

Chasing my Y-DNA part 21

Being English Y-DNA, and because the border moved across and put the Y-DNA in Scotland and segregated it from its origins, none but a fingerprint of as shown by relationship to the Tate/Tait of Scotland. Origins in England given by Y-DNA matching to the Scarborough, maximizing with the Cave then to the Grishams, and geographically, matching the locations in conjunction with Anglo-Saxon migration near Cave. The Anglo-Saxon personal name from St Elwald bones buried in Hexam emerges as a surname Elwald.

Then finding a Royalist named William Elwald of Cottingham, and earlier a likely father, a farmer taking care of the manor of Cottingham, East Riding, Yorkshire, and manor region once owned by the Wakes then Stutevilles of Cottingham.

The Stutevilles because of a line of no sons passed there land down to the Wake which was land in the migratory path of my Y-DNA going towards Lancaster, where the name Robert Elwald son of Alan (from de Benton), in Rimington (an early family of York like the Elwald are) then migration was towards land of The Mote (Liddel Strength Castle), Nicholforest (named after Nicholas Stuteville), land went to Wake then “de Soulis” which passed it on to Archibald Douglas, Archibald is to become and Elwald then Elliot name.

On the English Side south of the Liddel and north of the Leven is where the Traitors of Leven the Armstrongs and the Elwald started. The Elwald and Armstrongs are English then the border is moved where part of them become Scots. Family not country is important so they consider themselves which at the time lived in England and Scotland united. The ones which lived in Scotland are considered to be English and therefore are given the name Traitors of Leven.

Acre Lots;

en.wiktionary.org/wiki/acre

Etymology **acre**

From Middle English *acre*, *aker*, from Old English *æcer* ("a field, land, that which is sown, sown land, cultivated land; a definite quantity of land, land which a yoke of oxen could plough in a day, an acre, a certain quantity of land, strip of plough-land; crop"), from Proto-Germanic **akraz* ("field"), from Proto-Indo-European **h₂éǵros* ("field"). Cognate with Scots *acre*, *aker*, *acker* ("acre, field, arable land"), North Frisian *ecir* ("field, a measure of land"), West Frisian *eker* ("field"), Dutch *akker* ("field"), German *Acker* ("field, acre"), Swedish *åker* ("field"), Icelandic *akur* ("field"), Latin *ager* ("land, field, acre, countryside"), Ancient Greek *ἀγρός* (*agros*, "field"). Related also to *acorn*.

