

OBJECTIVE: Restoration of the family lost Identity of Uchtred Fitz Scott and his son the 1st Richard Scott. Below is Les Buchalew's research copied from his website. Les, finds the documented history that Uchtred Fitz Scott's son, Richard had a son Richard who married Alicia de Molla, son of Henry. This allows us to match Richard and Alicia directly to the know documents linked to the St. Clair family of Herdmonston and the work by Steve St. Clair on the St. Clair Family DNA site, he did extensive work of this family with proving that Richard Scott who married Alicia is Richard Scott who went by Sir Richard de Morville.

Richards father also went by Richard de Morville and also went by Huger de Morville.

[Border Clan Scott - History and Genealogy - James.com](http://www.james.com)

First Generation

1. Uchtred Fitz-Scott, 2, M. [Generation #1]

The following information was found in William Anderson's "The Scottish Nation; or The Surnames, Families, Literature, Honours, and Biographical History of The People of Scotland," Vol.I, pp 448ff; A. Fullarton & Co.; 44 South Bridge, Edinburgh; and 18 Newgate Street, London; 1871. Much of the information in these genealogical tables is taken from Anderson's book, Vol. 1, p.448, which he introduces thusly: "There is (1871) in the possession of the present Lord Polwarth, who is himself a noble branch of the Scotts, a genealogical table, prepared by and holograph of Sir Walter Scott, of Abbotsford, Bart., in which he traces the origin and descent of this family as follows:..."

Alternate spelling: Uchtred Fitz-Scott or Filius Scott.

Flourished at court of King David I (Scotland), and was witness to two charters granted by King David I to the abbeys of Holyroodhouse and Selkirk, 1128 and 1130. It's believed,

however, that from the days of Kenneth III the barony of Scotstoun in Peebles-shire had been possessed by the ancestors of this Uchtred, who, being descended from Galwegian forefathers, were called Scots, Galloway being then inhabited by the clan to whom that name properly belonged.

The name Scott. Originally Scot, a surname conjectured to have been at first assumed by, or conferred on, a native of Scotland, and afterwards adopted as a surname, when surnames became in use. UCHTREDUS FILIUS SCOTI, that is, Uchtred, the son of a Scot, is witness to an inquisition respecting possessions of the church of Glasgow in the reign of Alexander I (1107-1124); also to the foundation charter of the abbey of Holyrood by David I in 1128, as is also Herbert Scot, and to that of the abbacy of Selkirk in 1130. He was called Uchtredus filius Scoti, to distinguish from others of the same Christian name, probably Saxons or Normans. Walter Hugh Hepburne-Scott, born 30 November 1838, Master of Polwarth, 12th baron of Harden, representative of the Scotts of Synton, and twenty-second in lineal male descent from Uchtred Fitz-Scott, who flourished in the reign of David I. Assumed the additional surname of Hepburne, in consequence of the estates of the Hepburnes of Humbie having descended to him through Helen Hepburne, countess of Tarras, his great-great-grandmother. By failure of the male heirs of Sir Robert Scott of Murdochstone, from whom derives the ducal house of Buccleuch, the chieftainship of all the Scotts of Scotland, devolved on Lord Polwarth, both families being descended from sons of Sir Michael Scott, who was killed in 1346. [from Source #1]

From Robert Bain's "Clans and Tartans of Scotland": "The Scotts, one of the most powerful Border clans, take their name from a race who invaded Scotland at an early date and filtered into many other countries. Uchtredus filius Scoti witnessed charters between 1107 and 1128, and from him were descended the Scotts of Buccleuch and the Scotts of Balwearie." [from Source #2]

"Uchtred Fitz-Scott was living in 1118 and was witness to two charters granted in 1128 and 1130 and is mentioned among the courtiers of King David I." [from Source #3]

Child of Uchtred Fitz-Scott:

2 Richard, 3, M see notes below in "Second Generation"

Second Generation

Family of Uchtred Fitz-Scott (1)

2. Richard Scott, 3, M. [Generation #2]

Witnessed a charter granted by the bishop of St. Andrews to the abbey of Holyroodhouse about 1158. [from Source #1]

Children of Richard Scott:

3 Richard, 4, M see notes below in "Third Generation"

4 Michael, 40, M see notes below in "Third Generation"

Third Generation

Family of Richard Scott (2)

3. Richard Scott II, 4, M. [Generation #3]

Ancestor of the Scotts of Murdockstone, of whom came the Buccleuch family. [from Source #1]

Married Alicia/Alecia, 5, F, daughter of Henry (of) Molla, 384, M.

With Alicia, he received lands in Roxburg in the reign of Alexander II; he was succeeded in that property by his son, William. [from Source #3]

Richard and Alecia had one child:

5 William, 6, M see notes below in "Fourth Generation"

4. Michael Scott, 40, M. [Generation #3]

Progenitor of the Scotts of Balwearie in Fifeshire, later represented by the Scotts of Ancrum, baronets.

Possessed considerable estate in Fifeshire in reign of William, the Lion.

Through marriage to Margaret, daughter of Duncan Syras of Syras, obtained the lands of Ceres. [from Source #1]

Michael and Margaret Syras, 41, F, had one child:

6 Duncan, 42, M

Fourth Generation

Family of Richard Scott II (3) & Alecia

5. William Scott, 6, M. [Generation #4]

Son of Richard, attended the court of Alexander II, and witnessed several of his charters. [from Source #1]

Child of William Scott:

7 Richard le Scott of Murdiestoun, 7, M (~1265-1320) see notes below in "Fifth Generation"

Family of Michael Scott (4) & Margaret Syras

6. Duncan Scott, 42, M. [Generation #4]

Children of Duncan Scott:

8 Michael, 43, M see notes below in "Fifth Generation"

Gilbert, 47, M.

Fifth Generation

Family of William Scott (5)

7. Richard le Scott of Murdiestoun Baron, 7, M. [Generation #5]

Born about 1265. Richard le Scott died in 1320; he was 55.

... of Rankilburn, and Murthockston (Murdiestoun) in Lanark. Swore fealty to King Edward I of England 1286. First ancestor of Scotts of Buccleuch family of whom there is definite record,... Murthoxton or Murthockstoun, later Murdiestoun, in county of Lanark. Also had lands in Selkirkshire, which were restored to him in Sep. 1296. In Fraser's "Scotts of Buccleuch, Richard le Scot is said to have died in 1320, and to be succeeded by a Michael. But of this last there is no evidence, while Michael Scot was then the laird of Balwearie in Fife. Richard Scott may have lived beyond 1320, and his successor may have died some years before 1389. [from Source #4]

"Richard le Scot de Murthoston," was one of the Scottish Barons who swore allegiance to Edward I of England in August 1296; and his lands were restored to him by a Royal edict issued at Berwick on the 5th September. He is therein styled "Richard le Scot de Murthoston, in county of Selkirk." Murthoston is in the county of Lanark; but this difficulty is ingeniously surmounted by Mr. Fraser. [from Source #5] The lands restored, he says, could not be Murthockston, since these were in Lanarkshire. "They were in the county of Selkirk, and we may conclude almost with certainty that Rankilburn and Buccleuch were the lands referred to." A conclusion at first sight somewhat unwarranted; but becoming more probable as the family history unfolds itself. If the assumption is right, the Scotts must quite recently have come into possession of Rankilburn, for in 1236 it belonged to Nigel de Heris, the king's forester. [from Source #6]

Married daughter and heiress of Murthockstone, "of that ilk," in the county of Lanark, by which marriage he acquired the property of Murthockstone, later called Murdieston. He then assumed into his arms "the bend of Murdiestoun," and disposed thereon his own paternal crescents and star. He swore fealty to Edward I in 1296, and died in 1320. [from Source #1]

Acquired the lands and Barony of Murdiestoun in Lanark by his marriage with the heiress of Inglis of Murdiestoun. [from Source #3]

Richard le married Inglis of Murthockstone, 8, F, daughter of , 385, M, in Lanark County.

Richard le Scott and Inglis of Murthockstone had one child:
9 Michael, 9, M (~1320-1346) see notes below in "Sixth Generation"

Family of Duncan Scott (6)

8. Michael Scott Sir, 43, M. [Generation #5]

Knighted by Alexander II and was one of the group assigned to inspect and control the borders between the monastery of Dunfermline and the lands of Dundaff in 1231.

By his wife, Margaret Balwearie, 48, F, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Richard Balwearie of Balwearie, he got that estate in the parish of Abbotshall.

Michael Scott and Margaret Balwearie had one child:

10 Michael, 44, M see notes below in "Sixth Generation"

Sixth Generation

Family of Richard le Scott of Murdiestoun Baron (7) & Inglis of Murthockstone

9. Michael Scott Sir, 9, M. [Generation #6]

Born about 1320. Michael died in Battle of Durham on 17 October 1346; he was 26.

Sir Michael Scott of Murthockstone, son of Sir Richard and the heiress of Murthockstone, was a gallant warrior, distinguishing himself at the battle of Halidon hill, 19 July 1330. Slain in battle of Durham thirteen years later, 17 October 1346. [from Source #1]
Accompanied David II to the unfortunate battle of Durham, and fell in that engagement on the 17th October 1346. [from Source #3]

"Sir Michael Scot" is in the list of slain at the battle of Durham in 1346, and his name is mentioned amongst those who fought at Halidon Hill. Nothing else is known of him, his relation to Richard of Murthockston being assumed. [from Source #6]

Children of Michael Scott:

11 Robert, 10, M (~1346 - before 1389) see notes below in "Seventh Generation"

John, 11, M.

John was "...ancestor of the Scotts of Harden." [from Source #1]

John was ancestor of the Scotts of Sinton, Harden, Whitslaid, Toderick, Raeburn, Woll, Thirlestane, etc. [from Source #3]

Family of Michael Scott Sir (8) & Margaret Balwearie

10. Michael Scott Sir, 44, M. [Generation #6]

Of Balwearie and Scotsraig, the famous wizard.

One of the Scottish barons who swore fealty to Edward I of England in 1292 Walter Hugh Hepburne-Scott, born 30 November 1838, Master of Polwarth, 12th baron of Harden, representative of the Scotts of Synton, and twenty-second in lineal male descent from Uchtred Fitz-Scott, who flourished in the reign of David I. Assumed the additional surname of Hepburne, in consequence of the estates of the Hepburnes of Humbie having descended to him through Helen Hepburne, countess of Tarras, his great-great-grandmother. By failure of the male heirs of Sir Robert Scott of Murdochstone, from whom derives the ducal house of Buccleuch, the chieftainship of all the Scotts of Scotland, devolved on Lord Polwarth, both families being descended from sons of Sir Michael Scott, who was killed in 1346.

Children of Sir Michael Scott:

12 Henry, 45, M see notes below in "Seventh Generation"

Duncan, 46, M. Duncan was proprietor of lands in Forfarshire, and progenitor of the Scotts in the North.

