyond the precinct walls . It is known by a variety of other names, such as **St Mary of the Culdees**, **Kirkheugh** and **Church of St Mary of Kilrymont**.^[1]

Although not founded as a collegiate church until the 1240s, Scotland's first, it represented a corporate continuation of the association of clergy known as the **Culdees** or *Céli Dé*, "vassals of God". The church lasted for several centuries, but did not long outlast the **Scottish Reformation**, and today little of the original structure has survived.

List of known provosts

Adam de Makerstoun, x 1250-1280 x 1287

William Comyn, 1287-1329[25]

John Benstede, 1298[26]

William de Rasen, 1309[27]

John de Roxburgh, 1329 x 1342-1342 x 1363

Gilbert Armstrong, 1362 x 1363-1373 x 1376

William de Dalgarnoch, 1376-1376 x 1377

Contents [hide]

- 1 *Céli Dé* of Cennrighmonaidh
- 2 Second cathedral chapter
- 3 Collegiate Church
- 4 Endowments
- 5 Location and building
- 6 Leaders of the religious house
 - 6.1 List of known provosts

**one should note;
Gilbert Armstrong**

This information is to show that an Armstrong was able to make it in the church in the later half of the fourteenth century.

Parliament and Politics in Scotland, 1235-1560, Volume 1

By Keith M. Brown (Glenfiddich Fellow, Univ. of St. Andrews.)

PARLIAMENT LOST – PARLIAMENT REGAINED?

This culture of Scottish parliamentary debate continued to grow as David pressed on with talks with England between 1364 and 1371.⁶⁵ Consideration of various proposals involving an English succession, homage, a military alliance and a return to cross-border landholding would be the primary purpose for summoning councils and parliaments in this period, together with renegotiated ransom terms and the taxes necessary to meet them. In a council at Perth in July 1365, 'after some discussion was had', those assembled gave their unanimous consent to alternative conditions to be taken back to the English.⁶⁶ But ten months later in a council at Holyrood, 'after lengthy discussion', these same four 'ways' to peace were 'finally refuted as insufferable and unacceptable'.⁶⁷ Nevertheless, talks continued through the offices of David's trusted ambassadorial team, Sir Robert Erskine (chamberlain in 1363), **Gilbert Armstrong**, archdeacon of **St Andrews**, and William Wardlaw, bishop of Glasgow. Yet, in a parliament at Scone in June 1368, 'having had mature deliberation and assiduous counsel for *four days and more*' [my italics] with regard to peace terms offered since 1364, it was enacted that 'it is still not

William Croyser;

Calendar of entries in the Papal registers relating to Great ..., Volume 7 By Great Britain. Public Record Office, William Henry Bliss, Jessie Croyser, Croysar, Croysier, William, archdeacon of Lothian and of Teviotdale, precentor and canon of Moray, subdean and canon of Dunkeld, canon of Glasgow and Ross, rector of Cavers and of Gogar, rector of Fetteresso, rector commendatary of Kirkgunzeon, vicar of Innerleithen, litigant about the rectory of Torbolton, member of the pope's household, papal acolyte and nuncio.

William has connections in Teviotdale, Glasgow, and Cavers.

Calendar of entries in the Papal registers relating to Great ..., Volume 7

sua grauamina etc.
A.D. 1429-30.
Publications, Issue 113, Volume 1 By Bannatyne Club (Edinburgh, Scotland)

dentes, vobis, coram sanctissimo patre nostro Sacrosancte Romane ecclesie Summo Pontifice, necnon et coram aliis per ipsius Sanctitatem ad hoc deputatis seu deputandis, pro nobis et regno nostro comparendi, nostra grauamina intimandi communicandi supplicandi ac etiam impetrandi, necnon et reuerendi in Christo patris Johannis episcopi Glasguensis cancellarij nostri absenciam excusandi et dicte sue absencie pro nobis et dicto regno nostro causas rationabiles in iudicio aut extra iudicium proponendi et allegandi, jurandi et si necesse fuerit appellandi, ac omnia alia et singula faciendi gerendi et exercendi que necessaria fuerint seu etiam oportuna, et que nos pro nobis et dicto regno nostro facere possemus si personaliter interessemus, nostram plenariam tenore presentium committimus potestatem. . . . In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras sub magno sigillo nostro fieri fecimus patentes apud Edinburgh sexto die Decembris anno etc.'—(Copy, Ms. Adv. Lib. W. 6.44.)

