

# Chasing my Y-DNA part 17

Non Parental Event NPE. In doing this we have people in the Y-DNA mix such as Pete Horton, which gives location in Georgia, with likely migration from the Carolinas, of a similar Y-DNA match.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
1	Kit Number	Name	Paternal Ancestor Name	Haplogroup	DYS393	DYS390	DYS19	DYS391	DYS385	DYS426	DYS388	DYS439	DYS389	DYS392	DYS389b	DYS458	DYS459
2	21587	Sir Thomas Edward Ervin Carothers	John Caruthers 1725-1783 Cumberland Co. Pa.	R1b1	14	23	14	10	11-16	12	11	11	13	14	29	16	9-10
3	69284	Robert Forrest	William Henry Forrest, born abt. 1864 AL	R1b1b2	14	23	14	10	11-14	12	12	13	13	13	28	17	10-10
4	85134	Jack A. Murray	William Murray b@1670 d@1716 Tweedsmuir, Scotland	R1b1b2	14	23	14	11	11-14	12	12	12	13	14	30	18	9-10
5	89242	William Andrew Eden Murray	William Murray b@1670 d@1716 Tweedsmuir, Scotland	R1b1b2	14	23	14	11	11-14	12	12	12	14	14	30	18	9-10
6	92916	Steven Young	Alexander Young, c. 28 JUL 1754 Slamannan, SCT	R1b1b2	14	23	14	11	11-14	12	12	13	14	13	30	17	9-9
7	50086	Keith Armstrong		R1b1b2	14	24	14	10	11-15	12	12	11	13	13	29	18	9-10
8	25660	Mr. Paul Glyn Elwald		R1b1b2	14	24	14	10	11-14	12	12	13	14	13	30	16	9-10
9	23141	Kenneth Michael Carr	Elijah Carr Tennessee	R1b1b2	14	24	14	10	12-15	12	12	11	13	13	30	18	9-10
10	23208	Wilden Hume Tweedie		R1b1b2	14	24	14	10	11-15	12	12	12	13	13	28	18	9-10
11	31225	Mr. John Doyd Elliott Jr.		R1b1b2	14	24	14	11	11-14	12	12	11	13	13	29	16	9-10
12	87131	Mr. David Randall Clark Elliott		R1b1b2	14	24	14	11	11-14	12	12	11	13	13	29	16	9-10
13	50622	Charles Richard Elliott		R1b1b2	14	24	14	11	11-14	12	12	11	13	13	29	16	9-10
14	180011	Mr. Alton David Elliott		R1b1b2	14	24	14	11	11-14	12	12	11	13	13	29	16	9-10
15	172354	Mr. Robert Pierce Elliott		R1b1b2	14	24	14	11	11-14	12	12	11	13	13	29	16	9-10
16	19761	Thomas A. Elliott	John Elliott b abt 1792	R1b1b2	14	24	14	11	11-14	12	12	11	13	13	29	16	9-10
17	116335	Mr. James Donald Elliott		R1b1b2	14	24	14	11	11-14	12	12	11	13	13	29	16	9-10
18	101829	Mark Stephen Elliott		R1b1b2	14	24	14	11	11-14	12	12	11	13	13	29	16	9-10
19	117367	Ray E. Elliott		R1b1b2	14	24	14	11	11-14	12	12	11	13	13	30	16	9-10
20	N53075	Mr. J.C. Elliott	Daniel Elliot, b.c. 1665, Salem, Massachusetts	R1b1b2	14	24	14	11	11-14	12	12	11	13	13	30	16	9-10
21	19868	Mr. Clifford Bayne Elliott		R1b1b2	14	24	14	11	11-14	12	12	13	13	13	29		
22	78732	Joseph Samuel Hall Jr.		R1b1b2	14	24	14	11	10-11	12	12	11	13	14	29	14	9-10
23	N84998	Mr. James William Scott		R1b1b2	14	24	14	11	11-14	12	12	12	13	13	29		
24	111392	Dr. James Richard Storey	Alexander Storey b 1746 County Antrim	R1b1b2	14	24	14	11	11-14	12	12	12	13	13	29	18	9-10
25	78752	John Michael Tait		R1b1b2	14	24	14	11	11-14	12	12	12	13	13	29	17	9-10
26	N89590	Mr. Alisdair Morison Tait		R1b1b2	14	24	14	11	11-14	12	12	13	13	13	29		
27	23935	Herbert Hoover Horton		R1b1b2	14	24	14	11	11-14	12	12	11	13	13	29	16	9-10
28	10486	Douglas George Fletcher		R1b1b2	14	24	14	11	11-14	12	12	12	13	13	29	17	9-10
29	50100	Michael Dean Christian	Ewan MacChynsten, b. 1252 d. 1309 Isle of Man	R1b1b2	14	24	14	11	11-15	12	12	12	13	13	29	18	9-9
30	59275	David Coull Bumett	John Bumett, b. 1794 Fettergill, Kinross-shire	R1b1b2a1b	14	24	14	11	11-14	12	12	11	13	13	29	17	9-10
31	63274	William Charters Burns	David Burns, b. Feb. 1817, Carrowdore, N. Ireland	R1b1b2a1b5	14	24	14	11	11-14	12	12	12	13	13	29	17	9-10
32	132152	Michael Joseph Erskine	Ebenezer Martin Erskine	R1b1b2a1b5	14	24	14	11	11-14	12	12	11	14	13	31	16	9-10
33	85020	Derek Douglas		R1b1b2	14	25	14	11	11-13	12	12	13	13	14	29	17	9-10
34	46249	David Wayne Dixon	Ebenezer Dixon b 1770 Augusta CoVA, d 1855 Putnam TN	R1b1b2a1b	14	25	15	10	11-14	12	12	12	14	13	30	16	9-10

Young means the son with the same name. Armstrong, Elwald, Carr (Kerr), Tweedie (Tweed R.), Hall, Storey, Tait (servant to Douglas and Kerr), Horton, Fletcher (arrow maker). Names like Armstrong, Kerr, Tweed, Tait tied to the Elwald in the Liddesdale region.

John Michel Tait (78752) seems to have the most markers to compare.

