

Chasing my Y-DNA part 43

Is Redheugh being held hostage?

A person can never choose one relatives, and what good American wants to be related to English gentry, but anyway family comes first.

Points presented by Arthur **Eliott** (the last name is truly spelled correctly).

**The Elliots
The Storey of a Border Clan
A Genealogical History
by The Dowager Lady Eliott of Stobs
and Sir Arthur Eliott, 11th Baronet of Stobs
Pub Seeley Service & Co Ltd 1974**

APPENDIX C

The Name

In charters prior to 1500 the name was usually written in Old English 'Elwald' or 'Elwold'. But it was always pronounced 'Ellot' (as it often is in the Borders to-day) and by 1600 the phonetic spelling had almost completely superseded all other forms. 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 changed altogether 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. Germaines, settled in the West Country and South Wales and in no way related, whose name was derived from 'Alyot'. And it confused still further the already indeterminate origin of those whose name was spelt with two 'Ls' and two 'Ts'. As the old verse has it:

'Double L and single T
The Elliots of Minto and Wolfelee;
Double T and single L
The Eliotts that in Stobs do dwell;
Single L and single T
The Eliots of St. Germaines be;
But double L and double T
The de'il may ken wha' they may be.'

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Since the name changed from **Ellot** to **Elliot** ca **1650** (likely later in Ulster), the line of my Y-DNA did not become Elliot until Ulster Daniel **Ellot** was indentured English Puritan, John Stone at Otter Neck (S Sudbury, N Framingham, Stone End, Saxonville), Massachusetts in the American Plantation. The name of Ulster immigrant Daniel **Ellot** was **never Elliot** in Ulster, but became **Elliot** in an English American Puritan Plantation environment.

It is felt that if the reader does not understand what Arthur Eliott has written then Arther Eliott seems to say the reader is **confused**.

We have not concerned ourselves with the various theories and speculations advanced to fill the gaps in the Elliots' early history. There have been no lack of these. But they are mainly superstructures of fantasy built up on the four names in Britain which have some similarity to Elliot. In addition to the Gaelic place-name of Alight (now Alyth), there was the Norman family name of Alyot (now Eliot) in Cornwall and South Wales, the Anglo-Saxon name of Elwold or Elwald, and the Pictish river Elloch (now Elliot) in East Angus on which the village of Aberelloch (now Arberlot) stood.

This last was persuasively put forward by the Hon. George F. S. Elliot in 1897 in his book "The Border Elliots and the Family of Minto" as being, partially at least, in accord with the old tradition and as the most likely origin of the Clan. It can now, however, be reasonably demoted to the realm of fiction by the researches carried out in the summer of 1981 by Dr. George Elliott of Victoria, Canada. Notwithstanding a considerable and thorough-going investigation, Dr. Elliott could find no evidence whatever of any individual or group taking their name from the river or parish and both he and local historians in Angus are agreed on the improbability of such an origin for the Clan.

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 way of testing the validity of this theory.

The Elliots
The Story of a Border Clan
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Dr. George Elliott, is referring to the Pictish River ***Elliott***, near the town of ***Arberlot***.

Elliott is derived from ***Ellot***, but since the name ***Elwald*** is Northumbria, ***Ellot*** was **not** derived from ***Elwald***.

The reason the River was called the ***Ellot*** Burn, is it travel through the ***el lots***; these are ***parcels (lots)*** of farm land measured in Scottish ***el***. An ***el*** if used in measuring carpet is just more the a ***yard*** of carpet, but less than a ***metre*** of carpet. So it is called the ***Ellot (el lot)*** Burn, which became ***Elliott*** Burn. ***Arberlot***; means a ***parceled arbor***, which is the predecessor to the usage of the word ***arboretum***.

There were arboretum; orchard lots (parcel) in 1750 near or on the location the town of ***Arberlot (arbor-lot)*** was rebuilt on across the Elliot from Kelly Castle. It is felt that the town ***Aberelloch (aber-el-loch)***; the original name could indicate a parcel lake near the mouth of the river, though other drainages have lakes, this was likely a region which flooded and was turn to orchard land. The original church was said to be visited by St Ninian, which would indicate that is was of The Church of Rome, and likely left in disarray at a time after the Reformation, when the town was rebuilt it was named after the orchard parcels and called Arberlot.