www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/lot

4 a : a portion of land

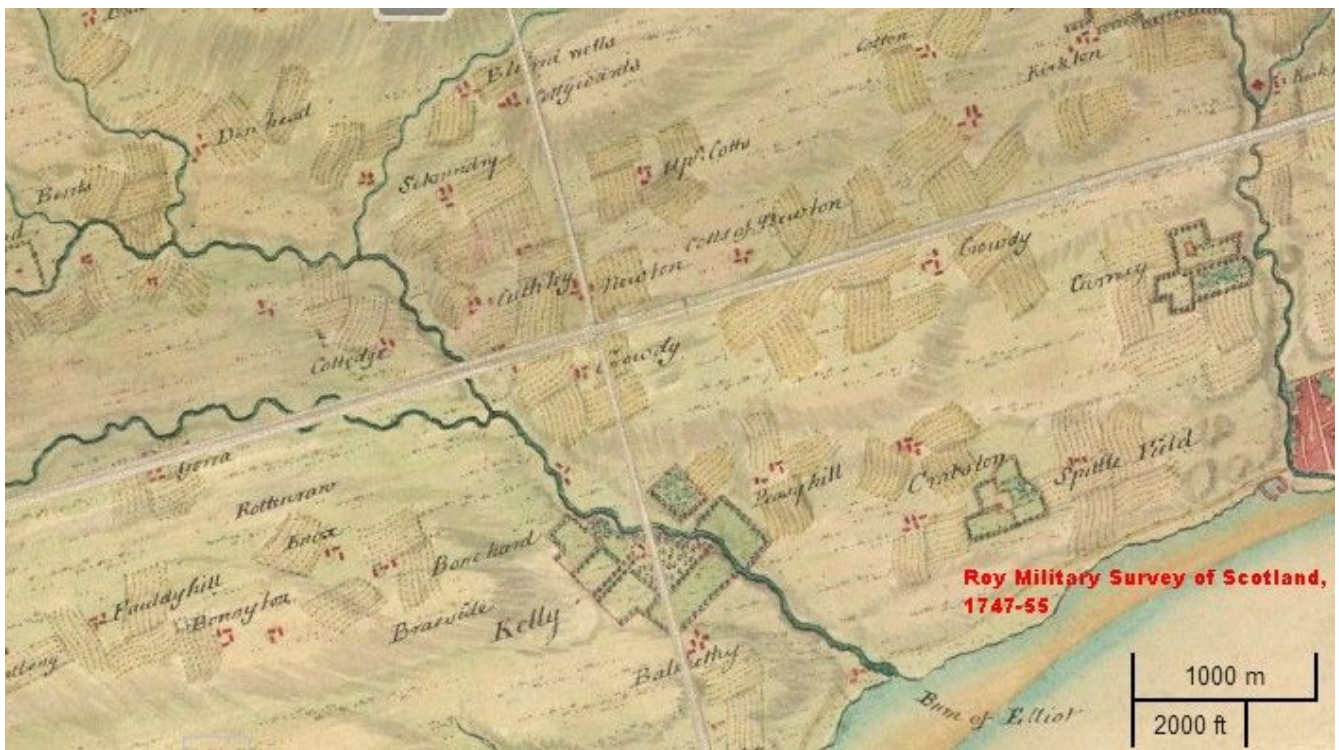
b : a measured parcel of land having fixed boundaries and designated on a plot or survey

c : a motion-picture studio and its adjoining property

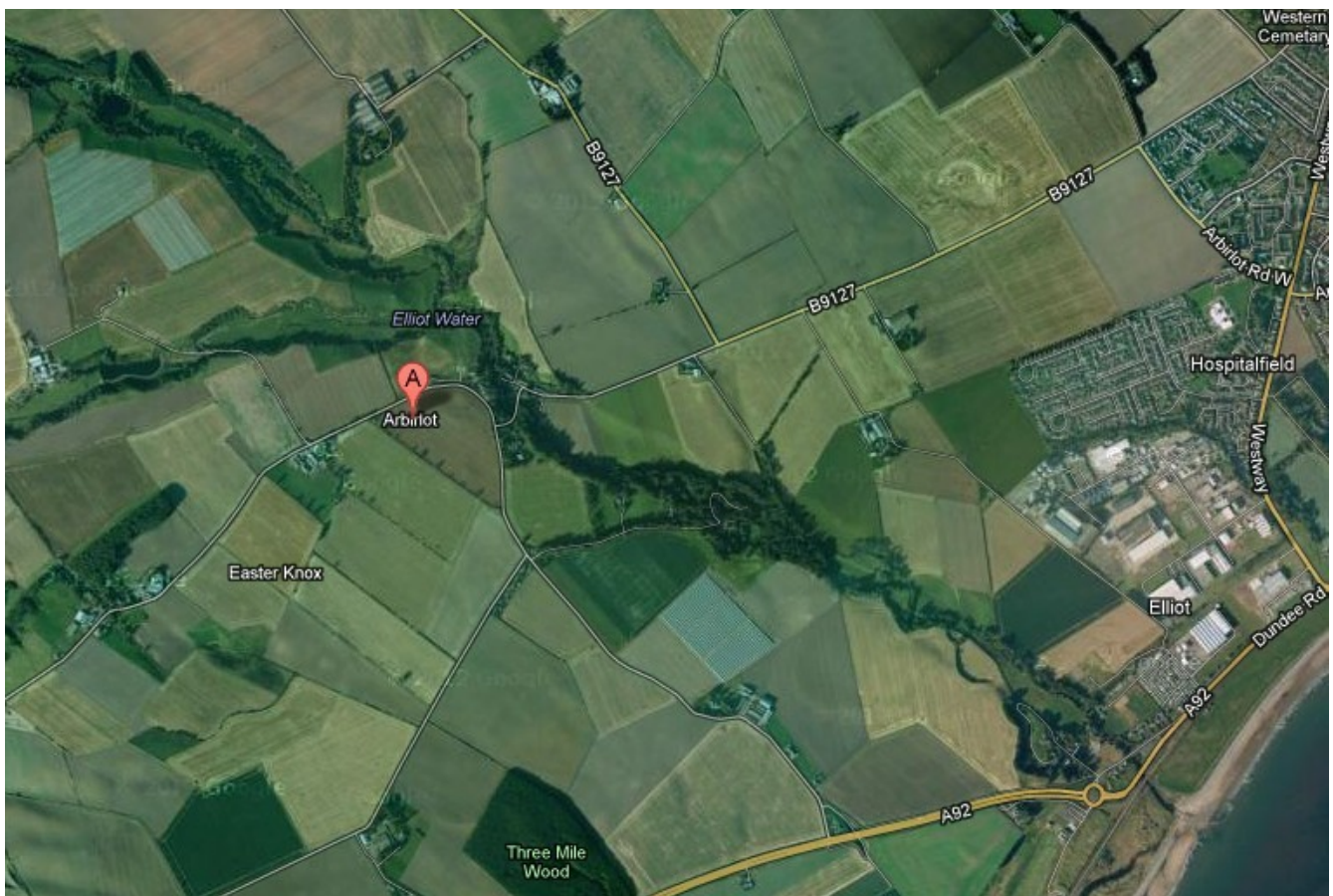
Acre Lots; a number of portioned lands with fixed boundaries measured in acres.