## Border Reiver DNA By Haplogroup (R1b Only)

SE5EU	<a href="#">View</a>	Tait (Tate)	England (London)	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 29
NYZE9	<a href="#">View</a>	Elliott	Scotland	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 29 16 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 15 16 17
3PZXW	<a href="#">View</a>	Elliott	Wales	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 29 16 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 15 16 17
FQVCW	<a href="#">View</a>	Elliott	England	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 29 16 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 15 17 17
BV3TE	<a href="#">View</a>	Elliott	British Isles	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 29 16 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 15 17 17
J79EM	<a href="#">View</a>	Elliott	British-USA	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 29 16 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 15 17 17
75PWU	<a href="#">View</a>	Elliott	British Isles	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 29 16 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 15 17 17
4RV4H	<a href="#">View</a>	Elliott	British Isles	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 29 16 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 15 17 17
FYQWR	<a href="#">View</a>	Elliott	Ireland	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 29 16 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 15 17 17
SEYDN	<a href="#">View</a>	Elliott	Scotland or Ulster	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 29 16 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 30 15 15 17 17
ZC3EN	<a href="#">View</a>	Tait (Tate)	British-USA	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 29 18 9 10 11 11 25 15 18 29 15 15 17 17
FB7UZ	<a href="#">View</a>	Elliott	British Isles	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 30 16 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 15 17 17
97SGU	<a href="#">View</a>	Elliott	British Isles	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 30 16 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 15 17 17
7BSFU	<a href="#">View</a>	Kerr (Carr)	Ulster (Donegal)	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 14 29 17 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 30 15 15 17 18
7CBWY	<a href="#">View</a>	Armstrong	Ulster (Fermanagh)	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 12 13 13 29
VRCAR	<a href="#">View</a>	Tait	British-Canada	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 12 13 13 29
3BXG9	<a href="#">View</a>	Tait (Tate)	British-USA	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 12 13 13 29
7UR5B	<a href="#">View</a>	Scott	British Isles	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 12 13 13 29
DQTQ5	<a href="#">View</a>	Tait	Scotland (Borders)	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 12 13 13 29 17 9 10 11 11 25 15 18 29 15 15 16 17
2FGYD	<a href="#">View</a>	Burn (Burns)	Ulster (Down)	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 12 13 13 29 17 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 15 16 17
R9CH9	<a href="#">View</a>	Storey	Ulster (Antrim)	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 12 13 13 29 18 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 15 17 17
EAPA2	<a href="#">View</a>	Tait	Scotland (Shetland Isles)	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 12 13 13 29 18 9 10 11 11 25 16 18 28 15 15 17 17
DKJGT	<a href="#">View</a>	Elliott	Scotland (Borders)	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 13 13 13 29
GUP6S	<a href="#">View</a>	Tait	Scotland (Lothian)	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 13 13 13 29

In the grouping above there are twenty-four names with half twelve names Elliott, and seven, between a quarter and a third Tait. This makes five names or less then a quarter of the other. In the other there is one Kerr, known to have Tait as servants and feuded with the Scott. One Scott, as with Armstrong and Elliott a part of the Traitors of Leven, a Burn, (Scottish word for creek, or stream), and a Storey,

→ ↻ ⬆ [www.houseofnames.com/storey-family-crest](http://www.houseofnames.com/storey-family-crest)

### Storey Early Origins

Spelling variations of this family name include: Storie, Storey, Sturys, De Stury, Storrie, Story and many more.

First found in Northumberland where they were said to be descended from an ancient line of Viking settlers of knightly degree and with episcopal rank. Roughly translated from the Viking records the name means "dweller by large and rough water". They moved north into Renfrewshire and acquired considerable estates. William Storie was a charter witness in Dundee in 1281. They also became businessmen of Aberdeen by the year 1300.

Basically in an analytical sense;

If Pete (Herbert Hoover Horton), is part of the Y-DNA grouping then utilizing the same logic the Tait which is enveloped such as Pete is enveloped into the Daniel Group must be a part of the grouping also, but this would be a part of the grouping previous to Daniel becoming a family name.





## Tait

Seat: Pirn, Tweeddale

Clan Chief: None, armigerous clan

### Tait History

The surname Tait was originally a nickname.

According to Venerable Bede, in his book 'The Ecclesiastical History of the English People', Ethelberga, who was daughter of Ethelbert, king of Kent, she was also known as 'Tate' (feminine), and there are nine individuals recorded as being called 'Tata' (masculine) in Walter de Gray Birch's *Cartularium Saxonicum*.

In Old Norse the word *teitr* appears, meaning 'glad', or 'cheerful', and in the Icelandic manuscript *Landnámabók* the word appears numerous times but as an actual name, *Teitr*.

In 1329, there is a recorded payment by the king, either Robert I or David II, to Thomas dictus Tayt as a debt repayment.

There are several entries of payment of a pension recorded between 1362 and 1370 to John Tayt, a clerk, who seemed to have been connected to the hospital of Montrose.

In 1381, Alexander Tayt was recorded as being burgess of Edinburgh.

Adam Tayte, in 1424, was granted safe conduct papers so he could travel to England, and it is thought that he is the same person as the Adam Tayt, scrutifer, who was witness to a charter in Paisley in 1432.

In Edinburgh, in 1490, Andrew Tait was Master of the Flesher Craft, and a different Andrew Tayt was, in 1492, one of the preambulators of Yochry's and Achbrady's boundries.

A Robert Tait was recorded in 1531 as being a tenant of the land of Wydsyd, and Christie Tett and Dand Taitt were tenants of Kelso Abbey in 1567.

There is a record of the surname as far north as Orkney in 1575.

The barony of Cherrytrees was in the possession of a family by this name in 1605.

An ancient family in Tweeddale, the Taites of Pirn, ended their line with two heiresses, Anne and Margaret, of which one was recorded as having married a Horsburgh of that ilk.

Born in Edinburgh on 21st December, 1811, Archibald Campbell Tait was the archbishop of Canterbury from 1868 to the year of his death in 1882. He died at the age of 70 on 3rd December.

[http://www.scotclans.com/scottish\\_clans/clan\\_tait/history.html](http://www.scotclans.com/scottish_clans/clan_tait/history.html)

The Tait Clan is definitely of Scotland.

## scotland

By sir walter scott, bart.

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HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.