Sources

1. William Anderson's "The Scottish Nation; or The Surnames, Families, Literature, Honours, and Biographical History of The People of Scotland," Vol.I, pp 448ff; A. Fullarton & Co.; 44 South Bridge, Edinburgh; and 18 Newgate Street, London; 1871.
2. Robert Bain's "Clans and Tartans of Scotland"
3. Scott, Keith S.M., FSA (Scot.); "Scott, 1118-1923, Being a Collection of 'Scott' pedigrees containing all known male descendants from Buccleuch, Sinton, Harden, Balweary, etc."; Compiled and Arranged by ... with an Introduction by The Master of Polwarth, Captain The Hon. W. T. Hepburne-Scott, Younger of Harden; Illustrated by Mr. A. G. Law Samson, Writer to the Lyon Office; Garnier & Company, Booksellers...Publishers; Charleston, SC; Library of Congress Catalog Card No. 72-79269; Dedicated by permission to The Right Honourable Walter George Hepburne-Scott, C.B.E., Fifteenth Laird of Harden and Ninth Baron Polwarth, in the Peerage of Scotland; Edition published in 1969, a republication of the 1923 edition.
4. Paul, Sir James Balfour, Editor; "The Scots Peerage--Founded on Wood's Edition of Sir Robert Douglas's "Peerage of Scotland," Volume II; Edinburgh: David Douglas; 1905; Printed by T. and A. Constable
5. Fraser, William; "History of The Scotts of Buccleuch"
6. Craig-Brown, T.; "The History of Selkirkshire or Chronicles of Ettrick Forest," Vol. II; The Burgh and Parish of Selkirk; Appendix; Edinburgh, David Douglas; 1886.
7. Booklet: "Bowhill; Selkirk, Scotland; Border home of the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.T."

GARY GIANOTTI: NOTES on Steve St. Clair work

Below is the history documented by Steve St. Clair who makes all the documented finds on his family of the St. Clairs of Herdmonston. They were loved by Richard Scott/de Morville so, Steve goes through great length to identify this family of the Richard de Morville who is also married to Avicia. He goes into who the identity of Richards father who went by the name of Huge and Richard de Moeville and that Richard founded the Tironensian abbey of Kilwinning.

Steve St. Clair of NY, thinks that the line of Richard De Morville is from France, not correct! Yet, his documented accounts are pretty straight fwd, correct on the Richard and Huge/Richard de Morville. ***What needs to be taken into account is that Richard de Morville and family are documented with the other Abbeys being built and Note the Monks of Kelso.

[Sinclair St. Clair Herdmanston Family DNA - St. Clair Research](#)

- Our Herdmanston test subject and our Caithness Lineage are not related for about 4,500 years. This clears up a longstanding mystery in our family. But, of course, it may create another one.

Our Mystery Lineage Is Finally Understood

I've always thought this group's connection was in lowland Scotland or England, but precisely where remained a mystery. It includes families who came through Pennsylvania, Ireland, Virginia and another who apparently never left Scotland.

In Scotland, it goes as far north as Kilchrenan, Argyle and as far east as Leith (1800s). Many of the families have stories going back to Edinburgh or Rosslyn.

It also includes the Sinclairs of Sinclair Bottom, Virginia.

If a researcher from Richmond is right, then it includes Alexander Sinclair of Augusta County, and he may now be proven to be from Wigton, (Dumfries & Galloway) Scotland.

Closely connected to these folks via DNA is a gentleman named Gregg Wilson who's doing continual research to look for a connection between these families. He, too, can show a connection back to Wigton. As I'm writing this page, Gregg is over in Scotland and has sent some photos of his trip to Herdmanston.



Above is a picture of the portico above the farm's back door taken from the original manor house.



Two photos by Gregg Wilson, a member of our P310 study

A new test subject and interesting new data

That's all we knew, until our Herdmanston participant (who wishes to remain anonymous) agreed to take the DNA test. When his first 12 markers came in, he matched the Mystery Lineage 12 of 12. Then on 25-markers, he matched no one. On 37 markers, he matched no one. Then, on 67 markers, he matched 61 of 67 markers with our Mystery Lineage. Naturally, I waited until the SNP testing was complete. When he was proven P310+, I knew we had a very high likelihood of a match. Of course, P310 is quite old (about 4,500 years) and he's not precisely matching on 67 markers. So I've ordered the P312 test and will be digging to look for other downstream SNPs, of which there are several. Also, we'll be testing him out to 111 markers to compare with others in the group.

When questioning whether or not our Mystery Lineage are indeed the descendants of the Herdmanston St. Clairs, two other things are in their favour -

1. They have the same surname, and in many cases, the same spelling
2. Their genealogies go back to the same geography - lowland Scotland

Further SNP testing, as it becomes available, will give us a time-frame, but I think it's safe to say I'm 94% certain our Mystery Lineage is no longer a mystery.

They're the St. Clairs of Herdmanston, and likely go back to one of our original families in Normandy.

About the P310 SNP

If you study the chart above, you can see the split between our P312* (L11), our P312+, and U106+ Saint Clair DNA study members. This split occurred about 2,500 BC. That's quite a long time ago. Another member of our study has taken many SNP tests downstream of P310 and has so far turned up negative. I'm currently testing our Herdmanston participant for P312. I'm fairly certain that he, too, will turn out to be P310+ and P312- (otherwise known as L11).

While this doesn't represent a new branch in our family - after all we've had our Mystery Lineage for many years - it confirms that the Herdmanston St. Clairs who came north into Scotland were distinctly different than the others who would follow later, like the Rosslyn Lineage.

Being comfortable with uncertainty

You'll notice that I don't give any family a 100% chance of being descended of a particular known historical Lineage in our family. The main reasons are:

- Non-paternity events that weren't known or went un-recorded
- Purposefully faked records

If you look at the recent page on our [Z346* Caithness Lineage](#), you'll notice I don't call them the Rosslyn Lineage. I currently give them a 90% chance of being the descendants of Rosslyn. The reasons are explained at that link. Now there's another reason to question that, as well as the origins of the Herdmanston St. Clairs.

Some stories of our family, and some evidence, suggest that only one line came north into Scotland. I personally find this too simplistic, but let's consider the implications if this theory is correct:

Then either the Herdmanston P310 Lineage or the Caithness Z346 Lineage (or both), are not the descendants of the Rosslyn Sinclairs. They can't both be, as their DNA does not share a common ancestor for over 4,000 years.

This work reminds me of what it must be like to be near the epicentre of an earthquake. There is no steady ground. Every aspect of the work must be questioned. We have many known non-paternity events in our family in the present day. Why wouldn't this have occurred throughout history?

Even if more than one line came north, then there is still some evidence that we should wait until further research on these matters is completed, further DNA is tested, and perhaps even ancient bones are tested.

The deep origins of P310

R1b1a2a1a1 (L11 or P310) is the parent of the "Atlantic Modal Haplotype or "Western European "R1b" Around 50 to 60% of north Italian, Iberian, German, English and French men belong to this group, while its frequency exceeds 80% in more isolated areas like Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Bretagne and the Basque county.

Its frequency is decreasing towards Scandinavia, East Central Europe and Southern Italy (20 to 30%) , falling below 5% in Russia, the Balkans and the Middle East. Its age is between 6500 - 5000 years BP or 4500 – 3000 BCE. Its place of origin is likely to be Central Europe or the Lower Danube area. (Source)

Some Surnames in the P310+ P312- U106- SNP Group

If you've watched how I work over the years, you know that I place huge importance on the surnames our participants match in their SNPs. Our P310 Herdmanston Lineage has a lot of very interesting matches including many from Flanders. That, taken into account with David I's penchant for recruiting the Flemish to help raise the cultural standards of Scotland, might be a good clue as to the early origins of the St. Clairs of Herdmanston.

Foster - Scotland
Fish - Windsor, England
Walker - Scotland
Adams England
Nicolle- Channel Islands
Ballard - England
Carnley - unknown
Mitchell - Ireland via Scotland

Rosenvinge - Denmark ca. 1480
Turner
Strathern - N. Ireland
Madsen - Denmark
Swindell - Derbyshire, UK
Shannon
Badham
Baker
Marquis - France
Ohlhäuser - Germany
Müllli - Switzerland
D'Ambrosio - Italy
Dreimüller - Germany
Engle - Germany
Wright
Bukovina - Hungary
Mayer - Germany
Escobar - France
Mandeville - A fascinating surname to match
Fox - England

And then, many Flemish SNP matches –

Meeks
Jobse - Netherlands
Crawford
Bonte
De Sutter
Kruyniers
Van Den Boogaert
Van Goey
Winnelinckx
Wilgers
(source - [R1b1a2 \(P312- U106-\) DNA Project \(aka ht35 Project\)](#))

The short list above all have most distant ancestors from Flanders, except for Wilgers who has his roots in the Dutch province of Noord-Brabant.

Also in this paper you'll notice that Richard de Morville, patron of Henry St Clair of Herdmanston, married a daughter of Gundred de Warenne. The Warrenes

were likely related to the de Vaux family and carried a very similar armorial bearing. Both may have been in Flanders before the adoption of surnames.

About the Herdmanston St. Clair family

According to Saint-Clair (see sources), Father Richard Augustin Hay says that the St. Clair family received Herdmanston from Richard de Morville in 1160. Most websites quote Burkes (p. 2625) on this. He stated that the land was given to the St. Clairs in 1162. The website People of Medieval Scotland (see below) quotes the actual document.

On my trip to Herdmanston in October 2012, I noticed a small "chapel" on the grounds. While it looked old, I judged it to have been built in the 1600s based on the graves within. However my friend and extraordinary Sinclair researcher, Rondo Me, pointed me to the [RCAHMS website on Herdmanston Chapel](#). This website makes it clear that the chapel at Herdmanston was build in the 1200s by John St Clair. The part that is visible today is a well-preserved part of the original building. There are two markers on the ground, and many inserted into the walls that surround the dirt floor. Rondo pointed out that the burials of the family members would have likely been in the Eastern part of the original structure which is no longer there.

The website People of Medieval Scotland has a transcription of the original record - "John de St Clare notes that the abbot and convent of Dryburgh had granted to him that he and his heirs may construct chapels at Herdmanston (in Saltoun ph., ELO) or Carfrae (ELO) and have a chaplain in the same. John promises that the mother churches of Saltoun and Channelkirk shall not incur damages or injury and that all obventions shall be made faithfully and in full. In recognition of the rights of both mother churches, he has also given, granted and by his charter established, to the said abbey two acres of land in his territory of Herdmanston which lie next to their land of Saltoun, which he measured." (POMS-1)



The chapel at Herdmanston. Photos by Steve St. Clair

Inside the chapel are many white marble plaques mounted on the walls, each with its own inscription marking a family member's passing. On the ground are two more grave markers. These two are obviously the oldest in the building. I recall reading they're from the 1500s. One has the engrailed cross on it; the other shows 3 roosters around a crescent moon.





