Chasing my Y-DNA part 2

*It therefore appears correct to regard the earlier Saxon form of spelling as archaic and to refer to the clan as **Ellots** until about 1650 when the name was changes to **Elliot**.*

*The introduction of an **i** into the name **Ellot** was without doubt, unfortunate. It immediately confused the Clan with the well-known English Norman family of St. Germains, settled in the West Country and South Wales and in not way related, whose name was derived from **Alyot**. And it confused sill furthuer the already indeterminate origin of those whose name was spelt with two **Ls** and two **Ts**.t therefore appears correct to regard the earlier of St.Germains, settled in the West Country and South Wales and in not way related, whose name was derived from **Alyot**. And it confused sill furthuer the already indeterminate origin of those whose name was spelt with two **Ls** and two **Ts**.*

THE ELLIOTS The Story of a Border Clan--A Genealogical History by The Dowager Lady Eliott of Stobs and Sir Arthur Eliott, 11th Baronet of Stobs 1974

***The only serious** contention remaining, which is favoured by some modern historians, ascribes the surname to the fairly common old Northumbrian christian name of Elwold or Elwald.* *While convenient in its simplicity, evidence of the Clan's connection is lacking and, with only **two references to Elwald as a surname prior to 1400---in 1230 and 1357 (in Northumberland)**--we have no ways of testing the validity of this theory.*

THE ELLIOTS The Story of a Border Clan, by Arthur Eliott 1986

After long hours of research came to the same conclusions above, independently from Arthur **Eliott.** With retaining the name spelled **Eliott** and not to change it to **Elliott** by insert inserting an **l.** Something that is noticed by living among indigenous people of America, that though they are learning to communicate in the English language, for many years they were in a lot of ways culturally independent. The English speaking nation of America is a relative new and less indigenous then that of the population of the United Kingdom in which they seem to do less homogenization, then in America which has more of a migratory culture.

The writing will be taking somewhat advantage since the research at first is in the United Kingdom the increase retention of the spelling of surnames is utilized to figure out projected migration from the Northumbria Coast.

Elwald is the <u>base</u> where my surname was evolved from.

For my name to become today's *Elliott,* it is felt other names took different paths, an derived from different bases. For the name to become today's *Elliott,* it is felt it started from a personal name of and *Elwald* which was the father of some one. So it could be most any *Tom, Dick, but not Jane son* of *Elwald.* Then in Liddesdale the name *Elwald* became *Ellot.* It is felt that in Ulster (Northern Ireland), the *Ellot* name which is now archaic was retained longer than in Scotland, the name arrived in America, spelled and pronounce *Ellot.* In Puritanical America, the name was then archaic the Scottish *Ellot*, was not a name known to the English and their language in the English American Plantation. With simple logic, and knowledge of the English listing of surnames at the time, one can ascertain what and Ulster-Scottish, named pronounced an spelled *Ellot* would become, at first, and it from logic would not be *Elliott.*

This part will not go beyond *Ellot, but since Ellot* became *Elliot* for the most part the surname distribution, is felt to be the best indicator of where the name Ellot was, because the retention of the two *Ls*, and a single *T* is felt to be most important to those who at one time realized like Arthur Eliott that *Elliot* in a lot of cases was derived by inserting an *I* into *Ellot*. In minor case felt to become *Elwood,* different than *Ellwood* felt to have a different derivation which will be covered in this part.

As it is for today it was in the past the name *Elliot* existed as a variant to Norman family of names of *Ælyot*, (where *a* exchange *e*, and *y* exchange *i* and before singularization or doubling the *l* and/or *t*). Some variants of *Ælyot* before the and after the archaic name *Ellot* which existed are *Eliot, Eliott, Elliot, and Elliott*. The form which *Ellot* took for the most part is the inserted *I* form of the name which would be *Elliot*. If the name is founded *Elliot and Ellet* (English trying to spell the Scottish name *Ellot*) in early English America Plantation (American English Colonies) then the individual is most likely from Scottish-Ulster.