CHAP. XXI.

men, and maintained a desperate combat, encouraging his men with his whistle till his death induced them to surrender.

1511. Another quarrel betwixt the sister countries rested on the following grounds : — Some English borderers murdered sir Robert Kerr, warden of the middle marches of Scotland. One of the assassins, named Lilburn, with Heron of Ford, the brother of another commonly called the Bastard Heron, was delivered up to the Scottish king by order of Henry VII.; but immediately upon the death of that wise prince the other accomplices of the murder began to show themselves publicly on the border. Andrew Kerr, the son of the slain sir Robert, employed two of his own followers, named Tait, to obtain the revenge which he had in vain sought from the justice of England. They succeeded in their mission, and brought back with them into Scotland the head of Starked, one of the slayers of sir Robert. Kerr caused it to be exposed at the cross of Edinburgh. But the Bastard Heron still lived and was suffered to go at liberty, and on that and other accounts James IV. nourished a deep resentment against his brother-in-law of England.

The Tait were followers of the Kerr.



\* The borderers, from their habits of life, were capable of most extraordinary exploits of this nature. In the year 1511, Sir Robert **Kerr** of Cessford, warden of the middle marches of **Scotland**, was murdered at a border-meeting, by the bastard Heron, Starhead, and Lilburn. The English monarch delivered up Lilburn to justice in **Scotland**, but Heron and Starhead escaped. The latter chose his residence in the very centre of England, to baffle the vengeance of Ker's clan and followers. Two dependants of the deceased, called **Tait**, were deputed by Andrew Ker of Cessford to revenge his father's murder. They travelled through England in various disguises, till they discovered the place of Starhead's retreat, murdered him in his bed, and brought his head in triumph to Edinburgh, where Ker caused it to be exposed at the cross. The bastard Heron would have shared the same fate, had he not spread abroad a report of his having died of the plague, and caused his funeral obsequies to be performed.—*Ridpath's History*, p. 481.—See also *Metrical Account of the Battle of Flodden*, published by the Rev. Mr Lambe.

Ministrelsy of the Scottish Border: Consisting of Historical and ..., Volume 1  
By Walter Scott

The were connected to the Kerr of Cressford, which the Redheugh, Elwald were connected to in their sasine (deed), of the Redheugh lands.

**BOOK**  
**I.**  
1578.

The different parties take the field.

The History of Scotland: With Notes, and a Continuation to the ..., Volume 3  
By George Buchanan

and was attended by the earl of Mar, in whose fidelity he could repose more confidence than in theirs, who had excited such commotions in the kingdom. When this proclamation arrived at Edinburgh, the nobles would not allow it to be published; but quickening their operations, collected their troops, and marched towards Stirling. When they halted at Falkirk, they mustered about seven thousand men. The earl of Angus, who, on hearing of their progress, had also advanced, encamped on the opposite side of the Carron with five thousand. Both parties were unwilling to strike the first blow, and Sir Robert Bowes, the English ambassador, taking advantage of this disposition, laboured incessantly to promote an accommodation.

xxxiii. While the negotiations were going forward, and the two armies lay in sight of each other, an incident took place, which, as omens have always had a powerful effect upon large bodies of men, might perhaps have had some influence in inclining the parties to come to a readier arrangement. One **Tait**, a follower of **Kerr** of Cessford, who was then with Athol, advanced vauntingly in front of the lines, and dared any of the horsemen of the opposite party to shiver a lance for his mistress. A retainer of the master of Glamis, named Johnston, accepted the challenge; and a

Earl of Angus would be Archibald (Bell the Cat) Douglas V earl of Angus, which

transferred his lands of Redheugh to Robert.

Minstrelsy of  
the Scottish  
border: ballads,  
collected by sir  
W. Scott. Repr ...  
By Scottish  
border

The unpopularity of Morton, acquired partly by the strict administration of justice, and partly by avarice and severity, forced him from the regency. In 1578 he retired, apparently from state affairs, to his castle of Dalkeith; which the populace, emphatically expressing their awe and dread of his person, termed the "Lion's Den." But Morton could not live in retirement, and, early in the same year, the aged lion again rushed from his cavern. By a mixture of policy and violence, he possessed himself of the fortress of Stirling, and of the person of James. His nephew, Angus, hastened to his assistance. Against him appeared his follower Cessford, with many of the Homes, and the citizens of Edinburgh. Alluding to the restraint of the king's person, they bore his effigy on their banners, with a rude rhyme, demanding liberty or death.—*Birrell's Diary ad annum* 1578. The earl of Morton marched against his foes as far as Falkirk, and a desperate action must have ensued, but for the persuasions of Bowes, the English ambassador. The only blood then spilt was in a duel betwixt Tait, a follower of Cessford, and Johnstone, a west border man, attending upon Angus. They fought with lances, and on horseback, according to the fashion of the borders. The former was unhorsed and slain, the latter desperately wounded.—*Godscroft*, Vol. ii., p. 261. The prudence of the late regent appears to have abandoned him when he was decoyed into a treaty upon this occasion. It was not long before Morton, the veteran warrior and the crafty statesman, was forced to bend his neck to an engine of death,<sup>1</sup> the use of which he himself had introduced into Scotland.

Angus again is Archibald Douglas.

## 7 HENRY VIII.

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1516.

Letters and  
Papers, Foreign  
and Domestic, of  
the Reign of ...,  
Volume 2, Issue  
1  
By John S.  
Brewer, Robert  
H. Brodie, James  
Gairdner

England, 30 June last, by Robt. and John Dalgles his son, Dande Tate his "mawghe," and others. (5.) Of Ralph Stroder, within England, 29 July last, by Jok Yong of Otterburn, Jok Yong of Cesford, Will Yong of the Spittell, Thos. Chambre of Levynghon, Tom Smith of Clifton, James Glenwhoom and others. (6.) Of James Hardy of New Cartington, Englishman, on — last, in England, by Robin Robson, Allan Robson, brother, Ralph and Jok Robson, Geo. of Fawley, Laird of the Wells, David Kirkton and others. (7.) Of — of Haltwesill in England, 14th Jan. last, by Will. Gawin, and Arch. Elwald, brother, Will Elwald, called "Sydears," Rolle, Hob and Wille Elwald son to Jok Elwald of Thorley's Hope, Jok Elwald brother to Will Elwald of Thorley's Hope, Will Nykson called "fingerless Will," Will Nykson of the Stele, Ector Nykson, Henry Nykson's son, Ingraham Nykson, Lyon, Croyser, and others. (8.) Of William Hopper of Unthank, in the lordship of Bywell, 12 Feb. last, by Wille Elwald, called "Sidears," Jok Dande and Will Elwald, brother, sons to Jok Elwald, David Elwald, Jok Nykson, and others, who burnt the village, took away

Robt. And John Dalgles (John Douglas and his son Robert), Dande (alias for Andrew) Tate (Tait), "mawghe" (servant?). One can see that there is a Jok (John, nickname Jok (Jack)), Dande (alias for Andrew like today's Andy), and Will (William), Jok (John) Elwald, was their uncle.