People of Medieval Scotland doesn't have a ton of records on the St. Clairs of Herdmanston. The main one is from 1162, when the St. Clairs received Herdmanston from Richard de Morville - "Gift of Herdmanston (East Lothian) and other lands." I find it terribly interesting that this occurred at the death of Hugh de Morville. These St. Clairs must have been very important to Richard de Morville, but not to his father, Hugh.

"Richard de Moreville, constable of the king of Scots, has given and granted to Henry de St Clare and has by this his charter established, Herdmanston (ELO) with all the land that Richard the chamberlain held of Hugh his father and of him, except a half ploughgate of land which he holds in his own hand, and with the aforesaid land he gives him in augmentation, the land lying next to the 'pomerium', between 'Calkesburne' and 'Wacellum' which is on the west side of 'Berkerie', in feu and heritage, by the same bounds by which Richard the chamberlain held them, making the service of a quarter part of a knight to himself and his heirs after him. ([Source](#))

Who was this 'Richard the chamberlain'? POMS identifies him with St Andrews.

A look at the witnesses to the granting of the lands of Herdmanston to the St. Clairs might be instructive -

Ace, master of Soutra; Alan of Thirlestane (son of Aelsi); Andrew, priest; Avice of Lancaster, wife of Richard de Moreville (d.1191); Gamel, son of Aelfweald; Gilchrist of Saltoun; Godfrey de Ros (12C); Herbert, priest; Humphrey Malcael; James, son of Lambin of Loudoun; Robert, son of Warnebald (12C); Stephen, son of Richard; William, son of Aldan (12C) ([Source POMS A.Thirlestane](#))



That first witness, Ace Master of Soutra, is very interesting. Soutra is Soutra Hospital (pictured at right). Many different and unrelated people gave lands to important hospitals after they had experienced a recovery from disease there. I've been studying this place quite a bit because it was one of the most important hospitals in Scotland at the time. Soutra was founded by king Malcolm IV in 1164 (Wikipedia - Soutra)

Alan of Thirlestane (son of Aelsi, or Aelfsige son of Winter). Elsi was sheriff of Lauderdale, 1162x77. Also known as Alan of Thirlestane, he was a tenant of the de Morville lords of Lauderdale. Note Alan was still alive on 21 May 1203. ([Source](#) - POMS A. Thirlestane)

A witness from Lauderdale, seat of the de Morville family in Scotland, means that the family were extending their influence from a southern base.

Avic of Lancaster was a patron of Melrose Abbey (POMS-3)

Saint-Clair has the St. Clairs of Herdmanston, particularly one Henry De St. Clair, holding Carfrae in about 1203, when St Clair's daughter Ada married Petrus de Haga (Haig).

Clues in the path of the Morville family

The St. Clairs were granted Herdmanston by Richard de Morville. His father was Hugh de Morville. According to G.W.S. Barrow (one of my favorite scholars of Medieval Scottish history) Hugh was actually named Richard de Morville and was from the commune of Morville in the canton of Bricquebec, Normandy. The Canton of Bricquebec is in the department of Manche (the Cotentin Peninsula), Basse-Normandie.

Hugh de Morville can be assumed to have followed Earl David (later David I) on his arrival back into Northumberland England.

In studying the documents of the Morville family of Scotland, you'll notice recurrent witnesses named Néhou. There was land named Néhou. It was a commune also in the Manche department of Normandy.

Lands in Normandy

Emondeville is a commune in the Manche department in Normandy.

Montebourg Abbey - Several Morvelles in England gave land to this abbey. William de Moreville donated property to Montebourg abbey, for the souls of his wife Mathildis and his son Eudo. Son Eudo confirmed it in 1174. Roger de Stuteville (Stotvilla) witnessed Eudo's confirmation. The Stuteville name is quite interesting in our history. Helwis (Heloise) de Stuteville m. Hugh de Moreville. There was more than one Hugh Moreville in northern England. The one who married into the Stuteville family was the Forester of Cumberland. William d'Aubigny (Albini), the Earl of Arundel, granted lands to Montebourg Abbey. In 1175, Gilbert de Hunfrancvilla (Umfranville) gave his chapel of Douna to Montebourg Abbey for the well-being of his soul and those of his family living and dead. Among the witnesses was Philippo le Ver (Vaux).

Lands in England

Bradpole, Dorset - Selside, Kendal, Cumbria - they donated this land to Furness Abbey, or St. Mary of Furness, a Cistercian abbey (LOTN-1)
Richard and Avice de Morville held land in Northamptonshire, Huntingdonshire, and Rutland of the honor of Huntingdon (Harleian p. 49)

Lands in Northumberland - Granted lands in Northumberland England when David, Prince of the Cumbrians, earl of Huntingdon, (later David I), moved from

Normandy (where he held lands of Henry I of England) to Northumberland, England.

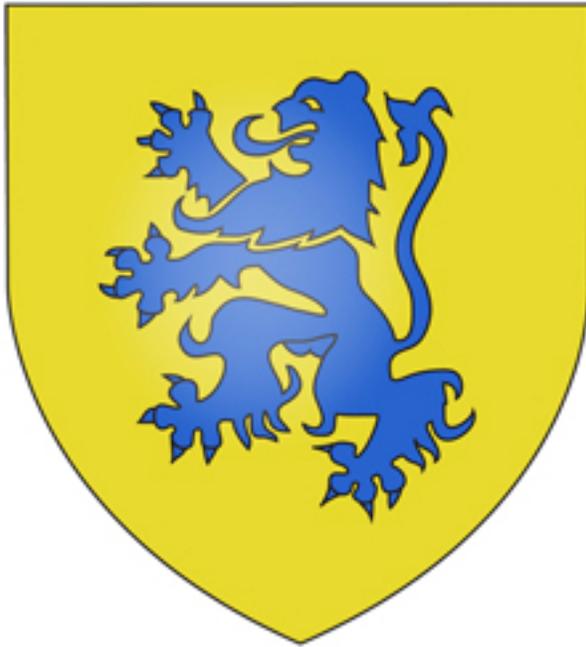
Lands in Scotland

Northumberland
Burgh-by-Sands
Lauderdale
Dryburgh
Saltoun
Herdmanston

Hugh de Morville

Hugh was from Morville, near Valognes, and appears around 1115 in the entourage of David, earl of Huntingdon, the future David I (d.1153). He had lands centred on Bozeat, Northamptonshire, and Whissendine, Rutland. He was appointed constable of King David by November 1140 and received a fief at Lauderdale, and probably the lordship of Cunningham, with Largs. Hugh founded the Premonastratensian abbey of Dryburgh around 1150-52. Hugh married Beatrice de Beauchamp, whose family was from Bedford, and with her had three sons: Hugh (d.1173/74), lord of north Westmorland, who was one of the murderers of Thomas Becket; Richard (d.1189/90), who inherited the constablenesship and lands; Malcolm, who was killed by 1174 and buried in Leicester Abbey; and two daughters: Ada, who married Roger Bertram, lord of Mitford; and Maud, who married William de Vieuxpont (d.in or bef. 1203). Hugh the elder died in 1162, shortly after he had taken the canonical habit at Dryburgh, where he presumably died. ([Source - POMS Morville](#))

Their source - [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/19378>]



DE REDVERS



DE MORVILLE

Richard de Morville

The name Richard de Morville in medieval England can be confusing. Domesday Descendants (p. 603) lists 3 different gentlemen by the name. But even this is confusing. They have -

(1) a Ricardus de Morville as a witness to a charter of Richard de Redvers c. 1100. They go on to say this proves his line goes back to an area called Morvilles, arr. Valognes, comm. cant. Bricquebec, Manche. (their source, Loyd, p. 70)

(2) Richard de Morville, son of Herbert de Morville. In 1166, he held 5 fees of Roger de Mowbray, including Collingham. His wife was Alice de Percy. Early Yorkshire Charters, Percy Fee (p. 364) states that this Richard gave lands in Collingham to St. Peter's hospital in York.

(3) Richard de Morville, son of Hugh de Morville (later Constables of Scotland) and his wife Beatrice de Beauchamp. This is the Richard who gave the St. Clair family Herdmanston. Richard married Avice, daughter of William of Lancaster and widow of William II Peverel of Nottingham (d. 1154). He died in 1189 leaving

a son, William and a daughter, Helen, who married Roland fits Uctred of Galloway. (Domesday Descendants, p. 603)

What I find interesting is #1 and #3 above. I've read that Hugh de Morville went by the name Richard in some documents. That makes good sense, because either (a) I've found strong connections between the Morville constables of Scotland and the Redvers family, or (b) the connections between families and benefactions are too strong to leave to coincidence. The connection became clear to me thanks to the Néhou family. I've seen them show up in (1189 X 1196) as witnesses to documents of the Morville family. (POMS-W.Morville, POMS-A.Néhou, etc.) The land called Néhou was the main possession of the de Redvers in the Cotentin. Clearly that's where Alexander de Néhou, Richard de Néhou, and William de Néhou got their surname.

Barrow (Kingdom, p. 285) has William de Néhou witnessing a mid-12 century grant by William de Morville of the chapel of Bradpole in Dorset to Montebourg Abbey. Guess who's buried at Montebourg Abbey? Richard de Redvers. His father, Baldwin de Redvers, founded Quarr Abbey on the Isle of Wight. William de Morville was a witness to the founding of Quarr Abbey in 1161. (Hampshire, p. 296)

Geoffrey Barrow (Kingdom p. 265) states that Lauder was the caput of the Morville lordship. The Morville fief in Scotland was the largest held of the crown by private land holders. The Morvilles were also the only people in Scotland with the title Vicecomes (sheriff).

The Charters of David I have Richard de Morville witnessing a gift of Richard de Redvers to Montebourg abbey. So the connections to Normandy were still strong.

Barrow (Kingdom, p. 285) says the surname Morville is from Brix, just south-west of Brix. They were vassals of the Honour of Vernon in Normandy. In fact, you'll see the surname Vernon show up in some records involving the Morvilles.

Early Charters (p. 274) says Hugh and Beatrix de Bellocampo had at least 4 children - (1) Richard, (2) Malcolm, killed in a hunting accident, (3) Roger, a.k.a. Robert, and (4) Ada.



Richard held land in Yorkshire (Early Yorkshire, p.364, etc.). He may have been the Richard who gave land to Salley Abbey. The abbey at Sallay (Sawley) was a Cistercian house founded in 1147 by the Percy family. close to the Yorkshire-Lancashire border. (Sallay Chartulary, p. 28) The Percy family, of course, were incredibly powerful in 12th Century England.

Barrow has an interesting paragraph in "Kingdom of the Scots." He quotes the names that Sir Thomas Grey said came with William the Lion: "It was into William the Lion's reign, and in particular to the period immediately following the Treaty of Falaise (1174), that later Scottish tradition, if correctly reported by Sir Thomas Grey, assigned a sudden and massive tidal wave of Norman immigration into Scotland, bringing with it the families of Balliol, Bruce Soules, Moubray, Sinclair, Hay, Giffard, Ramsay, Laundells, Bisset, Barclar, Valognes, Boys, Montgomery, Vaux, Colville, Fraser Graham, Gourlay and several more. and then goes on to make clear that Grey left out names like Lovel, Frivill, Lascelles, Kernelle, Montfort, Revel, and Normanville."