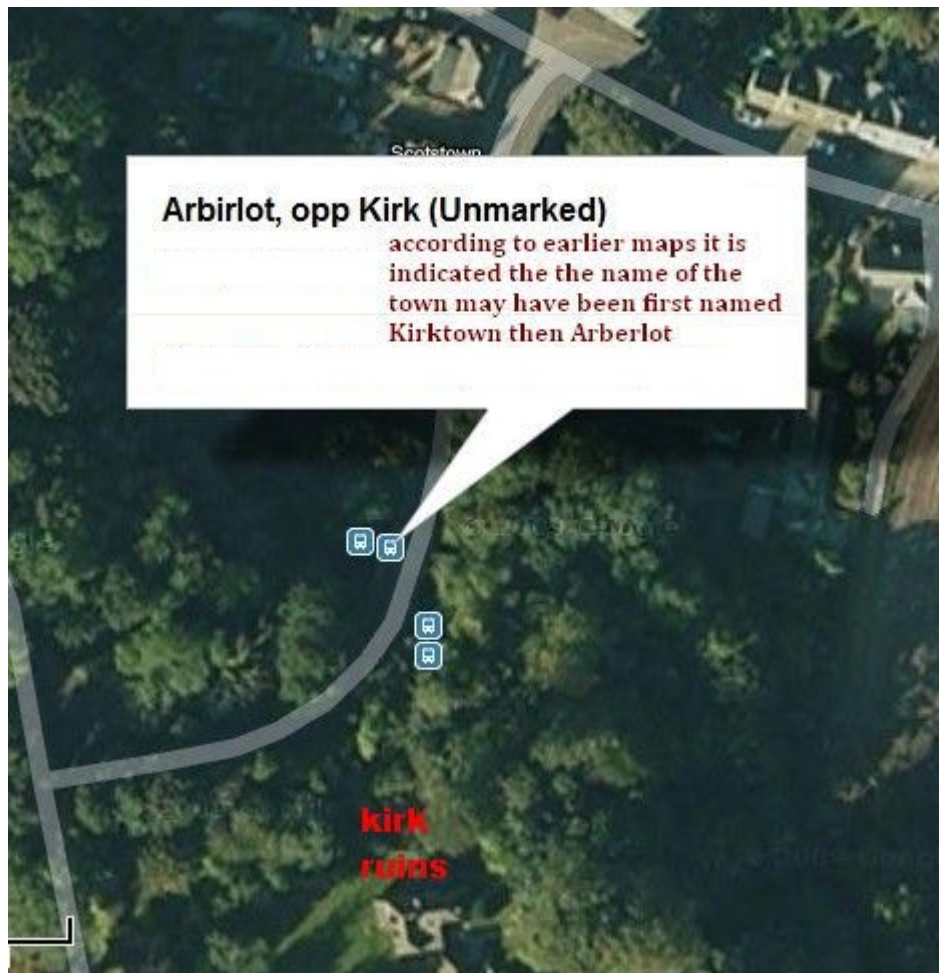
Above are lots measured in acres in New Mexico, USA which are referred to as acre lot(s).