Thorley's Hope (meaning the valley belonging to Thorley became Thorlishope,



near Heuchhouse/Heughhouse (meaning house on a slope)).

Basically;

The Y-DNA settled in Cottingham, East Riding Yorkshire, as farmers for the estate of Stuteville, then with no sons daughter married a Wake. Land of Nicholforest (named after Nicholas Stutville, of Cottingham), was part of the Kirkandrews region, went to the Wake of Cottingham, then “De Soulis” and right away about 1320 to an Archibald Douglas. The Elwald were on this land, to the Elwald became part of this land. The Douglas instrumental in establishing a border south of there land in Liddesdale, had the border go up the Liddel River, branch off at Kerhopefoot (meaning the foot (beginning) to the hope (valley) of the ker (left handers)). Guess the Douglas may have wanted his share of left handed people.

The Kerr were strongly connected to the Tait, and are noted in there tower(s). The helical spiral went the opposite direction, it is like having a left handed screw as opposed to the normal right handed screw. When the Elwald moved from Kirkandrews and north of the Valley of the Leven, just south of today's Liddel they went into the region of Liddesdale basically owned by the Douglas, beyond where the Armstrongs had their peel towers along the Liddel.



North of the Whithaugh peel tower of the Armstrong, and south of the Scott in Edschaw, Branhholm, and Buccleuch, and south of the Douglas of Cavers. It should be noted that the Elwald, the Crosar, and the Elwald are English, but the the Armstrong have the border land as shown by the tower along the Liddel and the Scott have land further north. This is important to note at the Union of the Crowns the border was cleared of people who lived along it. The Armstrongs, and Crosars, and the Elwald/Ellot who were apart of them.

More on the Tait/Tate;



## The Origin of the Surname Tait

The name Tait appears to have originated in Berwickshire in the border country of Scotland and their ancestral roots can be traced back to Bernician origin prior to the year 1100. (Bernicia was one of the ancient Saxon kingdoms of Britain located in the area of present-day Northumberland.) Tait was originally a nickname probably of Old Norse origin, deriving from the word *teitr*, meaning "glad" or "cheerful". As a proper name, 'Teitr', occurs several times in the Icelandic *Landnamabok*. Lowland Scots and English occurrences of the name can be found as early as the 14th century.

Click [here](#) to learn more about surnames.



## Scots/English Border Reivers

Tait is a known Border Reiver name. The Border Reivers were a group of lawless thieves and bandits who ravaged the lands on either side of the Scottish/English border. Political boundaries held little meaning to them and they ravaged as freely in southern Scotland as in northern England. The Tait's are believed to be a sept of the Kerr clan, but they may also have been affiliated with the Angus or McInnis Clan (McInnis is Gaelic for "son of Angus").



The following is excerpted from *The Steel Bonnets* (1971) by George MacDonald Frazer. (edited)

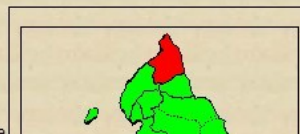
The Tait's, among others, were considered one of the Frontier Riding Families. The Border Reivers were aggressive, ruthless, robbers, marauders, plunderers, violent people, notoriously quick on the draw, ready and occasionally eager to kill in action, when life or property or honour was at stake. The Border Reivers, both English and Scottish, feuded continuously. Robbery and blackmail were everyday professions and raiding, arson, kidnapping, murder and extortion were an important part of their social system. It was a way of life pursued in peace time, by people who accepted it as normal. It meant that no householder in all the Marches could go to sleep secure; no beast or cattle could be left unguarded.

In 1511, Sir Robert Kerr, leader of the Kerr Clan, was Warden of the Middle March. Kerr was murdered by three Englishmen. Two were arrested and the third fled to York where he lived in constant fear. Two of Kerr's followers, named Tait, made their way south, sometimes apparently in disguise, murdered the fugitive in his home, and brought his head back for public display.

Did our Tait family descend from the notorious Tait clan who were Borderland Reivers? Most likely, yes. But we may never know for sure. We have another two hundred years of history to cover before we can be certain. But we can probably safely assume that our Tait family has deep roots in the areas of Northumberland, England and Berwickshire, Scotland.

## Leonard Tait and Jane Ord of the Borderlands

Leonard Tait was born in 1818 in England, but it is not certain where. According to his gravestone he was born in Northumberland. The 1841 England census shows him living in Byker, Northumberland but says he was born "outside" the county. One of these sources must be incorrect. A Northumberland birth is presently preferred, possibly near Norham or Etal. Leonard's future wife, Jane



**TAIT!** an exclamation of remonstrance. "**Tait!** man alive, ye manna de that."

**TAIT, TATE, TYET**, a small quantity; a small wisp or lock of grass, hay, straw, etc. "A *tait* of straw," a handful.

Northumberland words, Volume 2 By Richard Oliver Heslop

Digitized by G

NORTHUMBRLAND WORDS. 717.  
never nard nor sene; *ingils* in *Maitl. F.* 212/49. (D)  
For scho had bulis wilde and tate [L. *indomitos et silvestres*]  
That scho nocht trewit mycht zakkit be In carte; *Leg. S.* iv 328.

## Tait Coat of Arms and Name History

<http://www.houseofnames.com/tait-coat-of-arms>



**Origin Displayed:** Scottish

**Origins Available:** English-Ait, English, Scottish

Spelling variations of this family name include: Tait, Tate, Tayte, Taite and others.

First found in Berwickshire, in Scotland, where they held a family seat from early times.