The origin of the Pictish names never ever implied the family name ***Elliott***, but as the word ***Ellot*** changed meaning because the Scottish people changed to the Imperial ***yard*** (later the French ***metre***), and the word ***parcel*** replaced that in Scotland of the Scottish word ***lot***, the name ***Ellot*** lost meaning and was changed by inserting an ***“i”*** to the most English name of ***Elliott***.

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The Elliots

The Story of a Border Clan

Arthur Eliott 1986

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Has been shown to be correct by;

1. By finding Norman forenames of Robert Elwald of Rimington son of Alan 1305, and William **Elwald**, of Brancepeth 1333, both of Northumbria. where Robert and William are common Redheugh **Elwald** names.
2. By correlating, Y-DNA 12 marker exact matches **in accordance to Family Tree DNA** that these 12 marker exact matches are likely to indicate pre-surname emergence (PSE) relations. Since some families of England have been named after the place of origination. This correlating surname/geographic of the the names **Scarborough**, North Yorkshire, **Cave**, East Riding Yorkshire, and **Grisham-Gresham-Grissom**, Norfolk, all along the east coast on the North Sea giving a definite match with the maximun at the center town of **Cave**. With more refining that Elwald were living on the estate of the Saxon- Wake, the manor at Cottingham, and at Liddell Strength Castle The Mote at Kirkandrews, this would put the Elwald family from then Wake manor of Cottingham and the Wake Castle of Liddell Strength. The Wake Castle of Liddell Strength was passed on by Robert de Bruce to

Archibald Douglas ca 1320 and this is when the Scottish Elwald Clan began. **So the place of emergence** of the Elwald name of Redheugh, is of the Elwald name at **Cottingham**, East Riding, Yorkshire, near North & South Cave.

3. Having a Y-DNA modal connection to Border clans of Burns, Dixon, and Kerr within 570 years, and Armstrongs, Bells, and Rutherfords with 660 years, where from 1320 to 2010 is 690 years, these Clans give a **Y-DNA fingerprint** that my Y-DNA has been in the region of the Scottish Borders, after 1320, where the Anglo-Saxon christian name Elwald was used until about 1540.

It should be noted that the today's modern ca 1320 Anglo-Saxon border was placed such as those who migrated north of Cottingham, to Northern Northumbria, ended up on the Scottish side of the placement of the border.

No Nation likes to admit to the
extermination of its people or a relocation
of its people somewhere else.

THE DEMISE OF THE REIVERS

In 1603 James VI of Scotland became James I of England and he immediately set about unifying the two countries. James was determined to have a United Kingdom and one priority was to pacify the Border country and restore law and order. He wasted no time and in April of that year he issued a proclamation in Newcastle on his journey south to London for his accession to the throne. The Marches and the posts of Wardens were abolished. The term 'the Borders' was forbidden and the old frontier ceased to exist. James affirmed that the borders were now "the heart of the country" and that "no supply should be given to all rebels and disorderly persons, their wives or their bairnes (children) and that they be prosecuted with fire and sword".



Under the rule of James' the domination of the Reivers was finally swept away.

Severe measures were now pursued to enforce the law and there was, after centuries of disorder a will to see that the law was enforced. Wanted men were hunted down and executed. They were now subject to 'Jeddart Justice' which was summary execution without trial. This was carried out with ruthless efficiency by the King's men, 140 of the "nimblest and most powerful thieves" being executed within weeks of James' proclamation.

All Borderers were forbidden to carry weapons and they could only own horses of a value up to 50 shillings. Deprived of their basic reiving requirements all unlawful activities ceased. Reiving families were dispossessed of their lands. Their homes were destroyed and the people scattered or deported.

Some clans that had been active Reivers hastily abandoned their reiver connections and sought and found favour with the King and joined in the subjugation of the old reiving families, often with great enthusiasm. Many were rewarded with gifts of land, and they prospered, acquiring the lands of their former friends and allies. Thus many proud and fearless families were broken up and scattered beyond their homeland.

An example of the Scott

Given 78 Elliot, 38 Armstrongs, 80 Grahams, 2 Scotts, the Scotts, stayed the others were killed or moved. on the Ulster Muster Rolls of 1630;



King James I - 1566-1625.