To chase *my* Y-DNA; it should be noted that the writer tries not to be so self centre (for US; center) to utilize the word *my.* The reason the word *my* is being utilized is three fold. Family Tree for Y-DNA caters to the individual, and am using the individual data acquired on *my*self. Though I am sharing the findings, there are others which think that I should be responsible to a Y-DNA grouping. What I am responsible to is my **father's father**. Lastly just have to love Border Reiving my genealogy in a manner which be considered by some as quite notorious. Hopefully hitting upon a qualified level of accuracy that others may not want to see, but it is felt it must be achieved. This will allow me free travel along many borders.

filius Patricii de Holthal', Thomas filius Elwald' de Hedres-
lawe, Willelmus Scot de Inethal', Willelmus filius Rogeri de
Kimerston', Willelmus filius Ingerammi de Doxford, Willel-
mus de Alvington' in Rock, Nicholaus de Swinhowe, Jo-
hannes Hering in Hoton', Willelmus filius Rogeri de Kimer-
ston, Willelmus filius Thomæ de Sharbarton', Odonellus de
Ulcestr', Adam filius Michaelis de Cerewiz, Henricus filius
Gilberti in Wotton, Ricardus de Swarland, Galfridus de
Hauvill', Andreas de Ulcestr', Ricardus filius Willelmi de
Ulcestr', Thomas filius Thomæ in Qweperden', Willelmus de
Boys in Hoton', Thomas de Graham, Willelmus de Colvill',
Henricus de Sancto Paulo, Petrus le Taburur, Willelmus
Pottehaye, Walterus Clericus de Chatton', Willelmus de
Somervill', Ricardus filius Oliveri de Whitingham, Willelmus
de Hakentoft, et Henricus de Lilleburn' in Kaldemerton non
veniunt primo die, ideo in mis'.

Juratores præsentant quod ubi filum aquæ de Twede
debet esse recta divisa inter regna Angliæ et Scotiæ et bur-
genses de Berewick apropriant sibi totam aquam illam, et in
retractu ejusdem aquæ, totum solum calumpniant esse suum,
ubi prædicta aqua per fluctum maris superhabundat, et
atachiamenta aquæ in eodem solo fieri deberent per ballivos
Episcopi Dunelmensis sive ballivos domini Regis, sede va-
cante.[2]

Eglingham   Willelmus Scot de Inethal
Thomas de Graham

[1] See Placita de Quo Warranto, p. 603 b.

[2] On 26 Oct. 1276, Edward I. wrote to the Sheriff of Northumberland stating that whereas the Bishop of Durham had shewn that the straight course of the Tweed was the march between the Kingdoms, and all the land and water on the south side had, beyond the memory of man, been in

310 .   ASSIZE ROLL, NORTHUMBERLAND, 7 EDW. 1.

Idem Johannes de Bella Aqua, sine quo, etc., de eodem,
per Thomam Page.
Johannes le Fraunceys, attornatus ejusdem Willelmi, de
eodem, per Johannem de Cave.
Henricus de Kykeley, alter attornatus, de eodem, per
Willelmum de Slegile.

In **ca 1275** one can see in the assize roll so Northumberland there is a ***filius*** (son of) ***Elwald, Scot***, ***de*** (of) ***Graham*** (now Grantham), and a ***de*** (of) ***Cave.***

Robert Napper 'Yorkshire Fines: 1564', Feet of Fines	William Elwald *a/s.* Elwood and Johanna his wife	Pasture land in Cottingh[a]m. of the Tudor period [Yorks]: part 1: 1486-1571 (1887), pp.

Cottingham, is an East Riding Yorkshire (name found in close relation of the Ellot of Tullykelter). It should be noted in order for the Northumbrian christian **name of Elwold or Elwald** to make it as a saintly name an not be Catholic, it would have to be of The Church of England, which the **Cave**, the **Elwald** of Cottingham, East Riding, Yorkershire and the **Ellot** of Tullykelter, Fermanagh, Ulster, Ireland were at the time, and it was people of The Church of England that fought for King Charles, and did not support Cromwell's parliament.

This *William **Elwald*** (alias ***Elwood***, or name becomes ***Elwood/Ellwood***), he is having an estate of his taken away because he is a Royalist it is referred to as a fine. It should be noted it was taken away at a time when he was aged, so it was not past down through his family. Those who supported the Royalist could have their estates taken as a fine, in the aftermath of war, and this happen about fifteen years later. The action of fines (estates taken) during this period would displace those who supported King Charles.