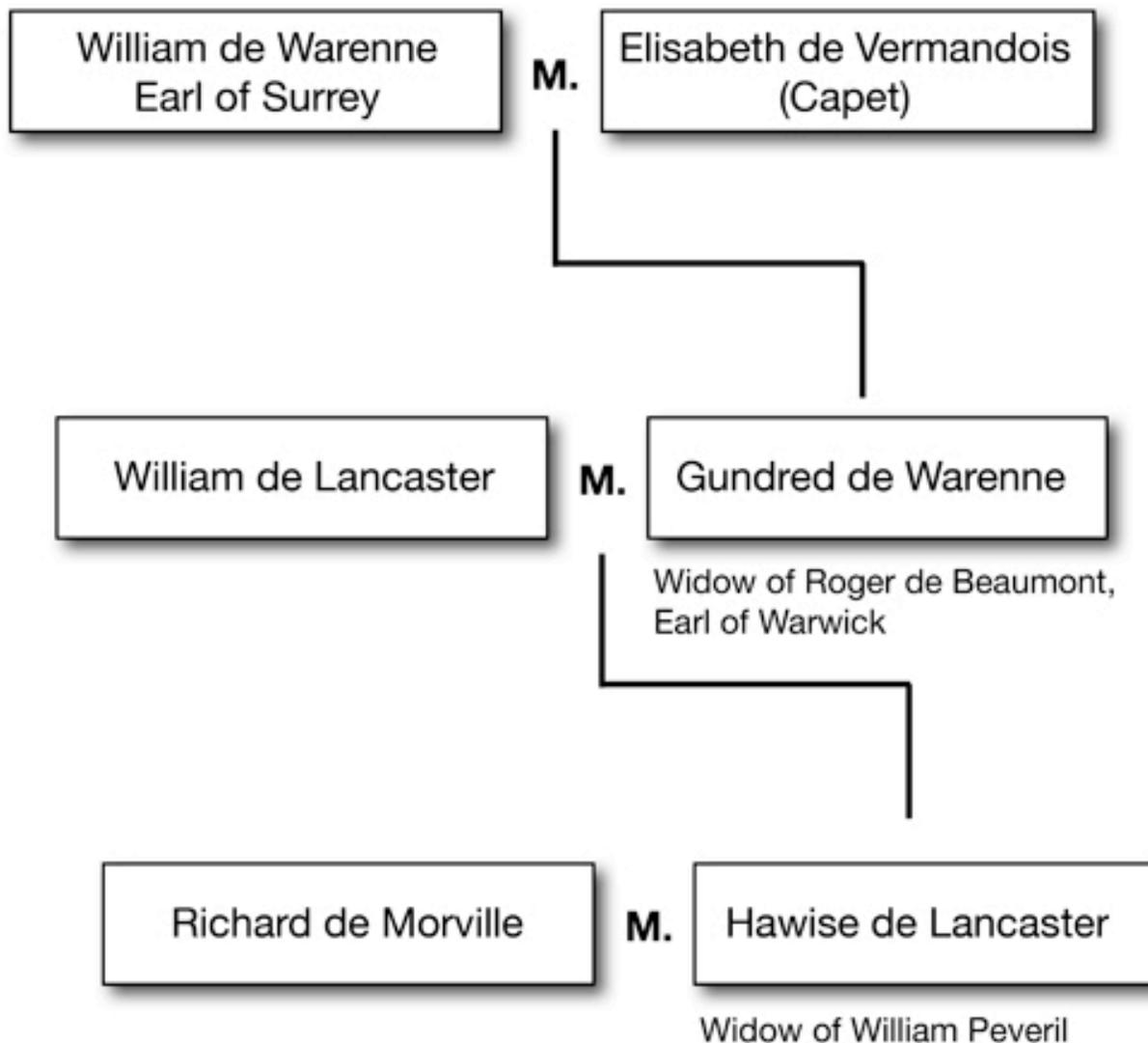
Rondo pointed out that we shouldn't place too much reliance on this list – for example the Bissets were in Scotland in King David's time and the Montgomereys say they came in with Walter FitzAlan from Wales in King David's time, and Sir Simon de Ramsay witnessed King David's charters.

Of course, we know the Herdmanston St Clairs were already on their land by 1174. And we know the Rosslyn Sinclairs were over a century away from being granted Rosslyn (1279). So, if Sir Thomas Grey and Barrow are right, and a lineage came with William the Lion, were they one of our existing lineages? Which one?

Richard de Moreville was the son of Hugh de Moreville (d.1162) and his wife, Beatrice de Beauchamp. He succeeded to the constabship of Scotland in 1162. He founded the Tironensian abbey of Kilwinning, Cunningham, and established St Leonard's Hospital at Lauder. Richard married, by 1170, Avice (Avicia) (d. 1191), daughter of William of Lancaster, lord of Kendal, which brought him an estate on Burton in Lonsdale. He also had a manor and park at Whissendine, Rutland, and Scottish lands centred in Lauderdale and Cunningham. With Avice, he had one son, William (d.1196), and one daughter, Helen (d.1217), who transferred the constabship and estates to her husband, Roland, lord of Galloway (d.1200). Richard died in 1189 or 1190. ([Source - POMS](#))

Richard de Morville inherited his role as Constable of Scotland upon the death of his father, Hugh de Morville, in 1162. Richard went on to witness many important charters of Malcolm IV - 34 to be exact (Barrow, Regesta, p. 6). Amazingly little has been written about Richard de Morville. One gets the feeling that he was not as important as his father, but this is likely not the case.

About Havise



There are several differing accounts of how the genealogy works for Richard de Morville's wife. Here are two examples -

(1) He married Avice de Lancaster, (b. Kendal, Westmoreland, England c. 1154) daughter of Willelm filius Gilberti, Baron Kendal of Workington and Gundred de Warenne, at Kirkoswald, Cumberland, England.

(2) Domesday Descendants states that the wife of Richard de Morville was Havise de Lancaster, daughter of William de Lancaster (no corresponding primary source cited) (FMG-1)

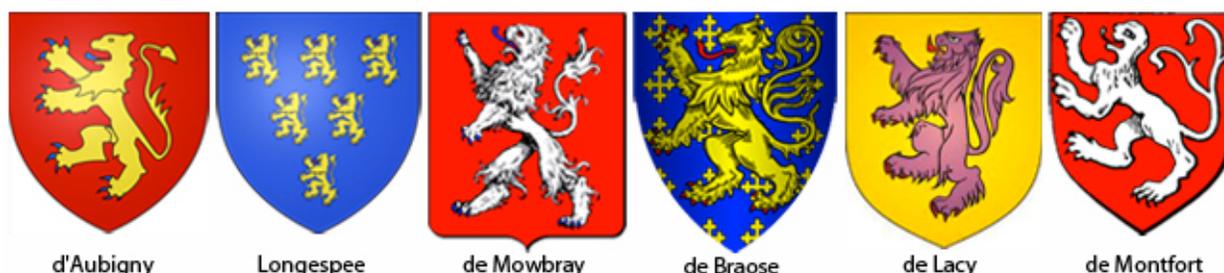
The FMG website says - <citation>As can be seen from the chronology of William de Lancaster's known wife Gundred de Warenne, this affiliation would only be possible if Hawise had been born from an otherwise unrecorded earlier marriage. On the other hand, the onomastics are favourable, as each succeeding generation of this "de Lancaster" family included a Hawise de Lancaster. ([source](#)) </citation>

Families the Morvilles associated with

Maitland - Barry (p. 22-23) has William Mautalent (Maitland) witnessing a bequest to St. Mary's York by Alan, lord of the manor of Kirby Misperton in the North Riding. A man of the same name also witnessed a charter for Lanercost Priory in Cumberland by Hugh son of Simon de Morville, lord of Burgh-by-Sands.

Néhou - If you study the records of the Morville family in Scotland, a regular surname was witnessing many of their land transfers - Néhou. The Néhou family were from the Cotentin. A place named Néhou was the principal land of the de Redvers in the Cotentin.

Clues may be found in the similarities of armorial bearings. The Lion Rampant was on the shields of many other families with origins in Normandy.

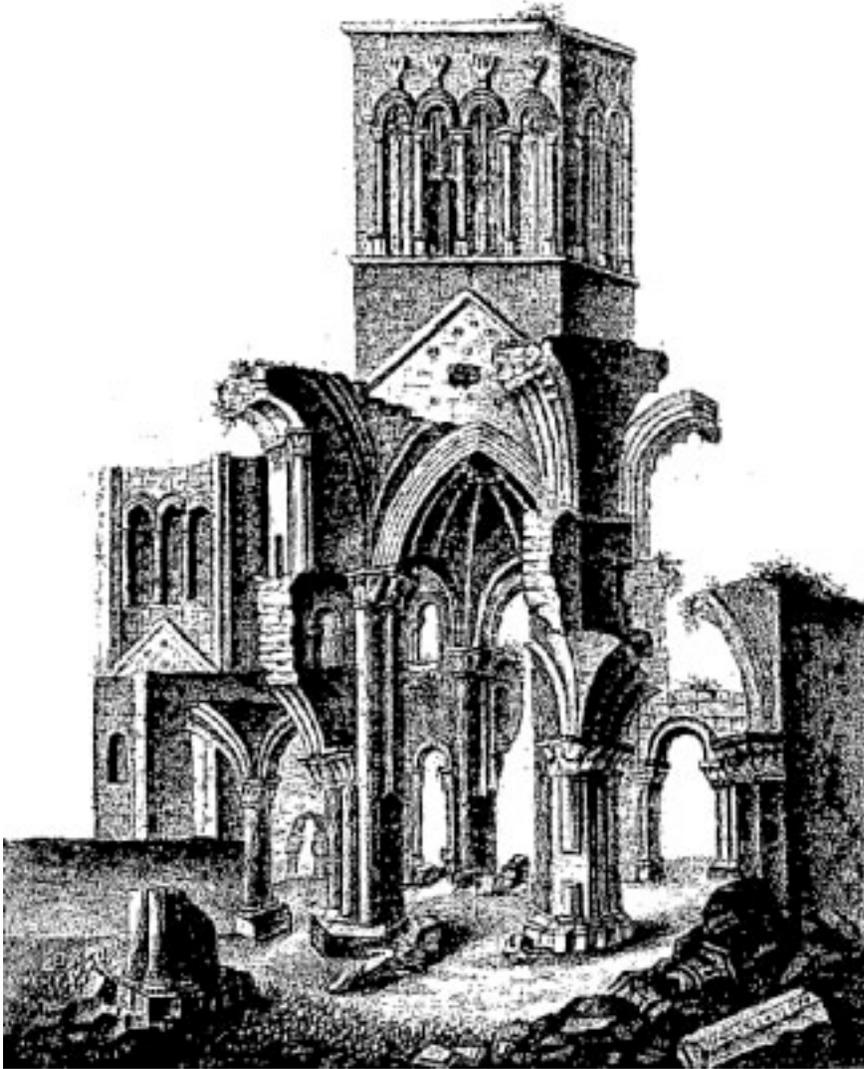


Clues in the work of Lewis C. Loyd

In the back of a small but powerful book by Lewis C. Loyd is a list of tenants in chief in Normandy and those families who held land of them in England. "Origins of Some Anglo-Norman Families" is a critical resource for anyone doing genealogy work in Medieval England.