No Arbirlot in above, but **Burn of Elliot**.



Does anyone see lots in the above maps, and which land comes in measurable amount?
Arbirlot.

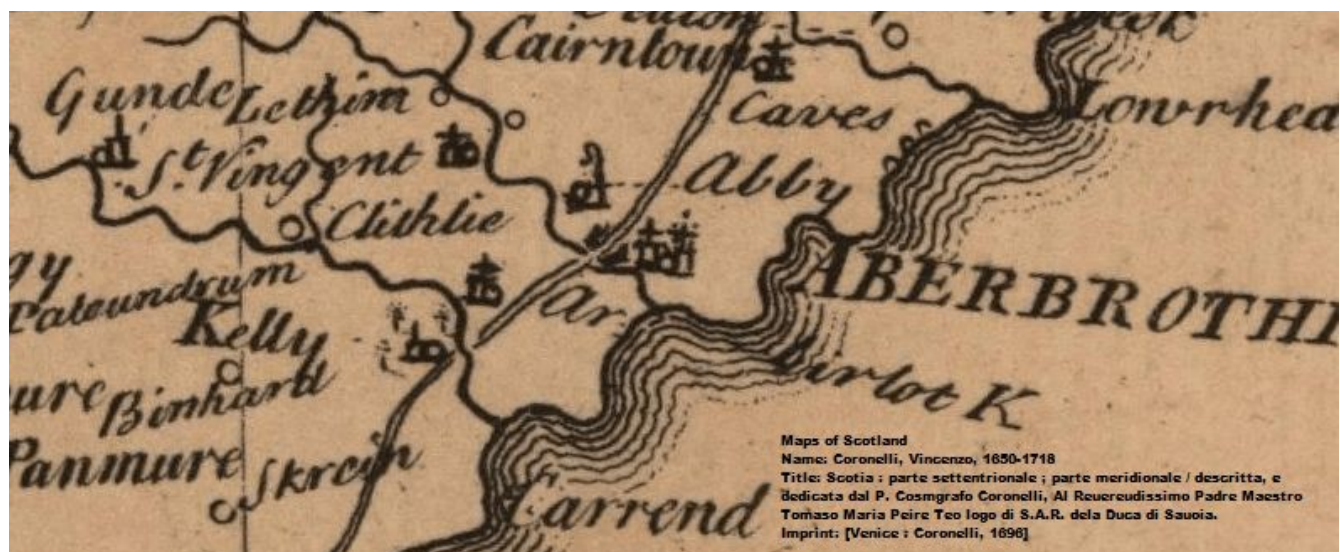


A correct map of Scotland from new surveys.

Maps of Scotland, 1560-1928



Note; Arberlet K (kirk church)



DSL – DOST **Arber (arbeir)**, *n.* [ME. *arber* (15th c.), earlier *erber*, *herber*, L. *herbārium*.] Agarden or orchard; an harbour. — I saw thre gay ladeis sit in ane grein arbeir; *DUNB. Tua Mar. W.* 17 (M). I all prevely past to a plesand arber [*M. arbeir*]; *ib.* 525.