Compare the Chamberlain Rolls, vol. iii. pp. 323, 353.

In December 1433, Columba of Dunbar, bishop of Murray, was sent ambassador to Rome, probably on the same business.—(Rot. Scot. vol. ii. p. 284. Chamb. Rolls, vol. iii. p. 359.)

W. Croyser, archdeacon of Teviotdale, Papal Nuncio, etc., A.D. 1411-1453.

¹ William Croyser seems to have been one of three professors of philosophy and logic in the University of St. Andrews at its foundation in 1411. He went abroad in 1414, and ten years afterwards became one of the eight acolytes of Pope Martin v. He appears as Archdeacon of

Teviotdale in 1428, when a question of jurisdiction between him and the Bishop of Glasgow, referred to the judgment of the Dean and Chapter, was decided against Croyser. He was of the Pope's household in the summer of 1429, when he had a safe-conduct through England, as well on his way to Scotland as on his return to Rome. He was again in Scotland in 1433 as a Nuncio of the Apostolic See; and having served the Papal citation on his Bishop, he again returned to Rome, where, in 1435, he was restored by the Pope to the benefices of which he had been deprived by the King and Parliament of Scotland. Four years afterwards he was once more commissioned to Scotland as Papal Nuncio, with power to absolve his old adversary the Bishop of Glasgow from the sentence of excommunication. He does not appear to have accomplished his mission until 1440, when he is found in possession of the archdeaconry of Lothian as well as of the archdeaconry of Teviotdale. In 1452, the question as to the jurisdiction of the archdeaconry of Teviotdale, so long in dispute between him and the Bishop of Glasgow, was again referred to the Dean and Chapter, who now gave judgment in favour of Croyser. Nothing more is known of him than that he went abroad next year.—(J. de Ford. Scotichron. lib. xv. cap. 22. Rot. Scot. vol. ii. pp. 209, 267, 281, 315-317, 372. Reg. Episc. Glasg. vol. ii. pp. 319, 320, 394-396. Raynald. Annal. Eccles. ann. 1436. §§ XXIX.-XXXI. vol. ix. pp. 228-231. Theiner, Mon. Vet. Hib. et Scot. pp. 373-375.)

The given information is to show that John Elwald (more info to be given), and William Croyser (Crosar, Crozier), have strong links through the church at the time.

Now John Elwald;


[Scottish historical review.](#)

[On openlibrary.org](#)

There is no mention of Elwold as Rector in any University document, and his name had not been known to the compiler of a list of rectors drawn up about 1533. Nevertheless, Bower is almost certain to be correct in attributing this distinction to him. John Elwold, or Elwald, was a determinant in Arts of the University of Paris in 1399, and a Licentiate in the same year. This achievement was an uncommon occurrence at the time, the usual interval between these degrees being from two to three years. He began to lecture in 1400, and took an active part in the affairs of the English Nation until 1406, when he may have returned to Scotland. He was twice elected Procurator of his Nation in 1401, and while in office he drew attention to the fact that its members were not getting their proper share of bursaries at the Sorbonne. He held one himself, and appears to have been successful in his efforts on behalf of other 'supposts.' In 1401 and 1402 several of his own countrymen determined under him. He is last heard of at Paris as one of three provisors for the feast of St. Edmund, appointed on November 11, 1406. Very little information is available as to his career in Scotland. He is doubtless the John Elwalde who figures in the index to volume vii. of the *Calendar of Papal Letters* as 'canon of Glasgow, rector of Markinch and vicar of Selkirk Regis, afterwards rector of Kirkandrews and Kirkinner, with the rectory of Markinch *in commendam*.' The two entries in the text of the volume relate to the year 1423, and describe Elwold as Licentiate of Theology as well as Master of Arts. They afford a good example of the complicated manner in which ecclesiastical benefices were wont to be given, resigned, or exchanged.¹

John Fogo, whom Bower calls 'magister in sacra pagina,' and Boece 'sacrarum literarum professor,' may have been a member of the Faculty of Theology at St. Andrews. He was at this

¹ *Scotichronicon*, l. xv. c. xxiv.; *Auctarium*, vol. i. cols. 790-934; *Cal. of Papal Letters*, vol. vii. pp. 251, 269.