He lists the Reivers (Redvers) family and their tenants. The list is short - Roliot, Lestre, Moreville, Oglander.

So, naturally, I go to the P312 project (see sources below) and take a look for these names in the SNP matches. Up pops a participant who claims an ancestor, "Albert Toussaint Liser, b.1896, Lamentin Martinique" from France. Liser and Lestre could be variants of the same surname. Also, another test subject who claims an ancestor, "Humphry DeOgle, 1055-1155, Ogle, England." That could certainly be a variant of Oglander.



Clues in the benefaction of the de Morvilles

Montebourg Abbey (pictured at right) - Stapleton has Richard de Reviers (Redvers) buried at Montbourg Abbey in 1107.

Quarr Abbey - Quarr is on the Isle of Wight off the coast of Southern England. By Domesday, Richard de Redvers held almost all the land on the Isle of Wight and many other manors. The Morville family, having been granted their land in England by the Redvers, also were benefactors to Quarr Abbey.

Thank you Henry I

When William Rufus died in 1100 and Henry received the throne, Richard de Redvers became an important advisor. King Henry was the 4th and youngest son of William the Conqueror. His older brothers William Rufus and Robert Curthose jointly inherited England (William) and Normandy (Robert). Henry received no lands. These three had many disputes. For instance, Henry had purchased the Cotentin from Robert, but later lost it again. Henry eventually found an ally in William. (Wiki - Henry I)

The Herdmanston Lineage owes a lot to King Henry I. It was he who guided the career of Scotland's king David I.

"King Henry's brother William II 'Rufus', was killed in a hunting accident in August 1100. Henry had himself crowned a few days later while his brother Robert was away on crusade. With a number of barons supporting Robert, however, Henry's succession was precarious. He moved quickly to buy support by granting favours, abolishing abuses and making wide-ranging concessions in his Charter of Liberties. In November 1100, he married Edith, sister of king Edgar of Scotland. This marriage is believed to have been an attempt by king Henry to secure his northern borders." ([BBC History Website, Henry I](#)) Edith and Edgar were the older siblings of king David I.

In 1120, Henry I was in Normandy. He put his son and heir, William Adelin on the White Ship to return to England. The ship sank, William died, and the resulting chaos of succession became known as The Anarchy. King Henry now had only one heir, Matilda. The barons were not comfortable with what would be the first female queen in her own right. At Henry's death in 1135, Stephen of Blois, Henry's nephew, usurped the throne and was king of England from 1135 to 1154. (Dunbar p. 58 - 61)(Wikipedia - David I)

King (pages not numbered) has a nice account of the ascension of King Stephen ('of Blois') in 1135. But I'm left confused by the list of witnesses to the crowning of Stephen of Blois. They include Simon de Senlis!! and Hamo de St Clair.

"noble officers of the household: the constables Robert de Vere [Vaux], Miles of Gloucester, Robert d'Oilly, and Briard Fitz Count; the stewards William Martel, Hugh Bigod, Humphrey de Bohun, Simon de Beauchamp, Robert Malet, and Robert Fitz Richard de Clare; the butlers William d'Aubigny and Eudo Martel; the chamberlains: Aubrey de Vere [Vaux?], and William de Pont-de-l'Arche. There

there are the barons Robert de Ferrers, William Peverel of Nottingham, Simon of Senlis, Geoffrey de Mandeville, William d'Aubigny Briton, Payn Fitz John, Hamo de St Clair, Ilbert de Lacy, Geoffrey Talbot, Walter Espect, Roger of Valognes, Henry de Port, Walter Fitz Richard de Clare, Walter de Gant, Walter de Bolebec, Walchelin Maminot, William de Percy." ([source](#)) (King, pages not numbered)

During the Anarchy, David I supported Matilda, King Henry's daughter and David's niece. Their closeness would prove beneficial to David. So it was no coincidence that, in 1139, Matilda grants Northumberland north of the Tees to David I of Scotland.

King David I of Scotland

The rise of David, youngest son of Malcolm III of Scotland and Margaret of Wessex, brother-in-law of King Henry I of England, Prince of the Cumbrians from 1113 to 1124, Earl of Northampton and Huntingdon and finally, David I King of Scots is complex and well worth studying. Richard Oram's book, "David, the King Who Made Scotland" is one of my favorite sources on the rise of David. This part of the story is important to understand because David brought Hugh de Morville into great power with him in Scotland. Hugh's son Richard de Morville granted the St. Clairs of Herdmanston the first recorded land any of our Sinclair / St. Clair Lineages held in Scotland. Understanding these St. Clairs of Herdmanston fully means we must solve where they came from and when; because the timing seems to run counter to our cherished stories by Father Richard Augustin Hay and Roland W. Saint-Clair.

Being the youngest of several sons of Malcolm III, David's future was uncertain until he was about 17 years old. On January 8th, 1107, Edgar, king of Scotland and David's brother, died. This thrust David into an entirely new and important role in supporting his brother-in-law, King Henry I of England. Henry had married David's sister, Edith (known as Matilda after the marriage). (Oram, p. 57)

Earl David married Maud (or Matilda) de Senlis in c. 1113. This was her second marriage. Maud's first husband, Simon de Senlis (Barrow Charters p. 59). Her marriage to de Senlis would have large implications for Scotland. The Senlis family had their origins in the first capital of the Capetian kings of France. This was the ancient home of the counts of Vermandois. Beryl Platts (p. 70-71) has a wonderful section on this in one of her books. Later, as King David I of Scotland, David brought many Flemish up into Scotland. Richard Oram (p. 105) backs up Platts saying the Flemish settlement of Scotland was planned, and the arrival of

the man known as Freskin was the apex of that "occupation." He goes on to suggest that the Flemings were already settling in Innes and Nether Urquhart in the reign of Malcolm IV. Moray seems to have been in the center of the Flemish settlement.

David's marriage to Maud de Senlis, Countess of Huntingdon and Northampton, gave him Northumberland, which made David an earl. Rondo wrote, "David received Cumbria from his older brother Edgar as an appanage - these were the southern counties of modern Scotland - Roxburghshire, Selkirkshire, Berwickshire, Peeblesshire and Lanarkshire. , He received Northumberland from his wife. He then incorporated Cumberland and Westmorland as well as Northumberland as we know it today." This land would prove important for David I and directly effected the future of the St Clairs of Herdmanston.

King Malcolm IV of Scotland

When Malcolm IV, grandson of King David I, became king in 1153, he was 12 years old. He died at age 25, December 9, 1165 at Jedburgh as a result of poor health that plagued him all his life. Given that he was king of Scotland in 1162 when Richard de Morville granted Herdmanston to the St Clairs, we would do well to understand him better.

The best source I know of for Malcolm IV's relatively short reign is G.W.S. Barrow's "The Acts of Malcolm IV King of Scots 1153 - 1165. Malcolm was the oldest of 3 sons of Henry, earl of Northumberland, only son of King David I of Scotland. (Barrow, p. 3)

I get the distinct feeling that Scotland was still considered the hinterlands at this point, just shy of 100 years since the Norman Invasion. After all, it was during reign of Malcolm's grandfather, David I, that Scotland had finally become feudalized. David, Henry and Malcolm all seem to have been oriented from Northumberland, facing North, and having close allegiances with England to the south.

Malcolm did not found many religious houses. But he did found a Cistercian monastery at Coupar Angus. I have found no association with Coupar Angus and the St. Clairs of Herdmanston.

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POMS-W.Morville - "Death of William de Morville" William de Moreville, constable of the king of Scots, has given and granted, and by his charter established, to James [son of Lambin] of Loudoun, the land of Loudoun (AYR), by stated bounds, to hold outwith forest and free from forest, of William and his heirs, in feu and heritage, for the service of one knight." Among the witnesses were Richard de Néhou, Christiana de Morville (wife of William), William Mansell, Alan of Thirlestane, Peter Haig, Henry Sinclair (of Herdmanston), the son and chaplain of Earl Duncan of Fife.

POMS-A. Néhou - "Death of William de Moreville × death of Roland of Galloway" People of Medieval Scotland - Alexander de Néhou, for the souls of his lords Richard de Moreville, William de Moreville, Roland of Galloway and Helen de Moreville, and William de Néhou his father and Richard de Néhou his brother and Syrit his mother, and others, has granted, given, and by this his present charter established, to Dryburgh Abbey, one half ploughgate of land in the territory of Giffen (AYR), by stated bounds, in free, pure and perpetual alms, with common pasture and other easements of his land of Trearne (AYR). He will allow the canons' men dwelling on that land to go to the shielings as his men of Trearne

do, if they wish. He has granted and given this half ploughgate of land to the canons in exchange for two oxgangs of land which William his father gave them in the feu of Giffen and for two other oxgangs of land which Richard his brother gave and enchartered (incartavit) and for the increase of the land Richard his brother gave them. ([Source](#))

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[Wikipedia - Henry I](#)

[Wikipedia - Soutra](#)

RCAHMS – website - ["Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland"](#)

[The Former Parish of Mow or Molle, Morebattle Scotland, Scottish ...](#)

Gary Gianotti notes: The next set of pages was taken from the site attached above, called Morebattle. The author from Moreheadbattle Scotland writes, "From Uctrd the remaining land passed to Eschena de Londonii, known as Lady Eschena of Molla, WHY WE DO NOT KNOW, THERE IS NO OBVIOUS LINK KNOWN BETWEEN UCTRED AND LADY ESCHENA.

*Note: The author mentioned this unknown relationship between Uchtred and Lady Eschana and on the sentences prior the author notes that during 1107-1124 the land of of Molle was give to Uchtred by "LIULF" his father. The only known Uchtreds of the time, documented to any such persons named Liulf. Can only be the line of Earls of Northumbria. Linking the origin of the name "Uchtred" to the line of "Uchtred the Bold", Earl of Northumberland. Who's daughter Ealdgyth married Maldred or Moddan of Scotland Fitz Crinan, Lord of Allerdale. Ealdgyth's brother is Duncan I, King of Scotland.