.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/arboretum

ar·bo·re·tum  *noun* \är-bə-'rē-təm\


plural **ar·bo·retums** or **ar·bo·re·ta** 

Definition of ARBORETUM

+1

 Like

: a place where trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants are cultivated for scientific and educational purposes

 See [arboretum](#) defined for English-language learners »
 See [arboretum](#) defined for kids »

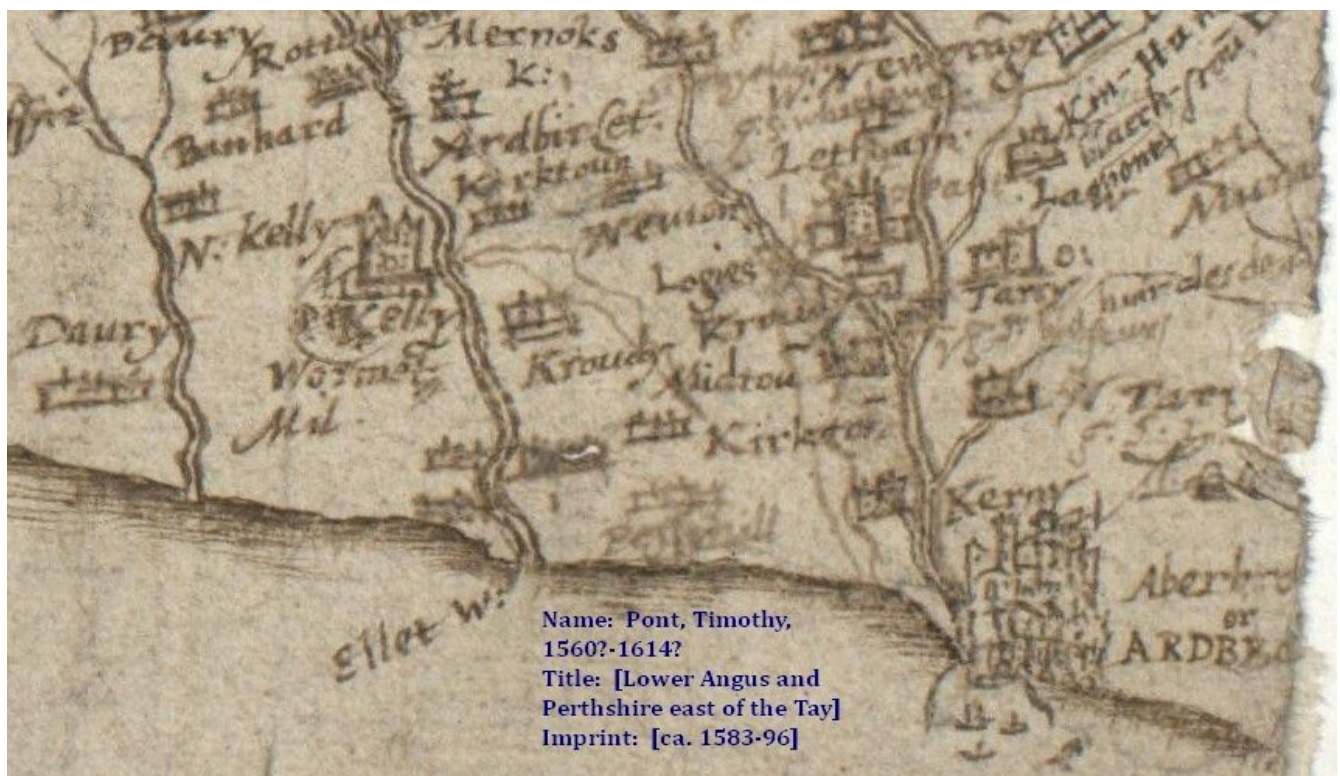
Origin of ARBORETUM

New Latin, from Latin, plantation of trees, from *arbor*

First Known Use: 1838



Arbir lot with Elliot note the consistency of lot.