Some of the first settlers of this family name or some of its variants were: Edward Tate, who settled in Salem, Mass. in 1630; James and Mary Tate, who came to the Barbados in 1635; Thomas Tate, who settled in Virginia in 1635.

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# PHONETIC ENDING.

Old German Trutin, 9th cent. English TROUGHTON, TRODDEN. French TRUDON, TRUTIN.

The Teutonic name-system applied to the family names of France, England ... By Robert Ferguson

Another word of similar meaning is *tate* (Old Norse *teitr*, Old High Germ *zeiz*), which denotes, according to Mr. Kemble, "gentleness, kindness, and tenderness of disposition." Perhaps something of cheerfulness may enter into the sense, the Old Norse *teitr* being expressed by "hilaris." It was not unfrequent in Anglo-Saxon times, but seems to have been more especially common among the Northmen. There are rather an unusual number of churchmen with this name; thus, out of eleven Northmen called *Teitr* in the *Annales Islandiæ*, there are five, viz., one bishop, one prior, one deacon, and two priests. We might almost be disposed to think that it was sometimes a name of endearment bestowed upon a beloved pastor, to the superseding perhaps of his ordinary name.

## SIMPLE FORMS.

Ang.-Sax. Tata, Minister—Tata, Presbyter—Ethelberga, "otherwise called Tate," daughter of Ethelbert, king of Kent—Tate Hatte, *Mss. Cott.* Old Norse *Teitr*. English TAIT, TATE, TATO, TEAT, TITE. French TÊTE, TATÉ.

Tate.  
Amiable.

Upon the whole then it will be seen that TAIT is a very good name for a bishop. And there is a very good bishop for the name.

## TAIT

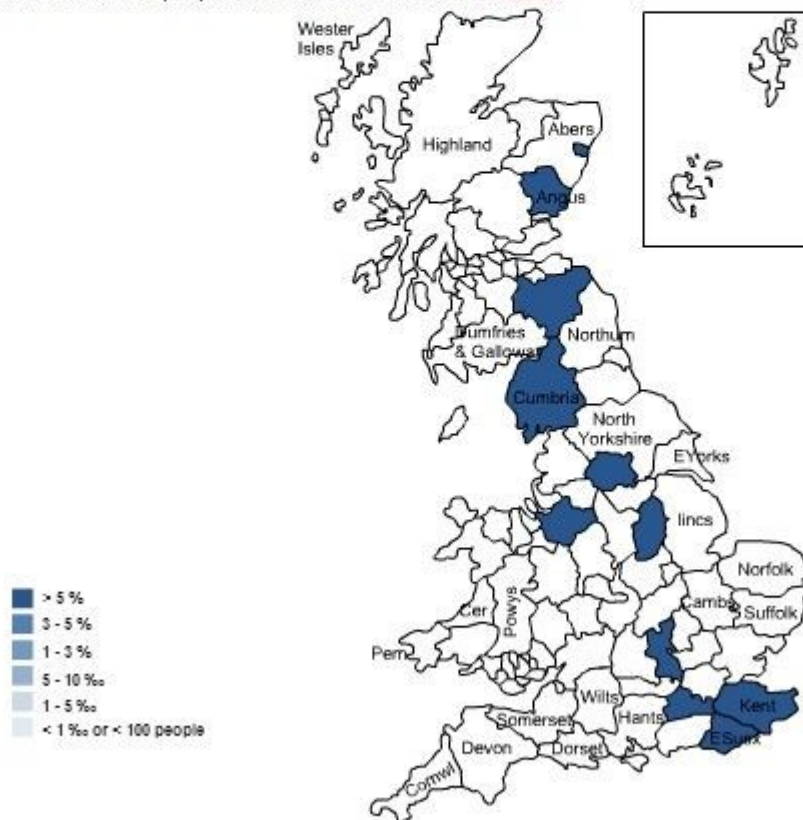
In Great Britain : **24 601** people share the surname Tait according to our estimation  
The surname Tait is the **380<sup>th</sup>** most common name in Great Britain.

all about the name Tait :

**Geographical spread - Data by county - Sorted by county**

### GEOGRAPHICAL SPREAD

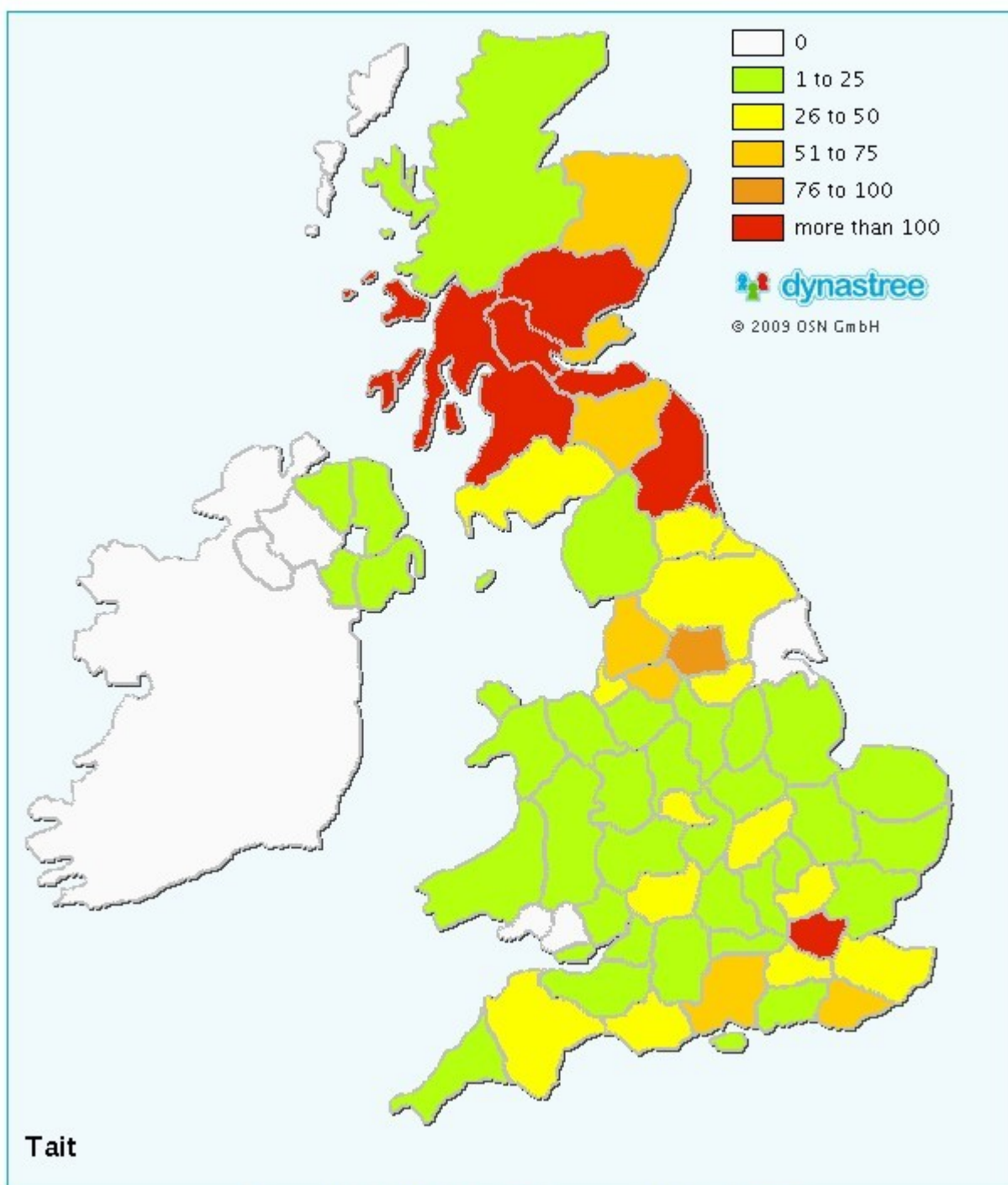
This map shows the geographical spread by county of surname Tait in Great Britain. For example you can see below that over 5 % people whose name is Tait live in **Leeds**.