Maldred and Ealdgyth are the mother and father of Richard De Morville, 1st Earl of Dunbar. Richard De Morville's, 2nd wife Aethlreda was the granddaughter of Aetheired II "The Redeless" Aetheiling King of England. Richard and Aethlreda had several sons and daughters, the youngest documented son is Uchtred of Dunbar who was born about 1080. Uchtred of Dunbar, is the missing link to Eschena of Molle. Now we trace, Uchtred of Dunbar to his father, Richard De Morville "Earl of Dunbar" to his father Maldred, Lord of Allerdale. Maldred's mother is Princess Bethoc or Beatrice Mac Alpin, heiress of Scone and daughter to Malcolm II, King of Scotland.

*Note:

Mow or MOLLE Parish consisted of what is now the southernmost part of Morebattle Parish. It is an area of land with a very long, complicated and well recorded history.

Today, little remains but the names such as Mow Law and Mowhaugh, and the remains of Mow Tower, as marked on the Ordnance Survey map, and the scattered farms of the valley of the Bowmont and its tributary streams. In past times, however, Molle was a thriving farming community with a large population and many farmsteads and towns.

It was united with Morebattle parish before December 1635, and was annexed in 1672. The church may have been dedicated to St Helen.

'This territory owes its name to the Cambro-British people, and intended to describe a mountainous tract, abounding with hills of a round form - Mole signifying a round or conical hill.'

So Jeffrey, writing in 1836, describes the origins of Mow or Molle in his History and Antiquities of Roxburghshire. He continues:

'Molle is bounded on the south and south-west by the march line between England and Scotland, beginning at a place called the Black Hag on the east, and ending where the boundary of Hownam meets the English border on the south-west. On the east it was bounded by the parish of Morebattle.... The march line left the English border near the Black Hag, at a place where Northumberland slightly indents itself into Roxburghshire, and from thence to the source of Altonburn (Attonburn). The burn then formed the boundary until it reached the water of Beaumont, which it crossed, and then ran in a straight line by the east of a place then called Hulaweshou (Ellisheugh), to the base of Hunedune (Hownamlaw) where it met the Hownam boundary, and along that line to the English border. The whole of the territory is mountainous.... The mountains afford the finest pasture for sheep, and the valley produces excellent crops.'

The first records of this piece of land are when, as a part of Northumbria, it was granted with other lands and towns on the Bowmont to Lindisfarne in the seventh century.

During the reign of Alexander I (1107 - 1124) it was owned by a person named Liulf. After his death, his son, Uctred succeeded to the land, but by 1153, the the

From Uctred the remaining land passed to Eschena de Londonii, known as Lady Eschena of Molle. Why we do not know, as there is no obvious link known between Uctred and Lady Eschena. Her first husband was Walter the Steward, He was a son of Alan who was the son of Flaald, a Norman who was granted land at Oswestry in Shropshire soon after the conquest. Walter, as a result of backing the wrong side in the long rivalry between, the Empress Maud and Stephen for the English throne, which Stephen ultimately won, becoming King in 1135, was one of many Normans who came north to Scotland. He joined David I, receiving from him large possessions in Renfrewshire, East Lothian and Kyle. Malcolm IV, who succeeded David I in 1153, granted to Walter lands in Berwickshire and also Molle, with 'all its just pertinents, to him and his heirs in fee and heritage, for a knight's service.'

This charter signed at Roxburgh is witnessed by Ernald, bishop of St Andrew; Herbert, bishop of Glasgow; John, abbot of Kelso; William, abbot of Melrose; Osbert, abbot of Jedburgh; Walter, the chancellor; William, the king's brother; Richard the constable; Gilbert of Umphrville; Waldeve, son of earl Cospatric; and Jordan Riddell.

About 1165, Anselm of Whitton, afterwards styled 'of Molle', appears to have had part of the territory of Molle. He had two daughters who both married and on Anselm's death, the lands were divided between them. The lands are named as Hulasheshou, Ladhladde, Thueles, Mollehope etc.

Walter the Steward died in 1177, leaving Alan, his son by Eschina, as successor to the estate and to the office of Steward of Scotland, and whose descendant, Robert the Steward became King Robert II in 1371.

After Walter's death, his widow married Henry of Molle and bore him four daughters, Margaret, Eschina, Avicia and Cecilia. Eschina died about 1200, and shortly after the ownership is in the name of De Vescis. We know that Lady Cecilia married Simon Maleverer and the "Avicia" daughter of Eschina and Henry de Molle was probably the "Alicia de Molla" who married Richard Scott, ancestor of the Scotts of Buccleuch, but no information is known about the lives of the other two sisters.

About Uchtred "the Bold", Earl of Northumbria

Uchtred 'the Bold' of Northumbria

Son of Waltheof and his wife Judith

Married:

1. Ecgfrida, 2. Sigen, 3. Ælfgifu, daughter of King Æthelred II

Children:

With Ecgfrida (acc to Wikipedia) or Sigen (acc to MedLands): According to MedLands (<http://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/ENGLAND.%20AngloSaxon%20nobility.htm#UhtredNorthumbriadied1016>) Ecgfrida had no children

1. Ealdred, 2. Eadwulf, 3. Gospatric

With Ælfgifu according to MedLands (<http://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/ENGLAND.%20AngloSaxon%20nobility.htm#UhtredNorthumbriadied1016>)

1. Ealdgyth, 2. Nameless daughter, who married Æthelgar and had sons Siward and Ealdred

LINKS

<http://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/ENGLAND.%20AngloSaxon%20nobility.htm#EaldgythNorthumbriaMMaldredAllerdale>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uchtred_the_Bold

MEDIEVAL LANDS

UHTRED, son of WALTHEOF Earl of Northumbria & his wife --- (-murdered 1016).

Simeon of Durham records that "his son Uchtred" succeeded "the elder Waltheof" in Northumbria, stating that he was killed by "a powerful Dane Thurbrand surnamed Hold with the consent of Cnut"[324]. Inquisitions by "David...Cumbrensis regionis princeps", dated 1124, concerning land owned by the church of Glasgow, refer to donations by "Uchtred filius Waldef..."[325]. "Uhtred dux" subscribed charters of King Æthelred II dated 1009 to 1015[326]. He defeated a Scottish army which had besieged Durham in 1006. He succeeded his father as Earl of Northumbria. After the invasion of Svend King of Denmark in 1013, Earl Uhtred submitted to him[327]. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records that he was murdered on the orders of Eadric "Streona"[328]. Stenton refers to "northern sources of the Norman age" which show that the chief agent of the murder

was Thurbrand, who was in turn killed by Uhtred's son Ealdred[329], presumably referring to Simeon of Durham quoted above. King Canute appointed Erik Haakonson Jarl in Norway as Earl of Northumbria after Uhtred's death.

m firstly (repudiated) as her first husband, ECGFRIDA, daughter of ALDUN Bishop of Durham & his wife --- (----, bur Durham). Simeon of Durham's Account of the Siege of Durham records the marriage of "Cospatric's son...Ucthred" (although from the context "Cospatric" appears to be an error for "Waltheof") and "Bishop Aldun...his daughter... Ecgfrida" and her repudiation by her husband, following which Uhtred married "the daughter of a rich citizen...Styr the son of Ulf...Sigen"[330]. Simeon of Durham's Account of the Siege of Durham records Ecgfrida's second marriage to "a certain thane in Yorkshire...Kilvert the son of Ligulf" and "their daughter Sigrida...wife of Arkil the son of Ecgfrid" whose son was "Cospatric...[who married] the daughter of Dolfin the son of Tolfin, by whom he begot Cospatric who of late ought to have fought with Waltheof the son of Eilaf", her repudiation by her second husband, her taking the veil, and her burial at Durham[331].

m secondly SIGEN, daughter of STYR Ulfsson & his wife ---. Simeon of Durham's Account of the Siege of Durham records the marriage of "Cospatric's son... Ucthred" (although from the context "Cospatric" appears to be an error for "Waltheof") and "the daughter of a rich citizen...Styr the son of Ulf...Sigen"[332].

m thirdly ([1009/16]) ÆELFGIFU, daughter of ÆTHELRED II King of England & his first wife Ælflæd ---. Simeon of Durham's Account of the Siege of Durham records the third marriage of "Cospatric's son...Ucthred" (although from the context "Cospatric" appears to be an error for "Waltheof") and "king Ethelred...his...daughter Elfgiva"[333]. She is named as daughter of King Æthelred by Roger of Hoveden, when he records her marriage[334]. Her marriage date is estimated on the assumption that it is unlikely that she would have been married before her older sister Eadgyth.

Earl Uhtred & his [second] wife had three children:

1. EALDRED (-murdered Risewood 1039). Simeon of Durham names "Aldred, Eadulf and Cospatric" as the three sons of "Ucthred", stating that "Aldred" succeeded his paternal uncle Eadulf Cudel in Northumbria[335]. He is named as son of Uhtred by Roger of Hoveden, first of the three sons he lists[336]. He succeeded his paternal uncle as Earl of Northumbria. Simeon of Durham records that Ealdred killed "the murderer Thurebrand" to avenge his father, made peace with "Carl the son of Thurebrand", but the latter killed "Aldred" in "the wood called Risewood"[337]. m ---. The name of Ealdred's wife is not known. Ealdred & his wife had five children:

a) ÆELFLED . Simeon of Durham names "Elfleda daughter of Earl Aldred" as wife of Siward and mother of Waltheof[338]. She is named daughter of Ealdred by Roger of Hoveden, who also records her marriage[339]. Simeon of Durham's Account of the Siege of Durham records that "Earl Aldred was the father of five daughters, three of

whom bore the same name Ælfleda, the fourth...Aldgitha and the fifth Etheldritha", specifying that "one of these Ælfledas married earl Siward by whom she became the mother of Waltheof"[340]. m SIWARD --- (-York 26 Mar 1055). He was recognised as Earl of Northumbria in 1041, in succession to his wife's uncle.

b) ÆLFLED . Simeon of Durham's Account of the Siege of Durham records that "Earl Aldred was the father of five daughters, three of whom bore the same name Ælfleda, the fourth...Aldgitha and the fifth Etheldritha"[341].

c) ÆLFLED . Simeon of Durham's Account of the Siege of Durham records that "Earl Aldred was the father of five daughters, three of whom bore the same name Ælfleda, the fourth...Aldgitha and the fifth Etheldritha"[342].

d) ÆLDGYTH . Simeon of Durham names "Algitha daughter of earl Aldred" as wife of "Ligulf", when recording the latter's murder[343]. Roger of Hoveden names her and her father, as well as her husband and two sons[344]. Simeon of Durham's Account of the Siege of Durham records that "Earl Aldred was the father of five daughters, three of whom bore the same name Ælfleda, the fourth...Aldgitha and the fifth Etheldritha"[345]. m LIULF, son of --- (-murdered 1080). Simeon of Durham records that "Ligulf a noble and good thane" was murdered[346]. Resident of Durham, he was friends with Walcher and was murdered by Gilbert sheriff of Northumberland[347]. Liulf & his wife had two children:

i) UHTRED . Simeon of Durham names "Uchthred and Morckar" as the two sons of "Ligulf" & his wife[348]. m ---. The name of Uhtred's wife is not known. Uhtred & his wife had [one possible child]:

(a) [LIULF . "...Lyulf filio Uchtrede..." witnessed the charter dated to [1120] under which "David comes filius Malcolmi Regis Scottorum" founded the abbey of Selkirk[349]. While no proof has been found that Liulf was the son of Uhtred, son of Liulf, this is probable because of the common use of the unusual name "Liulf".]

ii) MORCAR . Simeon of Durham names "Uchthred and Morckar" as the two sons of "Ligulf" & his wife, stating that Morcar was educated by the monks of Jarrow[350].

e) ETHELDREDA . Simeon of Durham's Account of the Siege of Durham records that "Earl Aldred was the father of five daughters, three of whom bore the same name Ælfleda, the fourth...Aldgitha and the fifth Etheldritha"[351]. Simeon of Durham's Account of the Siege of Durham records the marriage of "Etheldritha, one of the five daughters of earl Aldred" and "a certain thane of Yorkshire called Orm the son of Gamel"[352]. m ORM, son of GAMEL & his wife ---. Orm & his wife had one child:

i) ECGFRIDA . Simeon of Durham's Account of the Siege of Durham names "Ecgrida" as the daughter of "Etheldritha, one of the five daughters of earl Aldred" and "...Orm the son of Gamel", recording that she married "Eilsa of Tees...who took possession of

Bermetun and Skirningheim by hereditary right" by whom she was mother of "Waltheof and his two brothers and Eda their sister"[353]. m EILSI, son of ---.