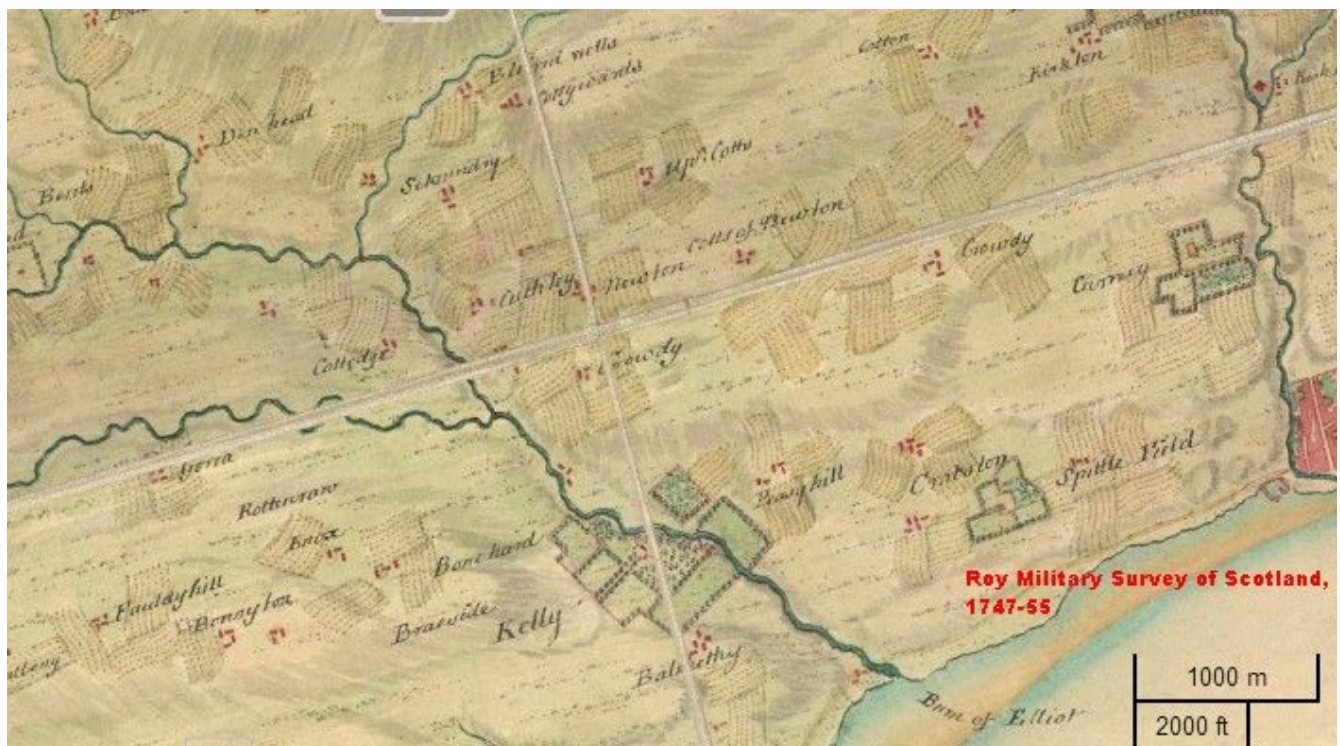
Ardbirlet, Kirkton, and Ellet W, not the consistency for let.

CHAP. V.—ARBIRLOT.

The Church of Aberelliot (**Arbirlot**) was an early ecclesiastical site, dedicated to Saint Ninian. The Bishop of St Andrews gave the Church to the Abbey of Arbroath. It was a vicarage, the cure being served by a **vicar**-pensioner under the Abbey chapter. A. Maurice, Abbe, is designed "de Abereloth." He witnesses grants to the Abbey of Arbroath by King **William** the Lion, and also by Gilchrist, Earl of Angus, in the beginning of the thirteenth century, but he is low down in the list of witnesses. From the occurrence of its Abbe among the witnesses to royal charters at that early period,

Angus or Forfarshire, the land and its people, descriptive and historical pg366

Maps above show that Elliot/Ellet becomes Elliot, and town is Arbirlot.



There are lots that are fields and some which are orchards.

The orchard lots are arbirlot, a predecessor to the word arboretum and are across from Kelly where Arbirlot is located. So it is felt the name for Arbirlot came from arbirlot a formal to arboretum.

Lots in the United States are measured in acres.