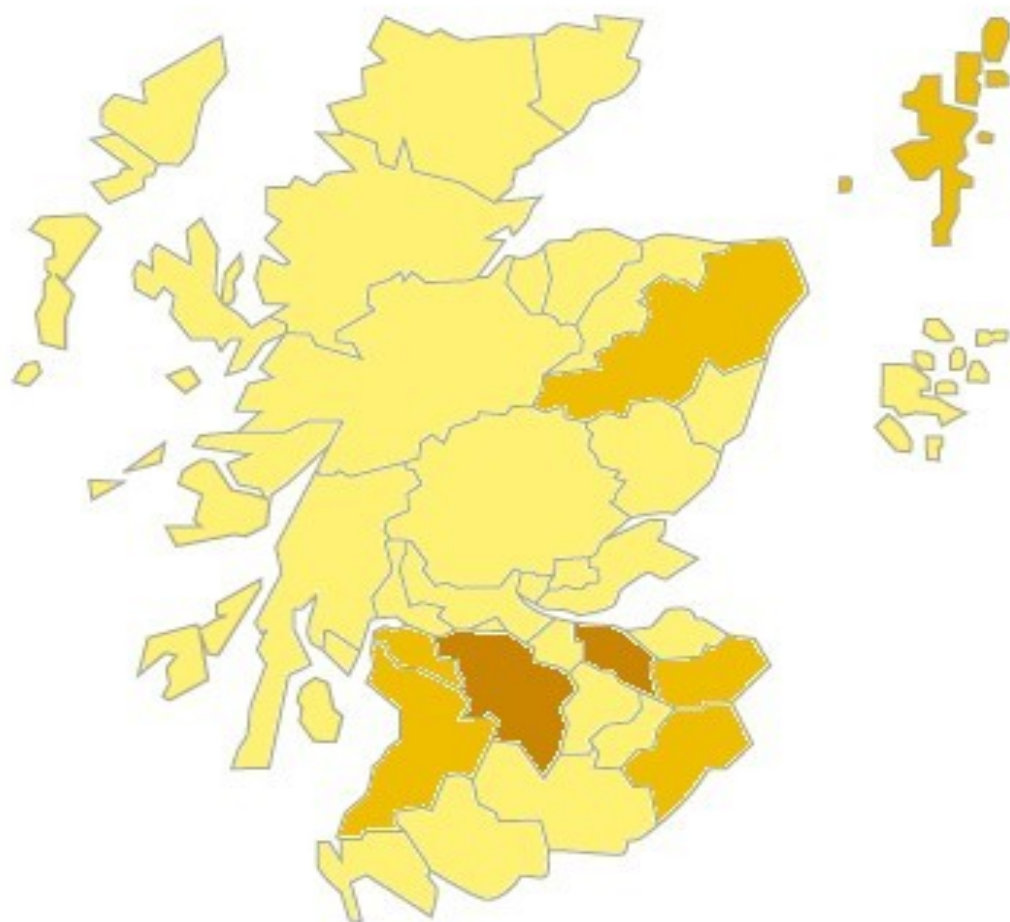
all about the name Tait :