The **biggest problem** of using ***Elliot*** for trying to figure of where ***Ellot*** would come from on a surname map is ***Elliot;***

*It therefore appears correct to regard the earlier Saxon form of spelling as archaic and to refer to the clan as **Ellots** until about 1650 when the name was changes to **Elliot**. The interduction of an **i** into the name **Ellot** was **without doubt, unfortunate**. It immediately confused the Clan with the well-known English Norman family*

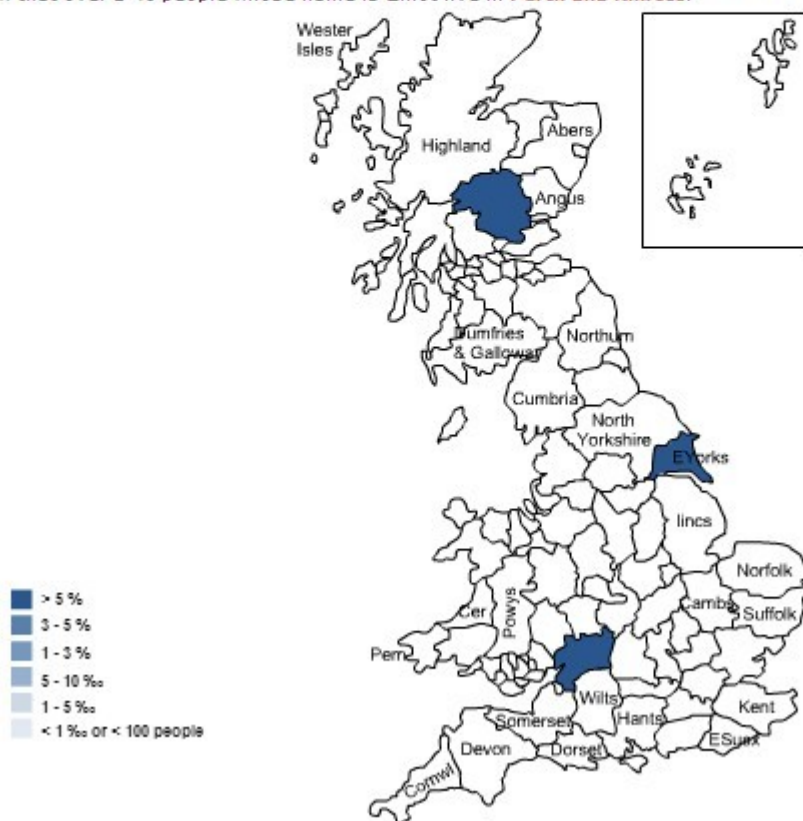**The Dowager Lady Eliott of Stobs and Sir Arthur Eliott, 11th Baronet of Stobs 1974**

ELLIOT

In Great Britain : **6 448** people share the surname Elliot according to our estimation
The surname Elliot is the **1 585**th most common name in Great Britain.

all about the name Elliot :
Geographical spread - Data by county - Sorted by county

GEOGRAPHICAL SPREAD

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

Legend:
- > 5 %
- 3 - 5 %
- 1 - 3 %
- 5 - 10 ‰
- 1 - 5 ‰
- < 1 ‰ or < 100 people

Robert (Bob) Elliott brought note of these distribution maps to me.
It can be seen where people can become confused when the "i" is inserted into the Scottish name *Ellot* to become the English name *Elliot.* The border was cleaned of people at the time of The Union of the Crowns so the border Scots with the *Ellot* name some may have relocated north. The above map does show a population of *Elliot in East Riding Yorkshire.* Like the above format better than other distribution maps because it is based on population percent, not numbers.

But the name *Ellwood* did evolve from *Elwald/Elwold/Ellwould* and so on.