CHAP. I. *Of the Mensuration of Lines and Angles.*

A Line or length to be measured, whether it be distance, height, or depth, is measured by a line less than it. In Scotland the least measure of length is an inch : not that we measure no line less than it, but because we do not use the name of any measure below that of an inch ; expressing lesser measures by the fractions of an inch : and in this treatise we use decimal fractions as the easiest. Twelve inches make a foot ; three feet and an inch make the Scots ell ; six ells make a fall ; forty falls make a furlong ; eight furlongs make a mile : so that the Scots mile is 1184 paces, accounting every pace to be five feet. These things are according to the statutes of Scotland ; notwithstanding which, the glaziers use a foot of only eight inches ; and other artists for the most part use an English foot, on account of the several scales marked on the English foot-measure for their use. But the English foot is somewhat less than the Scots ; so that 185 of these make 186 of those.

Lines, to the extremities and any intermediate point of which you have easy access, are measured by applying to them the common measure a number of times. But lines, to which you cannot have such access, are measured by methods taken from geometry ; the chief whereof we shall here endeavour to explain. The first is by the help of the geometrical square.

“As for the English measures, the yard is 3 feet, or 36 inches. A pole is sixteen feet and a half, or five yards and a half. The chain, commonly called *Gunter's Chain*, is four poles, or 22 yards, that is, 66 feet. An English statute-mile is fourscore chains, or 1760 yards, that is, 5280 feet.

“The chain (which is now much in use, because it is very convenient for surveying) is divided into 100 links, each of which is $7\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch : whence it is easy to reduce any number of those links to feet, or any number of feet to links.

“A chain that may have the same advantages in surveying Scotland, as *Gunter's chain* has in England, ought to be in length 74 feet, or 24 Scots ells, if no regard is had to the difference of the Scots and English foot abovementioned. But if regard is had to that difference the Scots chain ought to consist of $74\frac{1}{2}$ English feet, or 74 feet 4 inches and $\frac{1}{16}$ ths of an inch. This chain being divided into 100 links, each of those links is 8 inches and $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch. In the following table, the most noted measures are expressed in English inches and decimals of an inch.”

	English Inch.	Dec.
The English foot, is	12	000
The Paris foot,	12	788
The Rhindland foot measured by Mr Picart,	12	362
The Scots foot,	12	065
The Amsterdam foot, by Snellius and Picart,	11	172
The Dantzic foot, by Hevelius,	11	297
The Danish foot, by Mr Picart,	12	465
The Swedish foot, by the same,	11	692
The Brussels foot, by the same,	10	828
The Lyons foot, by Mr Auzout,	13	458
The Bononian foot, by Mr Cassini,	14	938
The Milan foot, by Mr Auzout,	15	631
The Roman palm used by merchants, according to the same,	9	791
The Roman palm used by architects,	8	779
The palm of Naples, according to Mr Auzout,	10	314
The English yard,	36	000
The English ell,	45	000
The Scots ell,	37	200
The Paris aune used by mercers, according to Mr Picart,	46	786
The Paris aune used by drapers, according to the same,	46	680
The Lyons aune, by Mr Auzout,	46	570
The Geneva aune,	44	760
The Amsterdam ell,	26	800
The Danish ell, by Mr Picart,	24	930
The Swedish ell,	23	380
The Norway ell,	24	510
The Brabant or Antwerp ell,	27	170
The Brussels ell,	27	260
The Bruges ell,	27	550
The brace of Bononia, according to Auzout,	25	200
The brace used by architects in Rome,	30	730
The brace used in Rome by merchants,	34	270
The Florence brace used by merchants, according to Picart,	22	910
The Florence geographical brace,	21	570
The vara of Seville,	33	127
The vara of Madrid,	39	166
The vara of Portugal,	44	031
The cavedo of Portugal,	27	354
The ancient Roman foot,	11	632
The Persian arish, according to Mr Græves,	38	364
The shorter pike of Constantinople, according to the same,	-	-
Another pike of Constantinople, according to Messrs Mallet and De la Porte,	27	920

PRO-

CHAP. III. *Of the Surfaces of Bodies.*

THE smallest superficial measure in Scotland is a square inch ; 144 of which make a square foot. Wrights make use of these in the measuring of deals and planks ; but the square foot which the glaziers use in measuring of glafs, consists only of 64 square inches. The other measures are, first, the **ell** square ; secondly, the fall containing 36 square ells ; thirdly, the rood containing 40 falls ; fourthly, the acre, containing 4 roods. Slaters, masons, and pavers, use the **ell** square and the fall ; surveyors of land use the square **ell**, the fall, the rood and the acre.