[Copiale prioratus Sanctiandree: the letter-book of James ...](#) 



books.google.com

James Haldenstone, James Houston Baxter - 1930 - 527 pages - Snippet view
the letter-book of James Haldenstone, prior of St. **Andrews** (1418-1443) James
Haldenstone James Houston Baxter ... until, about 1420, John **Elwald**, rector of St
. **Andrews University**, complained of his holding that rectory, with the provostry of
Bothwell ... He was **provost** of **Bothwell** on May 21, 1400 (Douglas Book, 3,
401).



Pub. for St. Andrews University by H. Milford, Oxford University press, 1930 - 527

From inside the book

"John Elwald" St Andrews

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Page 408

3. *Guillelmi Hawyk*. A William de Hawik determined at **St. Andrews University** in 1421 and obliged himself to the camera for the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of Inverkeilor on Aug. 23, 1430 (*Lib. Annat.*, 5, folios unnumbered). He cannot be identical with the William de Hawyke, Benedictine monk of Dunfermline, who on March 25, 1420, had an indult to choose a confessor (*CPR. Letters*, 7.

Page 414

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 *Kirkmancheugh*, without having mentioned in

Note; provostry of Bothwell, John Elwald rector.



University of St. Andrews

★★★★★

0 Reviews

1964

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Page cxlvii

earnest days, when the faculty of Arts had no corporate property of its own, its Congregations enjoyed the hospitality of the theologians, and that the artists sent their Beadle and their mace along with the Rector, **John Elwald**, a theologian,⁴ to the General Council which withdrew obedience from Pope Benedict XIII. Nearly a century later. it was the Dean of the Faculty of Arts who vindicated

Page ccxlv

<i>c. 1417</i> ^o	John Gill	
<i>1417, 2 Apr.</i>	William of Otterburn	
<i>1418, 22 Apr.</i> ⁴	John Schevez	<i>15 June 1418</i> ⁶
<i>1418, 3 Oct.</i> ⁶	John Elwald	
<i>1421-22, 24 Mar.</i> ⁷	James Scrymgeour	<i>26 Mar. 1422</i> ⁷
<i>c. 1424</i> ⁸	John Barbour	

John Elwald at St Andrews in 1418.

The University of **St Andrews** became in a short time conspicuous, and acquired great influence in the most important affairs. As early as 1417, in a parliament and convocation of the clergy, which had been summoned to meet at Perth to determine the famous question concerning the allegiance due to the new pope, Martin V., who had been invested with the pontifical dignity by the council of Constance, on the deposition of Benedict XIII., Dr **John Elwood**, rector of the University, and the other famous doctors of it, had influence enough to induce the parliament, notwithstanding the opposition of even the regent of

Saint Andrews as it was and as it is

By James Grierson



Archivio vaticano, Annie I. Dunlop, Ian Borthwick Cowan

★★★★★

0 Reviews

Printed at the University Press by T. and A. Constable, for the Scottish History Society, 1934

From inside the book

"John Elwald" glasgow

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Page 154

[No rubric]

Astorien.

1420. It is represented for the part of JOHN ELWALD, perpetual vicar of the parish church of Sellak Regis, Glasgow diocese, M.A., licentiate in theolov. that a certain John de Merton

Page 180

1420. JOHN ELWALD,—that it is asserted by some that the 23 February. canonry and prebend of GLASGOW, the provostship of Florence. BOTHWIL and the parish church of KIRKMANCH [Kirk-

John Elwald of the Selkirk Regis 1420, provostship of Bothwell, again mentioned.

Provosty of Bothwell, Archibald Douglas, fifth earl of Douglas (not Angus) seems to bring John Elwald to Kirkandrews.

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bothwell_Castle



Douglas

[edit]

In 1362, Joan Moray of Bothwell, heiress of the Morays, married [Archibald Douglas](#), nicknamed "the Grim" and later to be [Lord of Galloway](#) and [Earl of Douglas](#). Douglas commenced rebuilding Bothwell, repairing the donjon and completing the walls. The work was continued by his son, [Archibald](#), the 4th Earl. By 1424 they had constructed the Great Hall and adjacent chapel, with towers at the north-east and south-east corners, and curtain walls connecting to the Donjon, enclosing the courtyard.