<http://www.therjhuntercollection.com/resources/muster-rolls-c-1630/>

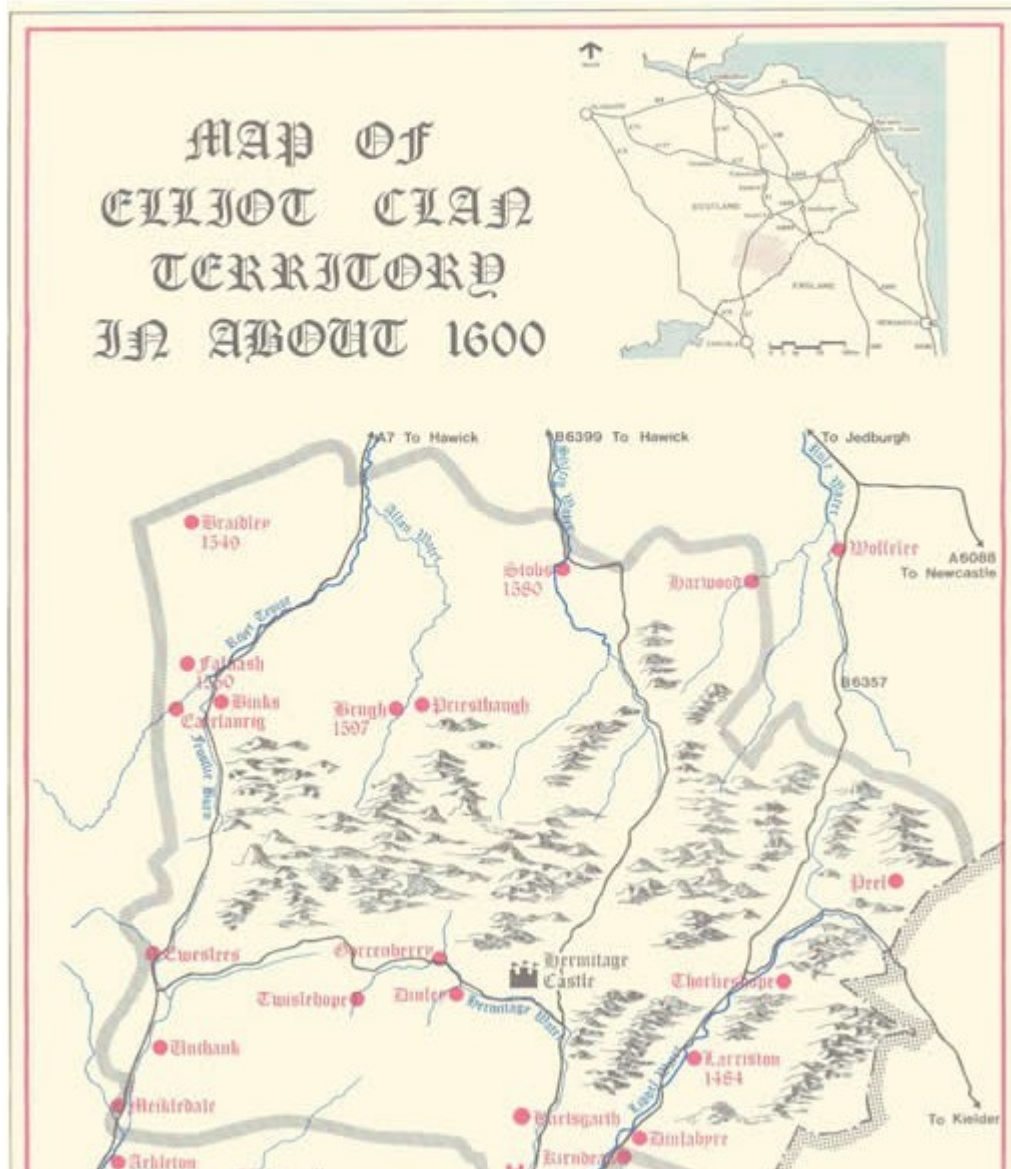
The Elliots, Armstrongs and Grahams were singled out for special attention. In the days between the death of Queen Elizabeth and the proclamation of James as King, they had taken full advantage, launching a massive raid into Cumbria where they stole nearly 5,000 sheep. This was known as 'Ill Week'. However they suffered gravely for it and this signalled the beginning of the end of the Reivers.