ELLWOOD

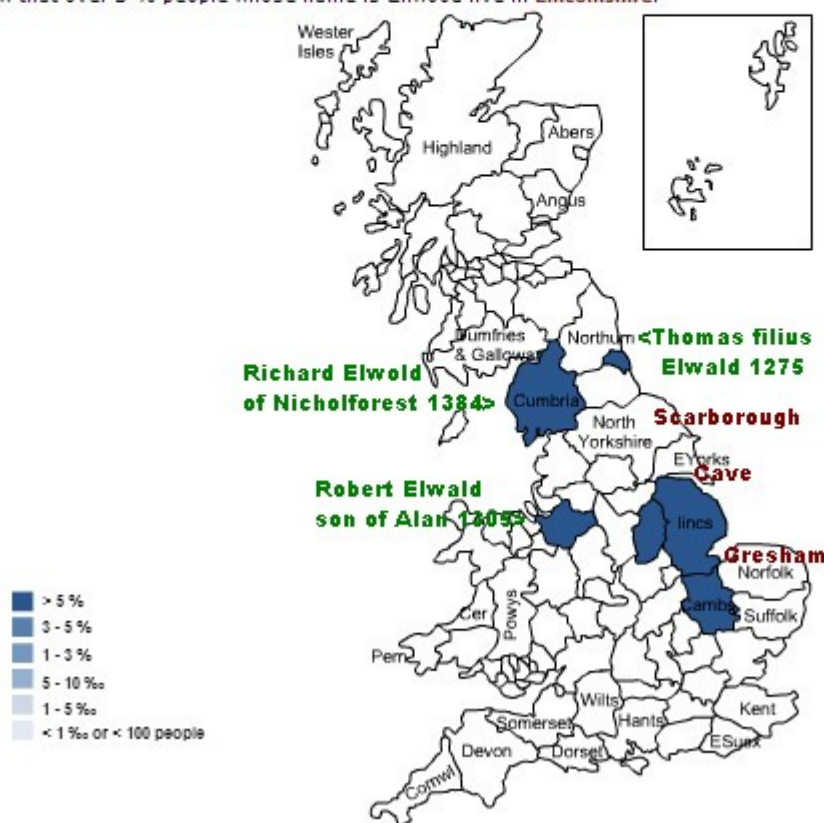In Great Britain : **10 766** people share the surname Ellwood according to our estimation
The surname Ellwood is the **940th** most common name in Great Britain.

all about the name Ellwood :
Geographical spread - Data by county - Sorted by county

GEOGRAPHICAL SPREAD

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

In part 1 it was shown that the Elwald name likely originated in the Scarborough, Cave, Gresham region, where it still was in 1660 then migrated elsewhere.

By utilizing the name *Ellwood* to see where the name *Elwald/Elwold* may have migrated to gives information, without the interference of a Norman variant of *Ælyot.* But it does not really get us into Scotland, like the name *Elliot* did.

The name *Elwood*, is low in numbers though find it used in the genealogical research on The Border, and East Riding. The mapping points to West Riding, would question

its significance so the name **Ellwood.** There are about seven times as many **Ellwood** as **Elwood.**

The name **Elliott** is not considered for surname mapping of the name **Elliot** because of its extra **t**, and in my family it was first **Elliot** then became **Elliott.**

Eade	Edler	Elmer	Escott
Eadie	Edley	Elmes	Eskins
Eagle	Edlington	Elmhirst	Eslick
Eales	Edmond	Elmore	Espley
Ealham	Edmonds	Elms	Essam
Ealy	Edmondson	Elphick	Essan
Eames	Edmunds	Elsdon	Essop
Eansworth	Edmundson	Elsmore	Estlick
Earing	Edney	Elson	Etchells
Earl	Edon	Elston	Etheridge
Earle	Edwards	Elstone	Etherington
Earley	Edwick	Eltis	Etherton
Easdale	Eedie	Elven	Ettrick
Easdown	Egan	Elvin	Evans
Easen	Egerton	Elvins	Evason
Eason	Eggby	Elwell	Evenden
East	Eggison	Elwood	Everdell
Eastaugh	Eggleston	Elworthy	Everett
Eastaway	Eglan	Elzer	Everill
Eastell	Egleton	Emberey	Everitt
Easterbrook	Eglin	Emberson	Everson
Eastham	Eilers	Embleton	Everton
Easton	Ekin	Emerick	Eveson
Eastwood	Elbutt	Emerson	Evison
Eatherington	Elcock	Emery	Evrard
Eaton	Elder	Emmanuel	Ewart
Eaves	Eldeston	Emmerson	Ewin
Ebbs	Eldridge	Emmery	Ewing
Ebden	Eley	Emmett	Ewles
Ebdon	Elfman	Emmings	Exley
Ebeling	Elford	Emmins	Exon
Eburne	Elkin	Emmons	Exton
Eccles	Elkington	Emmott	Eyett
Eccleston	Ellam	Emms	Eyles
Ecclestone	Ellans	Emsden	Eyre
Eccott	Ellard	Endroe	Eyres
Eckersall	Elleray	England	
Eckersley	Ellerby	English	
Eddison	Ellershaw	Ennis	
Eddleston	Ellery	Ennos	
Eddy	Elliman	Enright	
Eden	Elling	Enticott	
Edeson	Ellingham	Entwistle	
Edgar	Elliot	Epsom	
Edge	Elliott	Epton	
Edgell	Ellis	Ernest	
Edgerton	Ellison	Erridge	
Edgley	Elliston	Errington	
Edgson	Ellrott	Errity	
Edkins	Ellwood	Esan	

Though there a many variants of **Ælyot and Ælfwald** the population numbers are not significant enough for surname mapping. If the numbers were large for the name **Ellot** the name **Ellot** would be used, but today the the numbers for the archaic name **Ellot** are pretty much non existant.