The "Black" Douglasses were forfeited in 1455, and their lands returned to the crown. [James III](#) granted Bothwell to [Lord Crichton](#), and then to [Sir John Ramsay](#), who were both forfeited in turn. In 1488 Bothwell was granted again to [Patrick Hepburn, 2nd Lord Hailes](#), and the [Earldom of Bothwell](#) was created for him. Hepburn did not retain Bothwell Castle for long, however, exchanging it with [Archibald Douglas, 5th Earl of Angus](#), known as "Bell-the-Cat", in return for [Hermitage Castle](#) in Liddesdale. [James IV](#) visited Bothwell in 1503 and 1504.



Great Hall and South East Tower seen from the Donjon

nephew, **Archibald Douglas**, fifth earl of **Douglas** and second duke of Touraine [q. v.] Subsequently he became rector of Cambuslang, sacrist and canon of Glasgow, **provost of Bothwell**, and dean of Dunkeld. About 1440 he received the degree of doctor of laws. In February 1443–4 he was granted a safe-conduct to go on a pilgrimage to Canterbury, and in the same year was appointed secretary to James II, in which capacity he wit-

The Dictionary of National Biography, Volume 16
By Stephen (Sir Leslie), Robert Blake, Christine
Stephanie Nicholls

6 Kal. April.
St. Peter's, Rome.
(f. 65d.)

1423

Calendar of
entries in the
Papal registers
relating to
Great Britain
and ...

By Great
Britain. Public
Record Office,
William Henry
Bliss, Archivio
vaticano, Irish
Manuscripts
Commission

To John Elwalde, rector of Kyrkandres in the diocese of Whitehern, licentiate of theology. Grant as below. Lately the pope ordered provision to be made to him of a canonry with reservation of a prebend and dignity etc. of Glasgow and of a benefice with or without cure in the gift of the bishop and the prior and chapter of St. Andrews, and dispensed him to hold for five years such dignity etc. together with the perpetual vicarage, which he then held, of Selkyrke Regis in the diocese of Glasgow, or with such benefice with cure. His recent petition contained that he obtained the parish church of Markyniche (*sic*) in the diocese of St. Andrews by virtue of the said provision, held it for more than a year with the above vicarage, resigned both, and obtained Kyrkandres. In order that he may not be deprived of the effect of the above provision as far as regards a dignity etc. the pope grants to him (who is M.A., still holds Kyrkandres, and also holds *in commendam* by authority of the ordinary Markyniche (*sic*), value not exceeding 30 and 20 marks sterling respectively) that the letters of provision shall hold good from the present date as far as regards such dignity etc. *Litterarum etc.* (Ja. xxxv. Quintodecimo Kal. Maii Anno Sexto. de Cerretanis.)