The three clans paid dearly for their lawless behaviour, being exiled in Ireland where they were abandoned and forced to scrape out a meagre living amongst the moors and bogs of Roscommon and Connaught. It was stressed that the death penalty awaited any who attempted return. Only a few reiver families remained, adopting a peaceful way of life. The vast majority moved into England, Ireland, America and elsewhere, where their descendents live and prosper to this day.

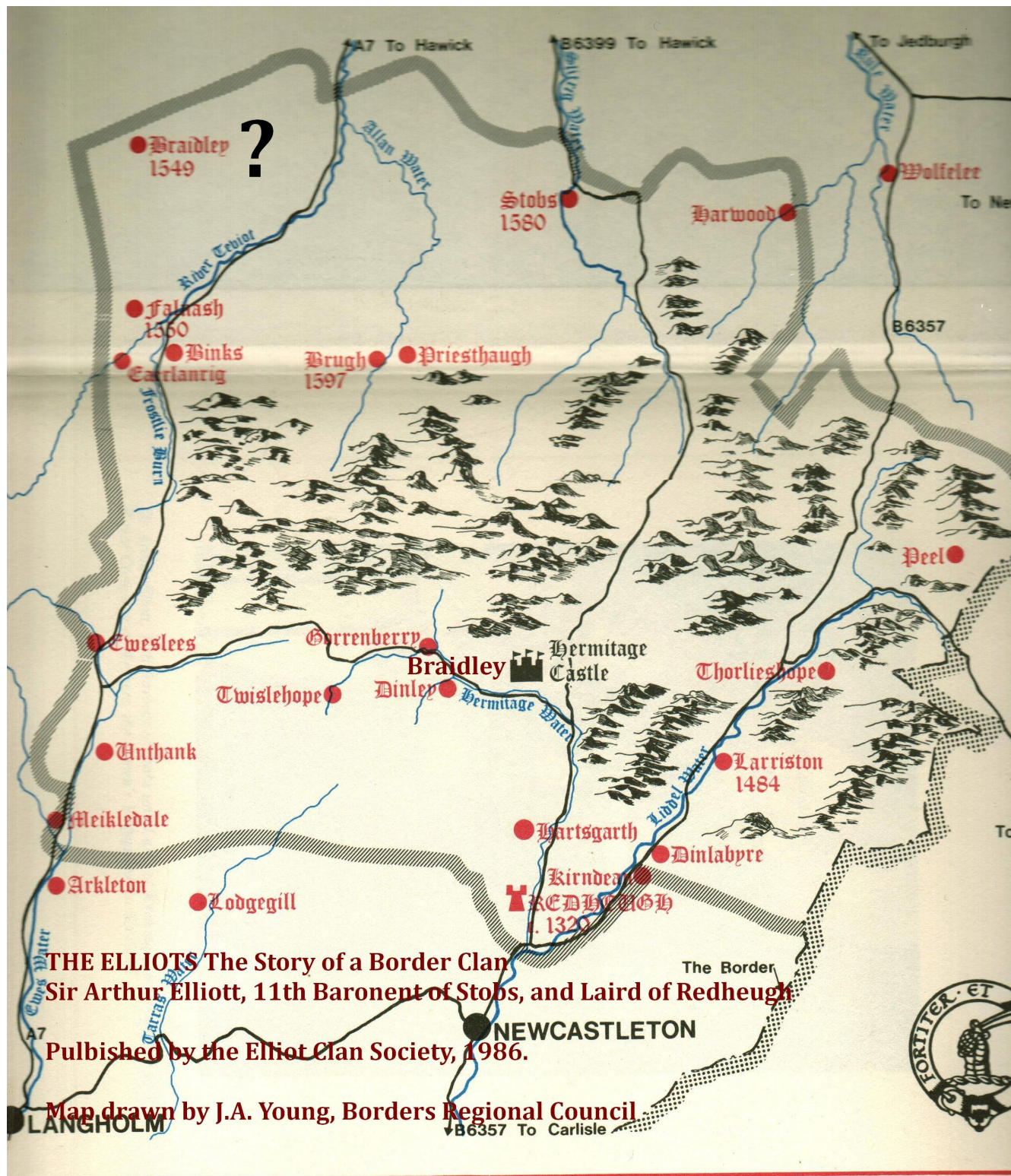
The history of those which are exterminated or relocated is incorrectly written, of obviously hidden by those people left behind.