The superficial measures of the English are, first, the square foot ; secondly, the square yard, containing 9 square feet, for their yard contains only 3 feet ; thirdly, the pole containing $30\frac{1}{4}$ square yards ; fourthly, the rood containing 40 poles ; fifthly, the acre, containing 4 roods. And hence it is easy to reduce Scotch superficial measures to the English,.

“ In order to find the content of a field, it is most convenient to measure the lines by the chains described above, p. 671. that of 22 yards for computing the English acres, and that of 24 Scots ells for the acres of Scotland. The chain is divided into 100 links, and

Surveyors of land use the square ell , the fall, the rood (rod or pole), and the acre. In surveying utilizing a rod for measurement, on a slope there is always a drop (fall), between rod lengths.

“ They who measure land in Scotland by an **ell** of 37 English inches, make the acre less than the true Scots acre by $593\frac{4}{5}$ square English feet, or by about $\frac{1}{11}$ of the acre.

“ An husband land contains 6 acres of sock and scythe-land, that is, of land that may be tilled with a plough, and mown with a scythe ; 13 acres of arable land

*They who measure land in Scotland by an **ell** of 37 English inches, make an acre less than the true Scots acre.....*

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V O L. VII.

ETM—GOA

INDOCTI DISCANT, ET AMEN MEMINISSE PERITI.

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DSL – DOST **Ell, El, n.** Also: **elle, yell.** [ME. *elle* (15th c.), reduced form of *ellen*, *eln*(e **ELN**(e.))] **A fall shall have six ell**

1. An ell, esp. of cloth. Also comb. *ell-braid*, *ellwide*. (1) The rude [sal contene] xl. fallis. The fall sall hald vi ellis; *Acts* I. 387/1. The quhilk hail croft extendis ... to the quantite of a feilde rude and sex ellis; **1491** *Ayr Friars Pr. Chart.* 63. At thair be halff ane ell of breyd on euerylk syd off the marche stans to be free wnlawboryt for euer; **1528** *Cal. Chart.* (Reg. H.) Suppl. He commandet the wal of Abircorne to be erected agane of viii els thik, xii els hiche; *DALR.* I. 208/24. Ane cleik and ane cheingie ane ell lang; **1629** *M. Works Acc.* XXI. 31. With ... my bandeleire, My 7 yells of Flanders matche, And my sheiring suord; **1640** *Bk. Pasquils* 103. Ane aiker and eighteen ellis of land; **1666** *Bamff Chart.* 307. (2) Five thousand ellis zeid in his frog Of hieland pladdis of haire; *Crying of Play* 39. ix ellis of ell braid claitht; **1526** *Carnwath Baron Ct.* 30. Ane el crammessy satyne to be [the] bawby Jhesus of the Senyis ane coit; **1527** *Treas. Acc.* V. 301. Ten servitouris of ell braid lynnyng; **1564** *Prot. Bk. T. Johnsoun* 138. Four ellis zallow tauffateis, ... at xxiiij s ... a ell; **1570** *Soc. Ant.* VI. 52. Four ellis of ellbraid linning cloath; **1640** *Brechin Test.* V. 291.

DSL – SND1 **ELL, n.** Also †*eln* (Lnk. 1712 *Minutes J.P.s Lnk.* (S.H.S.) 131); †*elne* (Ayr. 1704 *Muniments Burgh Irvine* (1891) II. 124); †*ellne*. **1.** Used as in Eng. as a unit of linear measurement but in Sc. = 37.059 inches as against 45 inches in Eng.: in measuring **PLAIDEN**, = 38.416 inches (see *plaiden-ell*, s.v. **PLAIDEN**). *Ell* often stands for *square ell* in square measure. Gen.Sc. but now only *hist.*

So in Scotland a **lot** measured in **Ell** could be referred to as an **Ell lot**.