2. EADWULF (-murdered 1041). Simeon of Durham names "Aldred, Eadulf and Cospatric" as the three sons of "Uchtred"[354]. Simeon of Durham records that Eadwulf succeeded in Northumbria after his brother Ealdred was murdered but that he was "put to death by Siward"[355]. Named son of Uhtred by Roger of Hoveden, second of the three sons he lists, specifying that he succeeded his brother as Earl of Northumbria [356]. He was betrayed and murdered on the orders of King Harthacnut[357]. m as her second husband, SIGRIDA, [widow] of ARKIL (son of Fridegist), daughter of KILVERT & his wife Ecgrida. Simeon of Durham's Account of the Siege of Durham records that "Sigrida, the daughter of Kilvert and of Ecgrida, the daughter of bishop Aldun" (first wife of Eadwulf's father Uhtred) married "Arkil the son of Fridegist, and earl Eadulf, and Arkil the son of Ecgrith"[358]. Eadwulf & his wife had [two] children:

a) OSWULF (-murdered 1069). Simeon of Durham records that Earl Morcar handed over the earldom "beyond the Tyne" to "the young Osulf son of...earl Eadulf", but that William I King of England appointed "Copsi who was on the side of earl Tosti" who was beheaded by Oswulf "in the fifth week of his charge of the earldom IV Id Mar at Newburn"[359]. Named son of Eadwulf by Roger of Hoveden, who specifies that he was appointed by King William I to succeed Morcar as Earl of Northumbria[360]. Simeon of Durham records that Oswulf was killed by a robber[361].

b) [HALDEN . Inquisitions by "David...Cumbrensis regionis princeps", dated 1124, concerning land owned by the church of Glasgow refer to donations by "...Halden filius Eadulf"[362]. It is not known whether this refers to an otherwise unknown son of Eadwulf, son of Uhtred.]

3. GOSPATRICK . Simeon of Durham names "Aldred, Eadulf and Cospatric" as the three sons of "Uchtred", stating that "the third...did not attain the rank of the earldom" but that he had "a son...Uchtred whose son was Eadulf surnamed Rus who afterwards appeared as the leader of those who murdered bishop Walcher"[363]. He is named as son of Uhtred by Roger of Hoveden, third of the three sons he lists, specifying that he ruled in no county[364]. m ---. The name of Gospatrick's wife is not known. Gospatrick & his wife had one child:

a) UHTRED . Simeon of Durham names "Aldred, Eadulf and Cospatric" as the three sons of "Uchtred", stating that "the third...did not attain the rank of the earldom" but that he had "a son...Uchtred..."[365]. m ---. The name of Uhtred's wife is not known. Uhtred & his wife had one child:

i) EADWULF (-murdered ----, bur Jedburgh). Simeon of Durham names "Aldred, Eadulf and Cospatric" as the three sons of "Uchtred", stating that "the third...did not attain the rank of the earldom" but that he had "a son...Uchtred whose son was Eadulf surnamed Rus who afterwards appeared as the leader of those who murdered bishop Walcher"

and was himself killed "by a woman and was buried in the church of Geddeverde" [Jedburgh][366].

Earl Uhtred & his third wife had [two children]:

4. EALDGYTH [Ælfifu] (1016 or before-). Simeon of Durham names "Algiva daughter of earl Uhtred [and] of Algiva daughter of king Agelred" when recording that her father arranged her marriage to "Maldred the son of Crinan"[367], although her father was long since dead when she married. She is named as daughter of Uhtred and Elgiva by Roger of Hoveden, who also names her husband and his father[368]. m ([before 1040]) MALDRED Lord of Allerdale, Regent of Strathclyde, son of CRINAN "the Thane" Mormaer of Atholl [Scotland] & his wife Bethoc of Scotland Lady of Atholl (-[killed in battle 1045]).

5. [daughter (1016 or before-). Her parentage has not been confirmed by primary sources. However, her husband is named as the father of Siward and Ealdred by Orderic Vitalis[369], the brothers being described as "pronepotes" of King Edward "the Confessor". Assuming this relationship is correctly translated as great-nephew, their father would have been either the king's nephew or married to the king's niece. If Æthelgar had been the king's blood relation, it is likely that he would have been referred to in other contemporary sources which appears not to have been the case. It is therefore more probable that it was Æthelgar's wife who was related to the king, a relationship through Ælfifu daughter of King Æthelred II being the most likely possibility given the lack of information on descendants of any of the other daughters of King Æthelred.] m ÆTHELGAR (-before 1066). It is assumed that he had recently predeceased his sons in early 1067 when they "made peace with [King] William"[370]. If Æthelgar had been alive at the time, he would presumably have "made peace" himself and noted as such by Orderic Vitalis. If he had been long dead, it is unlikely that he would have been specifically named as father of the two brothers. Æthelgar & his wife had two children:

a) SIWARD (-after 1067). He and his brother were described as "pronepotes" of King Edward ["the Confessor"] by Orderic Vitalis, being among the men who "made peace with [King] William" in [early 1067][371]. There is no further indication about their precise relationship to the king. Presumably they were grandsons of one of his half-sisters. The name Ealdred suggests a connection with the family of the Earls of Northumbria, while Siward suggests a Danish connection.

b) EALDRED (-after 1067). He and his brother were described as "pronepotes" of King Edward ["the Confessor"] by Orderic Vitalis, being among the men who "made peace with [King] William" in [early 1067][372].

WIKIPEDIA (Eng)

Uhtred or Uhtred, called the Bold, was the ealdorman of all Northumbria from 1006 to 1016, when he was assassinated. He was the son of Waltheof I, ealdorman of Bamburgh, whose ancient family had ruled from the castle of Bamburgh on the Northumbrian coast.

In 995, according to Symeon of Durham, when the remains of St Cuthbert were transferred from Chester-le-Street to Durham, Uhtred helped the monks clear the site of the new cathedral. The new cathedral was founded by Bishop Aldhun, and Uhtred married Aldhun's daughter, Ecgfrida, probably at about this time. From his marriage he received several estates that had belonged to the church. [1]

In 1006 Malcolm II of Scotland invaded Northumbria and besieged the newly founded episcopal city of Durham. At that time the Danes were raiding southern England and King Ethelred was unable to send help to the Northumbrians. Ealdorman Waltheof was too old to fight and remained in his castle at Bamburgh. Ealdorman Ælfhelm of York also took no action. Uhtred, acting for his father, called together an army from Bernicia and Yorkshire and led it against the Scots. The result was a decisive victory for Uhtred. Local women washed the severed heads of the Scots, receiving a payment of a cow for each, and the heads were fixed on stakes to Durham's walls. Uhtred was rewarded by King Ethelred II with the ealdormanry of Bamburgh even though his father was still alive. In the mean time, Ethelred had had Ealdorman Ælfhelm of York murdered, and he allowed Uhtred to succeed Ælfhelm as ealdorman of York, thus uniting northern and southern Northumbria under the house of Bamburgh. It seems likely that Ethelred did not trust the Scandinavian population of southern Northumbria and wanted an Anglo-Saxon in power there. [2]

After receiving these honours Uhtred dismissed his wife, Ecgfrida, and married Sige, daughter of Styr, son of Ulf. Styr was a rich citizen of York. It appears that Uhtred was trying to make political allies amongst the Danes in Deira. [2]

In 1013 King Sweyn of Denmark invaded England, sailing up the Humber and Trent to the town of Gainsborough. Uhtred submitted to him there, as did all of the Danes in the north. In July 1013 Ethelred was forced into exile in Normandy. After London had finally submitted to him, Sweyn was accepted as king by Christmas 1013. However he only reigned for five weeks, for he died at, or near, Gainsborough on 2 February 1014. At Sweyn's death, Ethelred was able to return from exile and resume his reign. Uhtred, along with many others, transferred his allegiance back to Ethelred, on his return. Uhtred also married Ethelred's daughter Ælfgifu about this time. [2]

In 1016 Uhtred campaigned with Ethelred's son Edmund Ironside in Cheshire and the surrounding shires. While Uhtred was away from his lands, Sweyn's son, Cnut, invaded Yorkshire. Cnut's forces were too strong for Uhtred to fight, and so Uhtred did homage to him as King of England. Uhtred was summoned to a meeting with Cnut, and on the way there, he and forty of his men were murdered by Thurbrand the Hold, with the connivance of Cnut. Uhtred was succeeded in Bernicia by his brother Eadwulf Cudel.

Cnut made the Norwegian, Eric of Hlathir, ealdorman ("earl" in Scandinavian terms) in southern Northumbria. [1]

The killing of Uhtred by Thurbrand the Hold started a blood feud that lasted for many years. Uhtred's son Ealdred subsequently avenged his father by killing Thurbrand, but Ealdred in turn was killed by Thurbrand's son, Carl. Eadred's vengeance had to wait until the 1070s, when Waltheof, Eadred's grandson had his soldiers kill most of Carl's sons and grandsons. This is an example of the notorious Northumbrian blood feuds that were common at this time. [3]

Uhtred's dynasty continued to reign in Bernicia through Ealdred (killed 1038) his son from his marriage to Ecgfrida, and Eadulf (killed 1041) his son from his marriage to Sige, and briefly Eadulf's son Osulf held the earldom of northern Northumbria 1067 until he too was killed. Uhtred's marriage to Ælfgifu produced a daughter, Ealdgyth, who married Maldred, brother of Duncan I of Scotland and who gave birth to a son, Gospatric, who was Earl of Northumbria from 1068 to 1072. [4]

Fiction

In Bernard Cornwell's series *The Saxon Stories* the protagonist is Earl Uhtred of Bebbanburg, also from Northumbria. The story of the siege of Durham and the severed heads on poles is told about the historical Uhtred (see *Battles of the Dark Ages*, Peter Marren), though it is perhaps possible to assume that the fictional Earl Uhtred of Bebbanburg is an ancestor of this Uhtred.