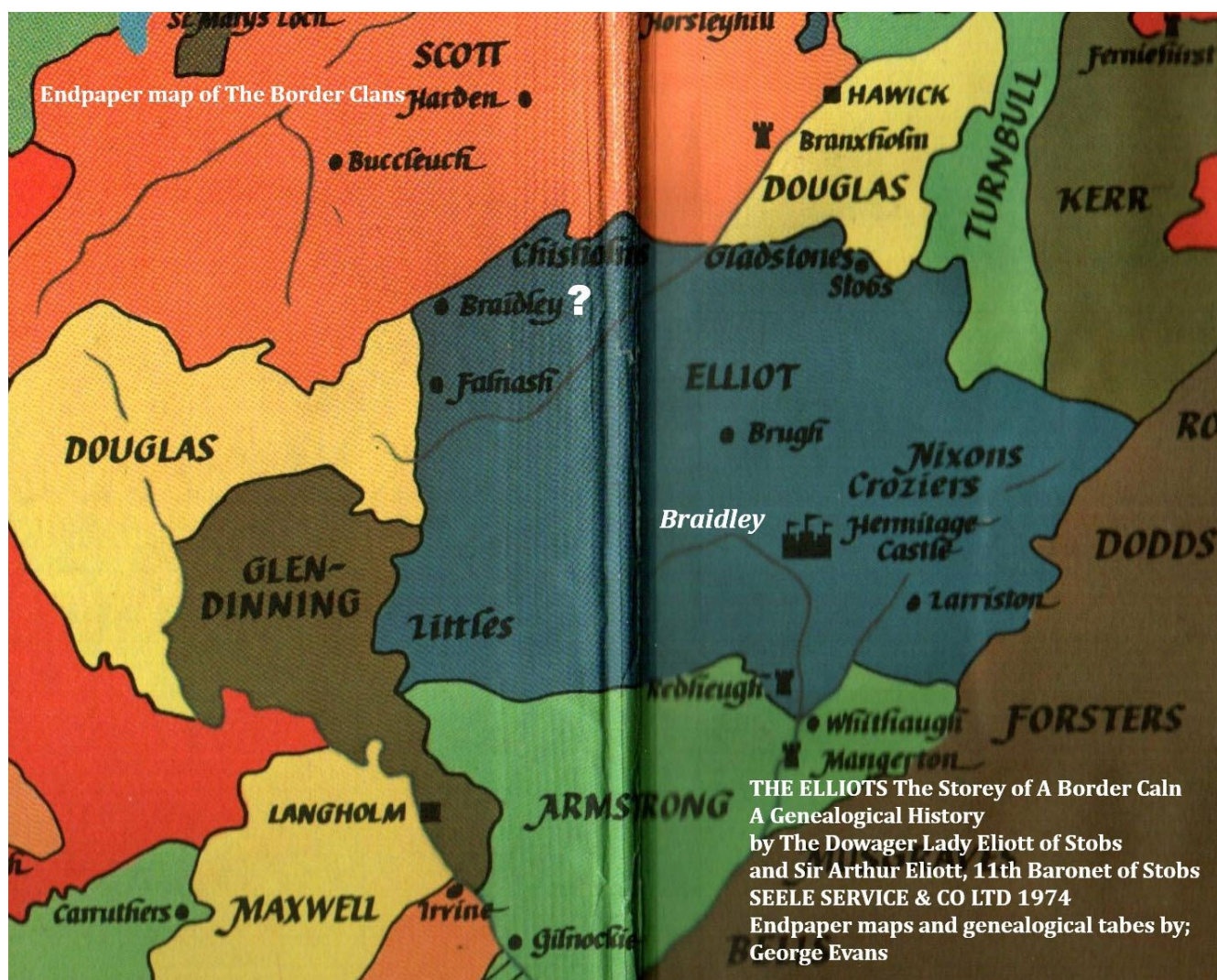
As far as clan Armstrong, Graham, and Elliot the **Scott Clan** is the one which found favor with the king, subjugated the other clans and incorrectly wrote their history, and is the largest landholder in Scotland to this day, and has propagated their concepts in today's so called Scottish Clannish Societies.

Map of Elliot Territory



The Elliot Clan Society uses the map above on its website.