4 Id. May.
St. Peter's, Rome.
(f. 215d.)

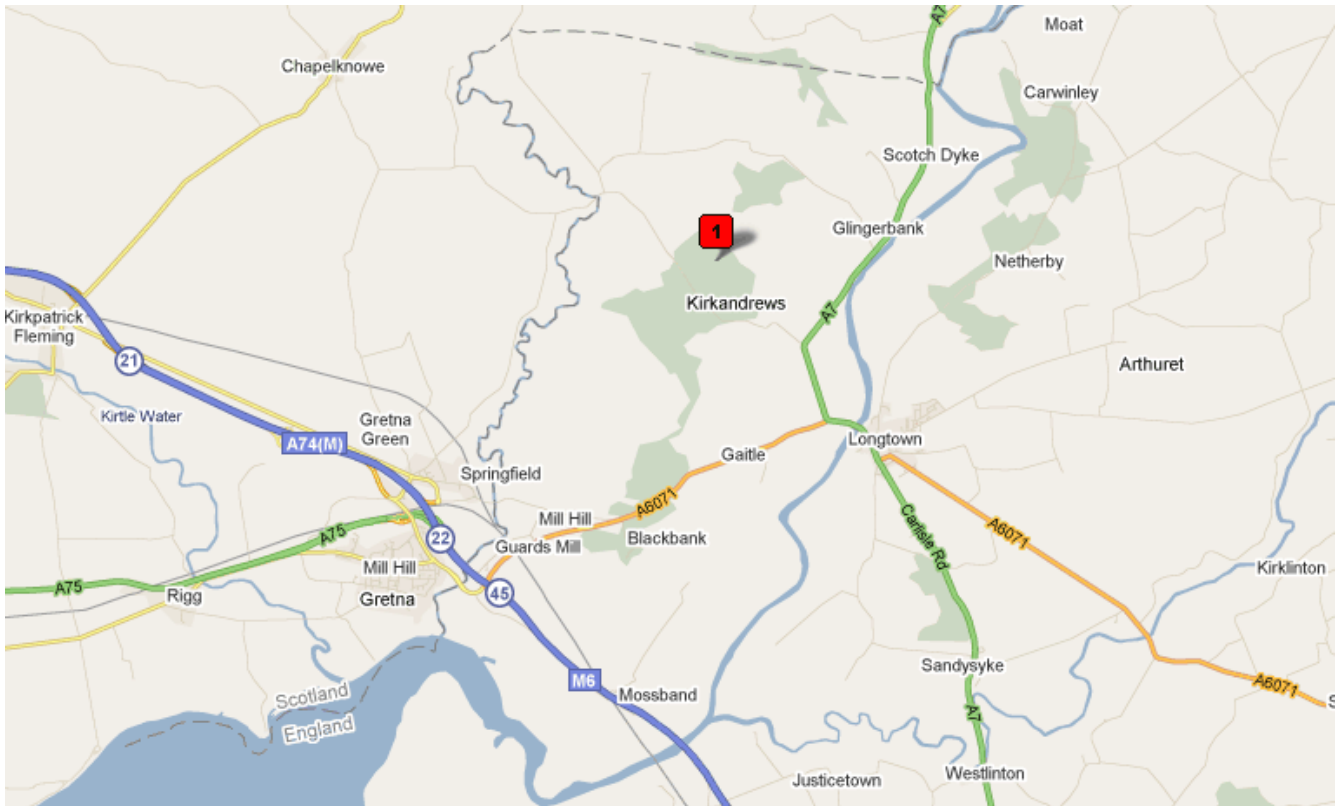
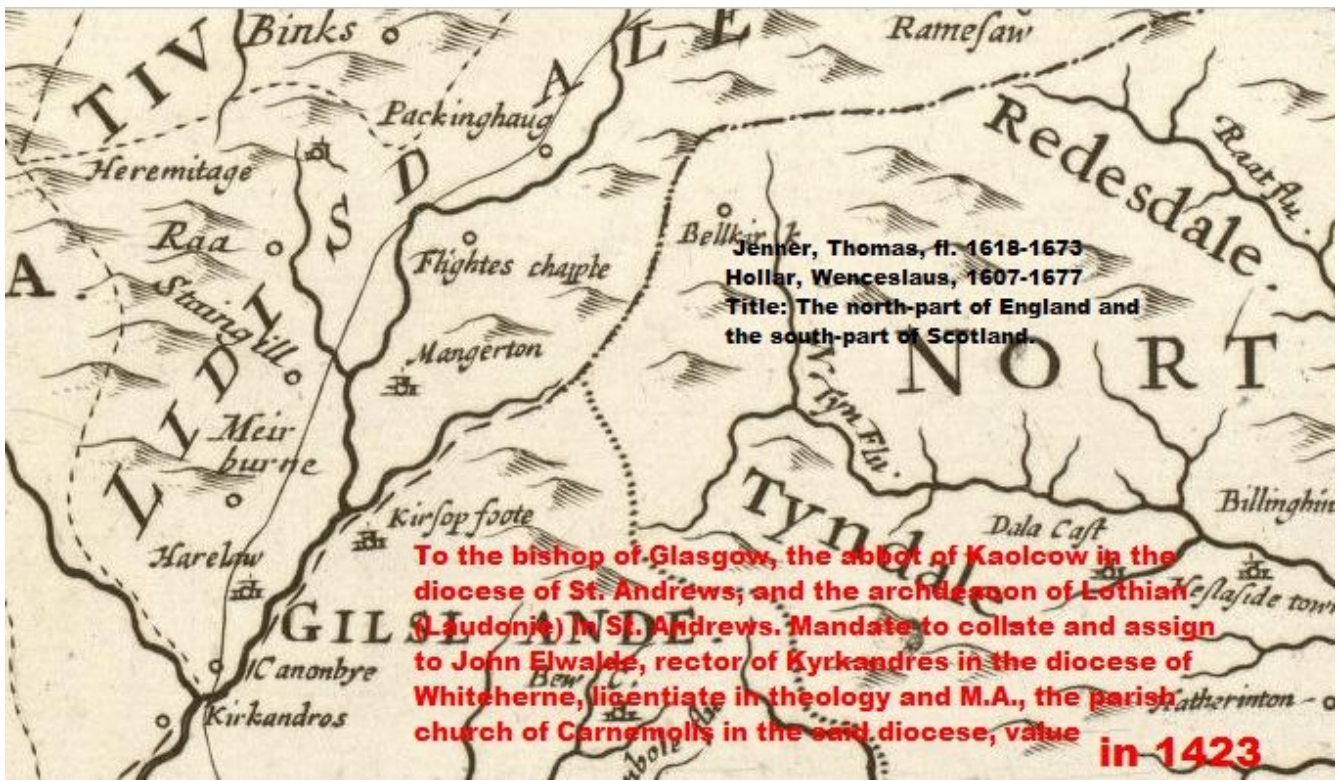
1423