For the names (linguistic evaluation);

Elwald, Ellwood, and Ellot

The prefix **_el/ell_** are basically alike what seems to differ are the suffixes;

wald, wood, and **_lot_** are different.

Wald means **_wood._**

Lot is archaic but where did it come from?

DSL – DOST Hamlot(t, Hamelott, Hammi(l)lot(e, *n.* Also: hamlote, –loit; ham(m)elot(e; hammy(l)lot(e; hem(b)lot(e. [Etymology obscure.] In the Ettrick Forest (Yarrow and Tweed): A holding amounting to a quarter of a forester–stead (see FORESTAR *n.* I b). —

Frequent in various forms (see above) and in Latin contexts in the Exchequer Rolls from 1457 to 1514, e.g VI. 31, 443, 554, VIII. 267, IX. 186, X. 401, XIV. 563.

www.scottishcastlesassociation.com/rec-id-164-cat_id-1-highlight-2.htm

Aikwood Tower

AIKWOOD TOWER

Location - OS map 73 (NT 420-260)
About 4 miles west and south of Selkirk south of B7009, east of the Ettrick Water.

Brief History
It is said by some that this was the birthplace of the 13th century "wizard" Sir Michael Scott of Balwearie. Little is known of his life, but he is said to have studied at Oxford, Paris, Padua and in Toledo in 1217. He translated works of Aristotle and was reputedly associated with the Emperor Frederick. Michael Scott, heir of Robert Scott, received a feu charter of a forest stead here from the Dowager Queen Margaret Tudor. In 1541 James V granted him and his wife Isobel Ker a new charter which refers to the manor, tower and other buildings constructed by him. That building was probably wrecked by the English soon afterwards. The tower was previously known as Oakwood and was known as a property of the Scotts of Harden in the 16th C. In the 16th C the property belonged to Wat Scott of Harden a famous borderer. The existing tower belongs to this period. The tower was

It is felt that *lot,* had to do with a forest that was owned (Scottish forest stead), and had a given amount of land, unlike a woods of common land, or shared ownership. Not it is felt that foresters (forestar) would attend this forests. Only owned forest or forest-steads would have foresters.

Cam·e·lot 🔊 *noun* \'ka-mə-,lät\

Definition of CAMELOT

1 : the site of King Arthur's palace and court

2 : a time, place, or atmosphere of idyllic happiness

Examples of CAMELOT

- <that year spent in Spain studying art was their personal *Camelot*>

First Known Use of CAMELOT

15th century

Lan·ce·lot 🔊 *noun* \'lan(t)-sə-,lät, 'län(t)-, -s(ə-)lət\

Definition of LANCELOT

: a knight of the Round Table and lover of Queen Guinevere

First Known Use of LANCELOT

15th century

If is felt that the Redheugh family was highly educated by inter-family tutoring, and could afford some books, and the stories of Sir Lanc**elot** (Lance and Armstrong name), and Cam**elot** with Gawain a hero the son of **Lot**, of the northern Orkney, made **Ellot**, a Scottish name as opposed to **Ellwood** an English name and the earlier **Elwald** an Anglo-Saxon name. It should be noted that **Camelot** and **Lancelot** are 15th century name, and **Ellot** became a name in the 16th century.

The time which the names are felt to change were at the time of the Reformation, where the groups of being of religions which did not have saints, not Catholic or Church of England changed the name and since the Redheugh family was well read they changed the name to that of the stories of King Arthur.
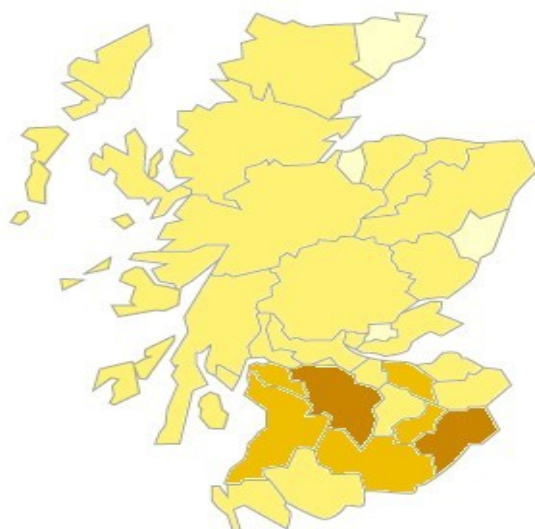
Conclusions;