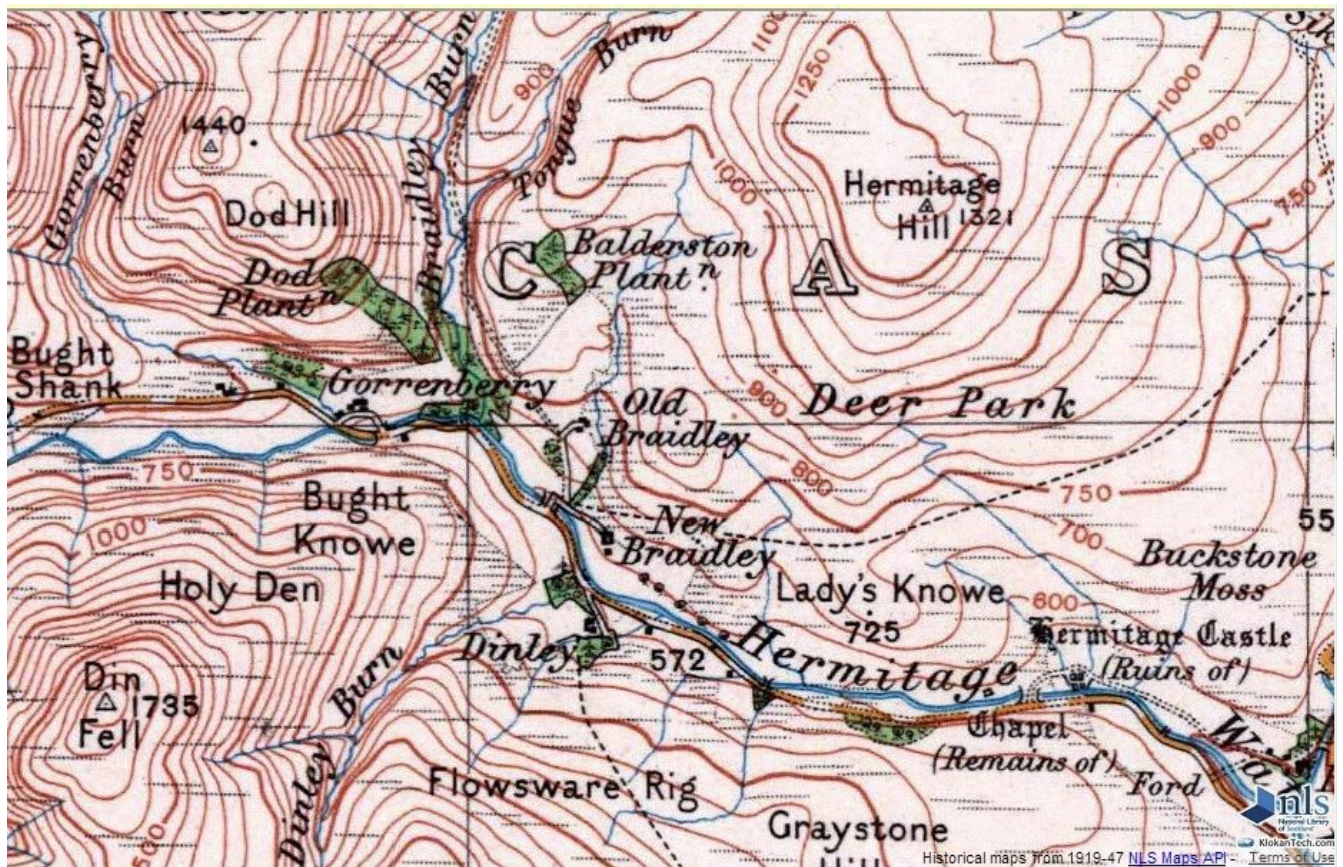




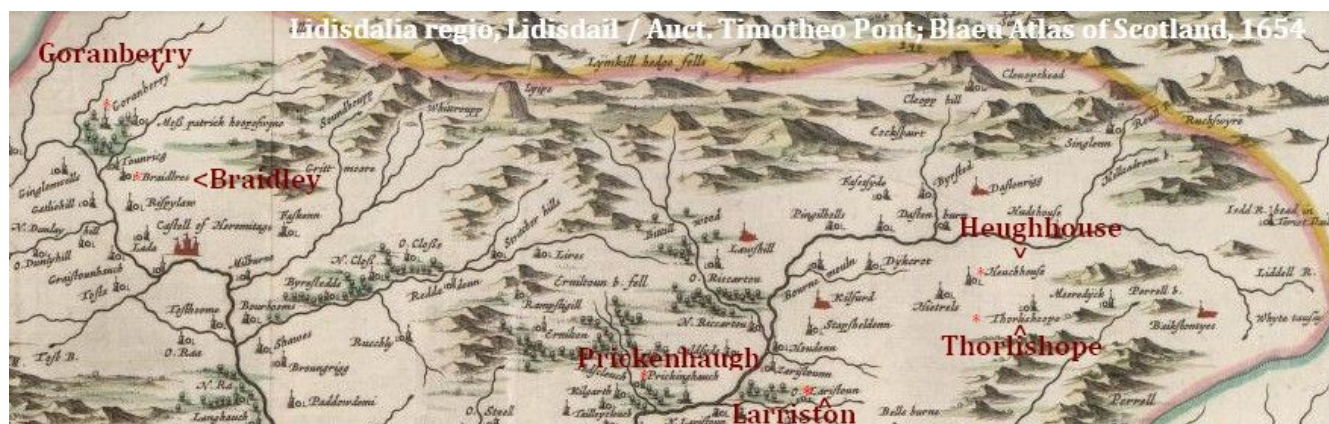
Braidley the home of what is felt to be the notorious Martin Elliot Braidley branch has been misplaced on the Endpapers of Books which I have referenced, and also is incorrectly utilized by the Elliot Clan Society website.

This would throw off a genealogical researcher of the Martin Elliot branch which at one time was relocated or exterminated at the time of the Union of the Crowns.

This shows who's is writing Elliot (for the ones which are English, Elliot) Clan history.



Braidley's proper location is just west of the Hermitage, and between the Hermitage, and Goranberry.

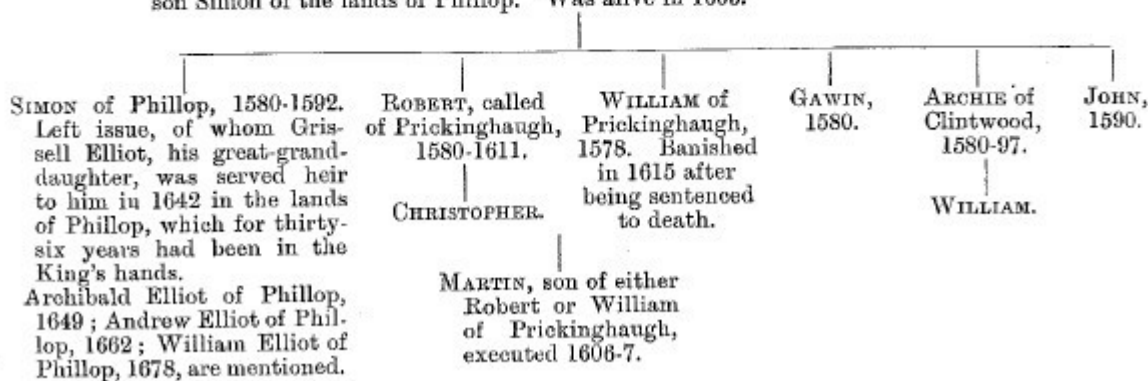


There was a certain Dand Elliot of Braidley mentioned in 1569 and subsequent years, who was not a son of Martin's.¹ He may perhaps be the Andrew Elliot who in 1541 held Braidley in Liddesdale along with others. (See Rental of Liddesdale in *Scotts of Buccleuch*, ii. 171.)

Archie, Gib, and Dandie Elliot, brothers' sons to Martin, are mentioned in 1580. Gib had been previously mentioned in 1569 when, though only a brother's son, he is called *Martin's Gib*. His brother Dandie may possibly be the Dand of Braidley referred to above, about whom another conjecture has been hazarded.

THE FAMILY OF BRAIDLEY.

MARTIN ELLIOT of Braidley, son of Robert of Redheugh No. iv., first mentioned in 1556. In 1561 called of Redheugh, and in 1563 of Braidley. In 1586 had lease of lands from Bothwell. In 1592 obtained charter to himself and his eldest son Simon of the lands of Phillop. Was alive in 1603.