**Geographical spread - Data by county - Sorted by county**

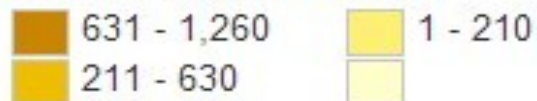




MAP: United States England & Wales Scotland



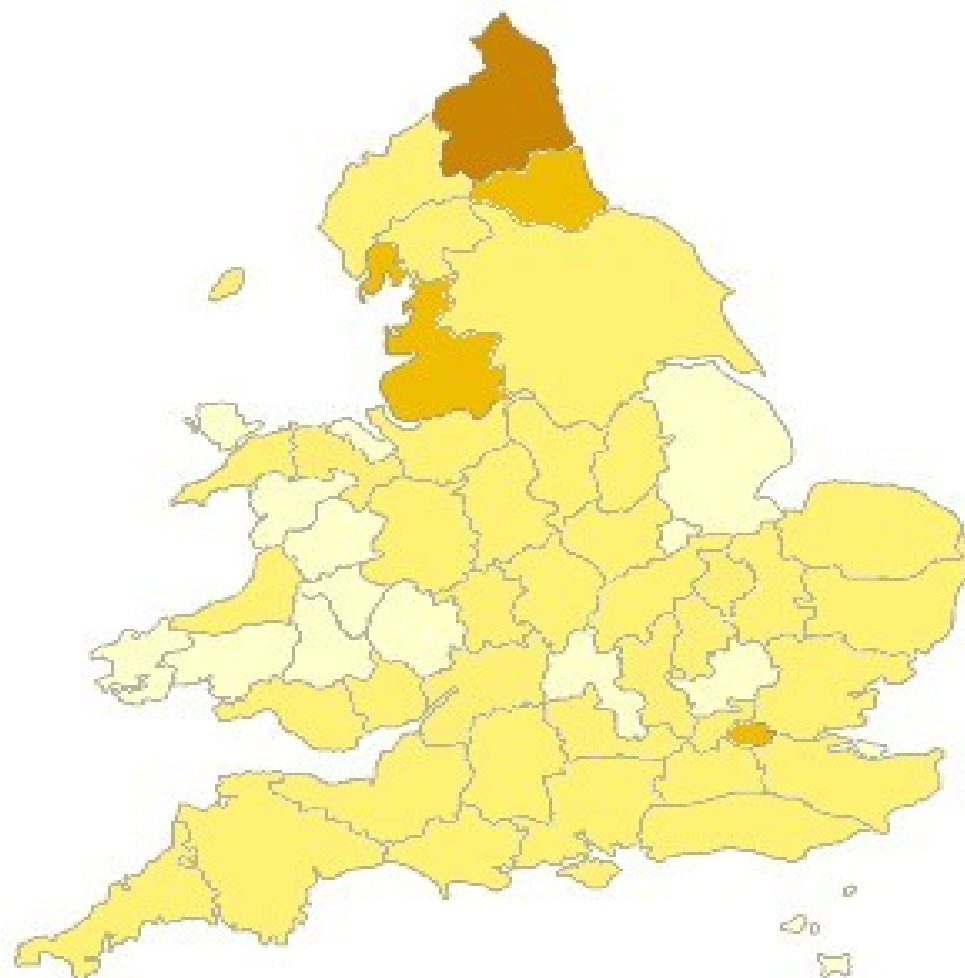
**Number of Tait families**



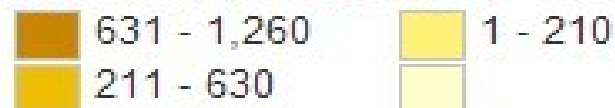
from the 1891 Scotland Census Data



MAP: United States England & Wales Scotland



**Number of Tait families**



from the 1891 England and Wales Census Data

## TATE

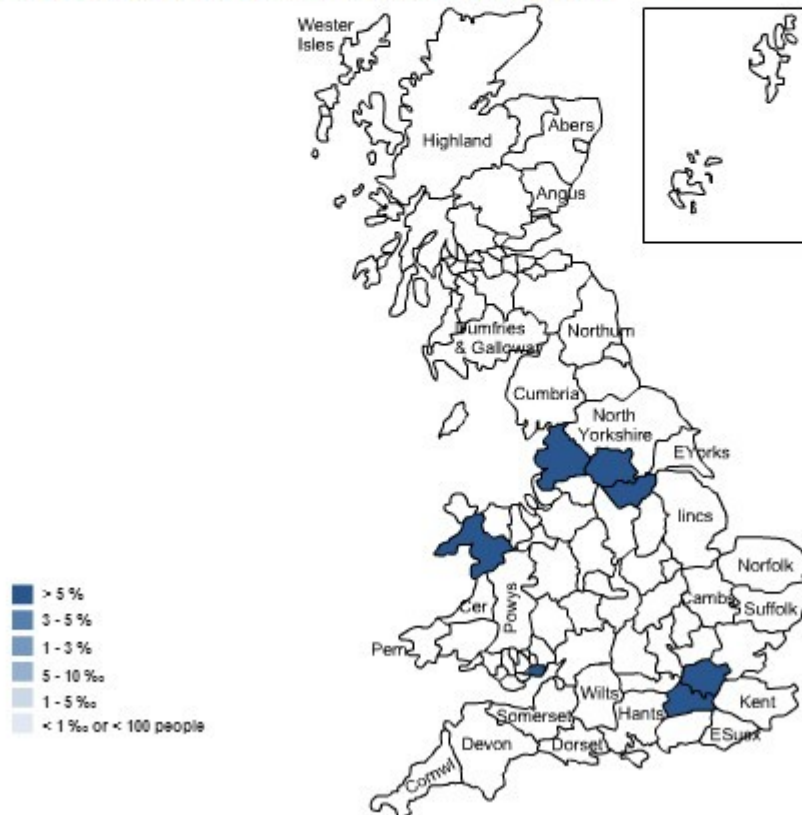
In Great Britain : **14 474** people share the surname Tate according to our estimation  
The surname Tate is the **679<sup>th</sup>** most common name in Great Britain.

all about the name Tate :