Calendar of
entries in the
Papal registers
relating to Great
Britain and ...

By Great
Britain. Public
Record Office,
William Henry
Bliss, Archivio
vaticano, Irish
Manuscripts
Commission

To the bishop of Glasgow, the abbot of Kaolcow in the diocese of St. Andrews, and the archdeacon of Lothian (*Laudonie*) in St. Andrews. Mandate to collate and assign to John Elwalde, rector of Kyrkandres in the diocese of Whiteherne, licentiate in theology and M.A., the parish church of Carnemolis in the said diocese, value not exceeding 60*l.* of old sterlings, so long void, because Gilbert Cauen, when holding it, obtained the said rectory of Kirkandres, and held them together for more than a year without dispensation, that its collation has by the Lateran statutes lapsed to the apostolic see, Alexander de Carnis, priest, of the said diocese, who has unduly detained possession of Carnemolis for a year, being removed. The collation is to be made, whether the said church became void as stated, or by the resignation of the said Gilbert, or otherwise, and if it be of lay patronage; notwithstanding that John holds the said rectory, and that the pope has recently ordered provision to be made to him of the parish church of Markyniche in the diocese of St. Andrews, the value of which churches does not exceed 36*l.* of like sterlings, and of a canonry with reservation of a prebend and dignity, not major, etc. of Glasgow, and of a benefice with or without cure in the gift of the bishop and the prior and chapter of St. Andrews, and has dispensed him to hold together for life the said rectory and the church of Markyniche, etc. Upon obtaining Carnemolis he is to resign the said rectory and the church of Markyniche. *Litterarum etc.* (Ja. xxviii. Id. Maii Anno Sexto. de Cerretanis.) [See above, p. 251.]

Where is Kirkandrews in the diocese of Whitethorne?





In the Saxton map of 1576 there is a Tower of Graham at Kirkanders on the Esk, but no church. Because the name Kirkanders means the church of St Andrews, in 1576 it meant there was a church of Kirkanders there at one time. Note; it is the word *wood* an not the word *woods* used on these maps.



In the 1612 it is from my understanding the the church was rebuilt by the Grahams. This Kirkandrews is on the Esk, there is another Kirkandrews on the Eden, and between the Eden and Esk is the Leven/Levyn Flu (stream) where the traitors/thiefs of Leven are from. Thieves of Levyn migrating into the Liddesdale region are Elwald, Armstrong, and Douglas fighting in support of a Walter Scott.



It can be seen the last two maps created after the Union of the Crowns, have no peel towers, on them. It was the border reivers along with their towers which separated England from Scotland.



Graham Tower at the new Kirkandrews on the Esk.

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canonbie

History

[\[edit\]](#)

Canonbie was the main population centre within the [Debatable Lands](#), bounded on the west by the [River Sark](#), to the east by the [River Esk](#) and [Liddel Water](#), on the north by the [Bruntshiell Moor](#) and [Tarras Moss](#), and on the south by the estuary of the Esk.^[1] The main families holding land and exerting influence in the area were the [Graemes](#), [Armstrongs](#), [Elliot](#)s and [Bells](#).

It should be noted; Historically, people have chosen people from high up in religion for a name. Elwald, could have been picked as a surname in the Kirkandrews are, of people or religious followers of him as a rector of Kirkandrews, this would also produce a diversity of Y-DNA coming out of this region.

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