Notes

1. ^ a b Oxford DNB login
2. ^ a b c Kapelle, William E, "The Norman Conquest of the North", 1979, University of North Carolina Press, ISBN 0709900406, (pages 15-16)
3. ^ Kapelle, William E, *The Norman Conquest of the North*, 1979, University of North Carolina Press, ISBN 0709900406, (pages 17-19)
4. ^ Kapelle, William E, "The Norman Conquest of the North", 1979, University of North Carolina Press, ISBN 0709900406, (table 2, page 18)

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- * Stenton, Sir Frank M. *Anglo-Saxon England* Third Edition. Oxford University Press, 1971.
- * Fletcher, Richard. *Bloodfeud: Murder and Revenge in Anglo-Saxon England*. Allen Lane 2002.

From http://www.rpi.edu/~holmes/Hobbies/Genealogy/ps06/ps06_061.htm

Uchtred was granted the Earldom of Northumberland while his father, also Earl, was still alive - due to his bravery against

the Scots. He married: (1) Egfrida, dau. of Bp. Aldwin of Durham; (2) Sigen, dau. of Styr; (3) ____; and (4) Elgiva, dau. of

King Ethelred II of England. There is some doubt as to whether Cospatrick (ID2148) is his son or his grandson.

NORTHUMBRIA A large Anglo-Saxon Kingdom covering almost all of the thinly populated north country. Northumbria arose out of the amalgamation of two precursor states, Bernicia and Deira. It was further enhanced by the conquest of Rheged, adjacent to the Irish Sea, in the early 7th century. Ultimately though, it could not contain the onslaught of the Norse raiders in the 8th and 9th centuries, and it was eventually replaced by a Viking Kingdom at York.

The Anglo-Saxon Kingdom of Northumbria was originally just a coastal strip on the North-east coast of Britain. Between the sixth and eighth centuries it expanded until it stretched from the east coast to the west coast, and from the River Humber to the Firth of Forth. Northumbria was made up of two separate kingdoms, Diera in the south and Bernicia in the north. Sometimes these kingdoms were ruled by two separate kings, sometimes by one. This division also led to many civil wars in Northumbria. Northumbria suffered heavily in the Viking invasions, and the Kingdom of Diera formed the nucleus of Viking Northumbria.

References: [AR7],[PRES.GED]

Uchtred the Bold

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Uchtred (or Uhtred), called the Bold, was the earl of Northumbria from 1006 to 1016, when he was assassinated. He was the son of Waltheof I, earl of Bernicia, whose ancient family had ruled from the castle of Bamburgh on the Northumbrian coast since the late ninth century.

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The killing of Uchtred by Thurbrand the Hold started a blood feud that lasted for many years. Uhtred's son Ealdred subsequently avenged his father by killing Thurbrand, but Ealdred in turn was killed by Thurbrand's son, Carl. Eadred's vengeance had to wait until the 1070s, when Waltheof, Eadred's grandson had his soldiers kill most of Carl's sons and grandsons. This is an example of the notorious Northumbrian blood feuds that were common at this time. [3]

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Earl Uhtred was assassinated at King Canute's court. The Earl was visiting Canute in the hope of making peace by offering the king a number of hostages. Uhtred never got to see the king as he was set upon and murdered by one of his own noblemen called Thurbrand, who has some kind of vendetta against Uhtred. (In truth Uhtred, a known supporter of the King of Wessex was unlikely to be trusted by Canute and the king may well have instigated the murder.)

The killing of Uhtred by Thurbrand the Hold started a blood feud that lasted for many years. Uhtred's son Ealdred subsequently avenged his father by killing Thurbrand, but Ealdred in turn was killed by Thurbrand's son, Carl. Eadred's vengeance had to wait

until the 1070s, when Waltheof, Eadred's grandson had his soldiers kill most of Carl's sons and grandsons. This is an example of the notorious Northumbrian blood feuds that were common at this time.

Uhtred was our ancestor through two distinct descent lines--both through his son Ealdred and his daughter Ealdgyth, each of whom was independently our ancestor.

See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uchtred_the_Bold for considerably more information.

Also see "My Lines"

(<http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~cousin/html/p335.htm#i11352>)

from Compiler: R. B. Stewart, Evans, GA

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The killing of Uchtred by Thurbrand the Hold started a blood feud that lasted for many years. Uhtred's son Ealdred subsequently avenged his father by killing Thurbrand, but Ealdred in turn was killed by Thurbrand's son, Carl. Eadred's vengeance had to wait until the 1070s, when Waltheof, Eadred's grandson had his soldiers kill most of Carl's sons and grandsons. This is an example of the notorious Northumbrian blood feuds that were common at this time.

Uhtred's dynasty continued to reign in Bernicia through Ealdred (killed 1038) his son from his marriage to Ecgfrida, and Eadulf (killed 1041) his son from his marriage to Sige, and briefly Eadulf's son Osulf held the earldom of Northumbria 1067 until he too was killed. Uchtred's marriage to Ælfgifu produced a daughter, Ealdgyth, who married Maldred, brother of Duncan I of Scotland and who gave birth to a son, Gospatric, who was Earl of Northumbria from 1068 to 1072. ----- Uchtred (or Uhtred), called the Bold, was the ealdorman of all Northumbria from 1006 to 1016, when he was assassinated. He was the son of Waltheof I, ealdorman of Bamburgh, whose ancient family had ruled from the castle of Bamburgh on the Northumbrian coast.

In 995, according to Symeon of Durham, when the remains of St Cuthbert were transferred from Chester-le-Street to Durham, Uhtred helped the monks clear the site of the new cathedral. The new cathedral was founded by Bishop Aldhun, and Uhtred married Aldhun's daughter, Ecgfrida, probably at about this time. From his marriage he received several estates that had belonged to the church. [1]

In 1006 Malcolm II of Scotland invaded Northumbria and besieged the newly founded episcopal city of Durham. At that time the Danes were raiding southern England and King Ethelred was unable to send help to the Northumbrians. Ealdorman Waltheof was too old to fight and remained in his castle at Bamburgh. Ealdorman Ælfhelm of York also took no action. Uhtred, acting for his father, called together an army from Bernicia and

Yorkshire and led it against the Scots. The result was a decisive victory for Uhtred. Local women washed the severed heads of the Scots, receiving a payment of a cow for each, and the heads were fixed on stakes to Durham's walls. Uhtred was rewarded by King Ethelred II with the ealdormanry of Bamburgh even though his father was still alive. In the mean time, Ethelred had had Ealdorman Ælfhelm of York murdered, and he allowed Uhtred to succeed Ælfhelm as ealdorman of York, thus uniting northern and southern Northumbria under the house of Bamburgh. It seems likely that Ethelred did not trust the Scandinavian population of southern Northumbria and wanted an Anglo-Saxon in power there. [2]

After receiving these honours Uhtred dismissed his wife, Ecgfrida, and married Sige, daughter of Styr, son of Ulf. Styr was a rich citizen of York. It appears that Uhtred was trying to make political allies amongst the Danes in Deira. Through Sige, Uhtred had 2 children, Eadulf, later Eadulf III, and Gospatric. This Gospatric's grandson was the infamous Eadwulf Rus who murdered Bishop Walcher.[2]

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The killing of Uhtred by Thurbrand the Hold started a blood feud that lasted for many years. Uhtred's son Ealdred subsequently avenged his father by killing Thurbrand, but Ealdred in turn was killed by Thurbrand's son, Carl. Ealdred's vengeance had to wait until the 1070s, when Waltheof, Ealdred's grandson had his soldiers kill most of Carl's sons and grandsons. This is an example of the notorious Northumbrian blood feuds that were common at this time. [3]

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daughter, Ealdgyth, who married Maldred, brother of Duncan I of Scotland and who gave birth to a son, Gospatric, who was Earl of Northumbria from 1068 to 1072. [4]

Fiction

In Bernard Cornwell's series The Saxon Stories the protagonist is Earl Uhtred of Bebbanburg, also from Northumbria. The story of the siege of Durham and the severed heads on poles is told about the historical Uhtred (see Battles of the Dark Ages, Peter Marren), though it is perhaps possible to assume that the fictional Earl Uhtred of Bebbanburg is an ancestor of this Uhtred. ----- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uhtred_the_Bold ----- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uhtred_the_Bold

Uhtred the Bold

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http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uhtred_the_Bold ----- Uhtred (ca. 970-1016), the brave, was earl of Bamburgh and York, a position comparable to that of Duke of North and East of England. Uhtred took part to the foundation of the Cathedral in 995 of Durham. He married Ecgfrida, daughter of the Bishop of Durham, and received lands from church property. In 1006, he defeated the Scots that Durham and besieged brought them big losses. Uhtred was then appointed ealderman of Bamburgh even though his father was still alive, but that was too old to fight. After King Æthelred II ealderman Aelfhelm of York had murdered, Uhtred also got this title. He verstoott and a daughter Ecgfrida married Sige, from a wealthy Danish family in York. In 1013 Sweyn forkbeard Uhtred subjugated itself to but chose again the side of Æthelred in 1014 and married his daughter Aelgifu. In 1016 he subjugated to Cnut the great. Canute had him kill Thurbrand, during a discussion, however, by what to a prolonged blood feud between local families led. Uhtred was succeeded by his brother Eadulf Cudel, according to Symeon of Durham a lazy and cowardly guy. Uhtred was a son of Waltheof, earl of Northumbria. Uhtred got the following children: From his first marriage to Ecgfrida: Ealdred (died 1038), followed 1020/1025 his uncle as earl Eadulf of Bernicia. Around this time he killed Thurbrand, the murderer of his father, and concluded a peace with his son Carl. But that again, in an ambush in 1038 Ealdred murdered in a forest. Ealdred had five daughters. From his second marriage to Sige: Eadwulf (died 1041), succeeded his brother Ealdred as earl, Siward in command of King Harthacanute killed by that with one of the daughters of Ealdred was married and succeeded as earl Eadwulf. Eadwulf had two sons. One of them was Oswulf (died 1069) under William the Conqueror earl of Northumbria and was by a robber was assassinated. Gospatric, father of Uhtred that father was of Eadwulf. Eadwulf was leader of a group of men who killed the Bishop Walcher, Eadwulf was in turn by a woman murdered and buried in Jedburgh. From his third marriage with Aelgifu: Ealdgyth, married Maldred, regent of

Strathclydea daughter, mother of two sons, Siward and Ealdred in 1067 William the Conqueror with atoned.