The word **wald** (Anglo-Saxon) became **lot** (Scottish), and became **wood** (English) which today **means woods**. The names **Ellot** and **Ellwood** which evolved from **Elwald** all had the same basic meaning in today's English meaning; **people of the woods.**

The people at first who adopted the **Elwald** surname from a personal name of a father arrived from most likely Germany maybe Nordic to the coast near at or north of south of the East Riding , Yorkshire coast, then migrated west and north towards Scotland. The name **Ellot** is a Scottish name which came from the Liddesdale (Redheugh ca 1550) **Elwald,** north of the Robert de Bruce 1320 Scottish border.

The **Elwald/Elwold** name was on both sides of the Scottish border then it on the south English side in cases became **Ellwood** (Cumbria), and on the north Scottish side (Liddesdale) became **Ellot**.
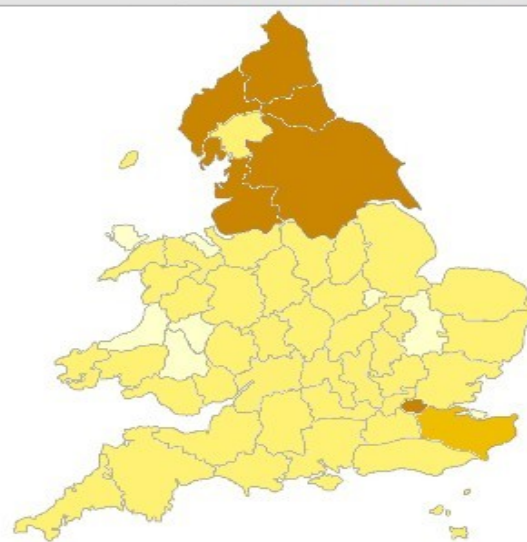
Mark Elliott   freely share, question and comment   melliott.nm@gmail.com   11/19/2012

Appendix;

Number of Elliot families
- 346 - 690
- 116 - 345
- 1 - 115
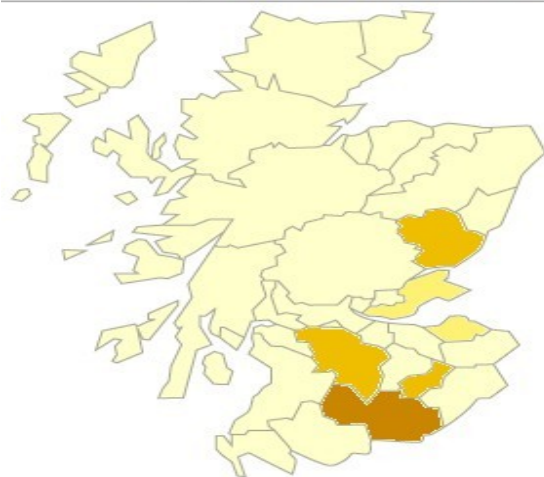
from the 1891 Scotland Census Data

Number of Elliot families
- 303 - 604
- 102 - 302
- 1 - 101

from the 1891 England and Wales Census Data

One can see that on both sides of the border in 1891 there were Elliot, and a good number in Liddesdale region.
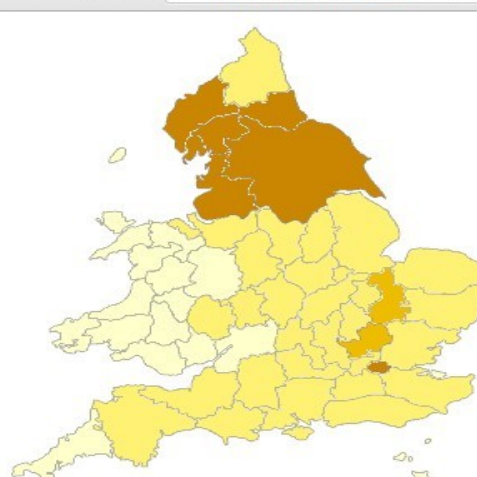

Number of Ellwood families
- 8 - 14
- 3 - 7
- 1 - 2

from the 1891 Scotland Census Data

Number of Ellwood families
- 149 - 296
- 50 - 148
- 1 - 49

from the 1891 England and Wales Census Data

It should be noted that in 1891 very few Ellwood were north of the Scottish Border as compared to south of it. In both cases Yorkshire north and west seemily have the numbers.