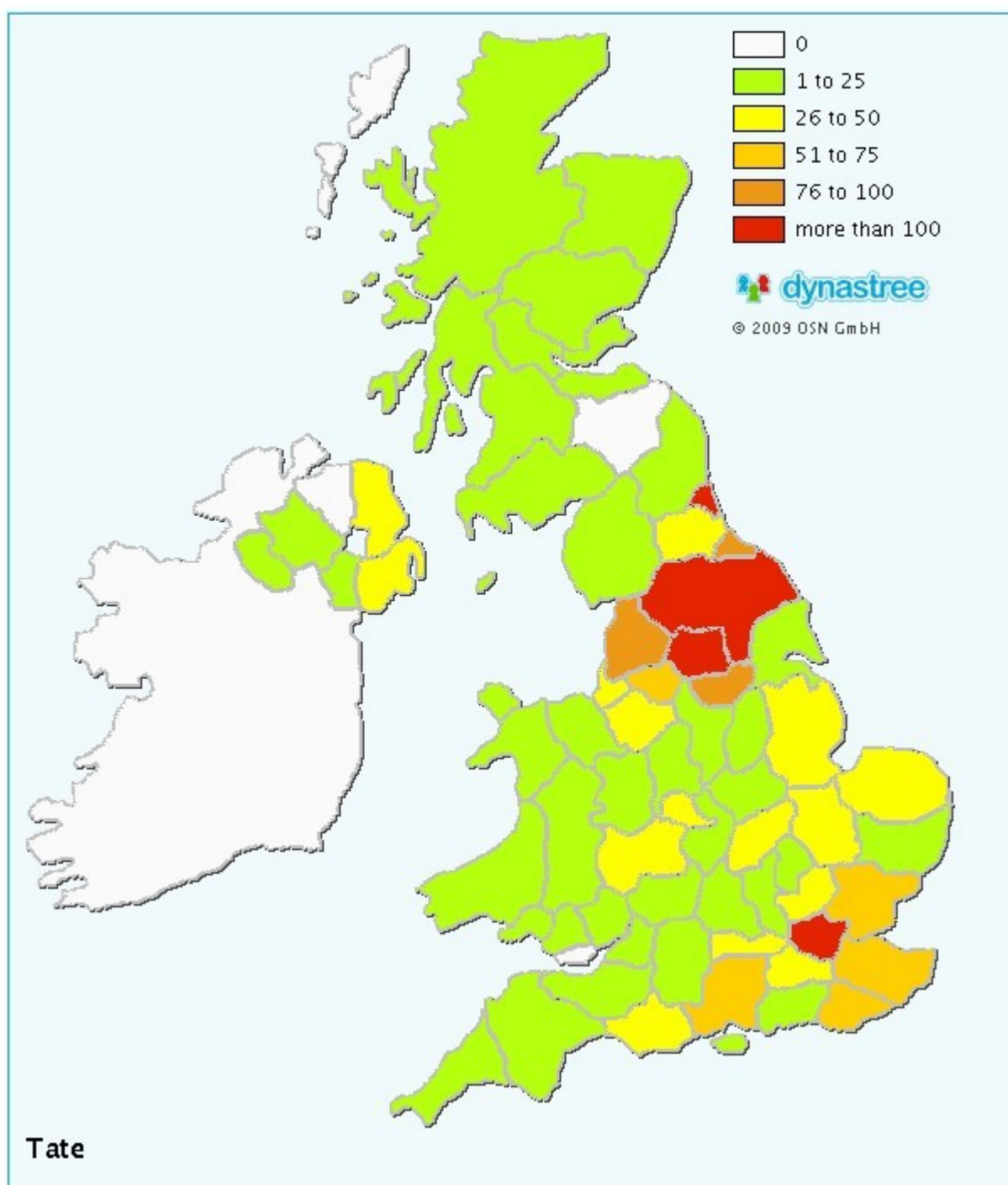
**Geographical spread - Data by county - Sorted by county**

### GEOGRAPHICAL SPREAD

This map shows the geographical spread by county of surname Tate in Great Britain. For example you can see below that over 5 % people whose name is Tate live in **Gwynedd**.



The above, is the name Tate, which seems to be less Scottish given its distribution then the name Tait, but one can see a distribution to the west of East Riding Yorkshire (E Yorks).

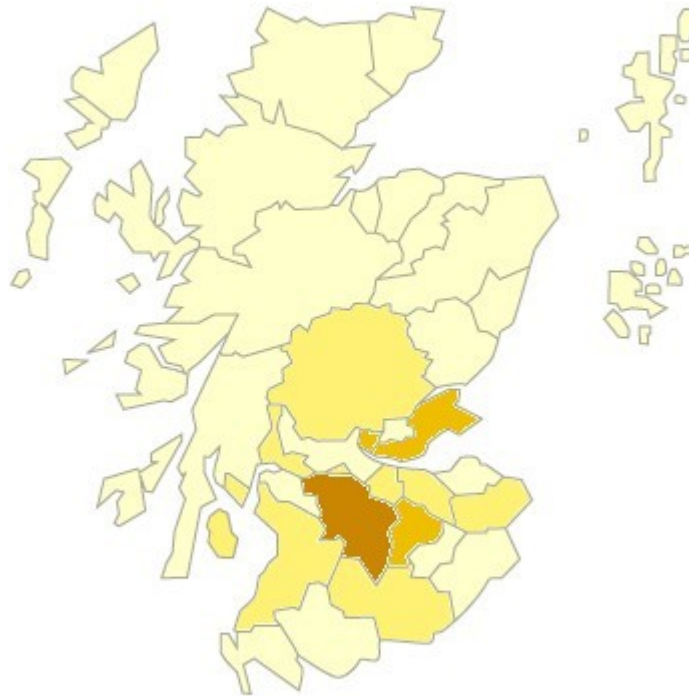


Geographical distribution of the name 'Tate' in the UK

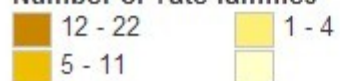


MAP: United States England & Wales Scotland

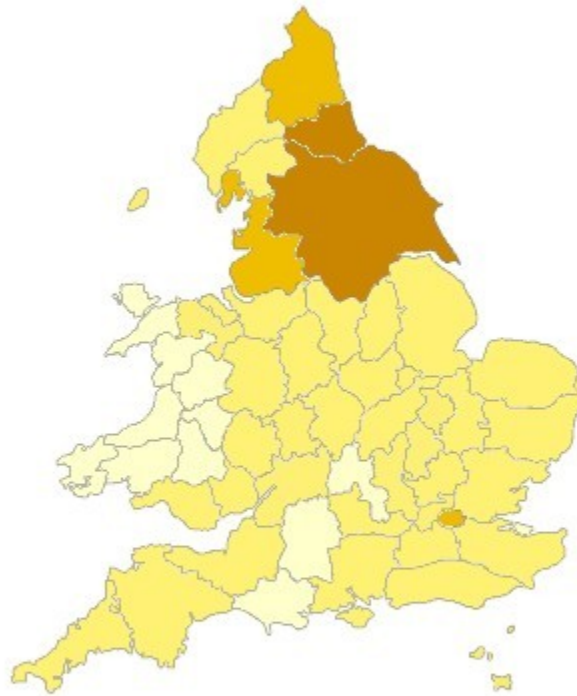
1841 1861 1881 1901



**Number of Tate families**



from the 1891 Scotland Census Data



from the 1891 England and Wales Census Data

By, looking at the **Tait/Tate** surname distribution patterns, and how close the Y-DNA correlates, the surname distribution patterns correlate as close.