¹ Hob Elliot, 'son of Dand E. of Braidley,' is mentioned in 1574, 1576, 1578, 1580.



BRAIDLIE. The next offshoot from Redheuch was the branch of Braidlie, founded by Martin Elliot, second son of Robert of Redheuch. Martin first appears in 1556, then in 1556-57, and during the same year is referred to as brother of Robert of Redheuch. In 1561 he is called of Redheuch. In 1563 he is mentioned as of Braidlie, by which designation he was afterwards generally known. In 1569 he was pledge for the branch of Redheuch. In 1580 we hear of his sons, Sym, Gawin, Arche, and Hob, and at an earlier period, 1578, of another, William. Martin's son Gawin does not afterwards appear; Arche and Hob are again mentioned. In 1586 Martin Elliot and his eldest son, Simon, had a lease of lands from the Earl of Bothwell; in 1591 they had a Crown charter of Phillop in Selkirkshire, and Braidlie and Phillop were in the possession of the descendants of Martin about the time of the Restoration.

In 1580 we hear of Archie, Gib, and Dandie, sons of Martin's brother. **STOBS.** Gawen Elliot of Stobbs is mentioned from 1584 to 1600. He married Jane Scott, and was dead in 1607, leaving three coheirresses—Esther, married Gilbert Ker of Lochtour, and had issue; Dorothy, married George Halyburton of Pinnakill; and (Jean?), married ——— Rutherford, and left a daughter, Jean, who married William Elliot, brother of Robert of Redheuch.

She was dead in 1621, when her son Robert was served heir to her; he d.s.p., and was succeeded by his brother Francis 1642, ancestor of the Elliots of Dunlabyre. The succession of the Stobbs family is not clear; Gilbert was of that place in 1622, and in 1628 purchased Middlesteid, Shaws, &c., from Gilbert Ker and Esther Elliot above named. William of Stobbs, and Gilbert, fiar of Stobbs, figure together 1646-54; Gilbert was knighted, and was direct ancestor of the present baronet.

The Earls of Minto descend from a younger son of Stobbs.

Gawen of Stobbs, in 1592, was tutor to his grandnephew, being preferred to William Elliot, uncle of the boy, till the said William, who was then over twenty-two, should attain the age of twenty-five. A William

Descended from Clementis Hob, son of Andrew Elliot of Baillillie, most likely kill in a feud with the Scott, at an age to have young sons in 1564.

Clementis Hob was then adopted by his uncle Clement Crosier of Stobs. Stobs then passed to Gladstanis then to Andrew Elliot's of Baillillie half brother Gavin of Baillillie and Stobs, who had daughters. Gilbert of Stobs purchased land from daughters, and he was the stepson of Gavin of Stobs and Baillillie through marriage of a Jean Scott, Robert 15th widow. Gavin's stepson Robert 16th was married to a Marion Hamilton, which family made arrangements for sons of Clementis Hob (Robert) to relocate in Ulster, on formally Hamilton estates. Clementis Hob means; Clement Crosier's Robert Elliot.

← → ↺ 🏠 freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~gallgaedhil/Elliott_And_Border_Reiver_DNA_Project_News_6.htm 🗨️ 🔍 ☆

"This branch of the old Scottish border family of Elliot appears to have come over to Ulster at or shortly after the Plantation. According to old family tradition, the founder was a cadet of the house of Stobbs, County Roxburgh. We have several old family papers from which the pedigree is clearly traceable back to William Elliot; he married Margaret, sister of David Cairnes of Londonderry. His son was also named William, and was designated 'of Straghan,' in the County of Fermanagh, in 1689. He appears along with Thomas Elliot of Galoon and George Elliot of Tully, also in Fermanagh, in the list of Protestant gentry attainted by King James's Parliament. In the plantation papers we can only find record of two planters with the name of Elliot. These are Daniel Elliot, who obtained the lands of Tullacoltier and the precincts thereof, in the County Fermanagh, part of the extensive grant originally allotted to Sir Robert Hamilton; and.. " Then it goes to mention Sir John Elliot. This source claims, however, that there is no incontrovertible evidence of a family relation between Daniel Elliot and the later Fermanagh Elliots William and Thomas, but it does imply that that all these Elliots belonged to the same family. The question is this - is Daniel Elliot of Tullacoltier the ancestor of Daniel Elliot of Salem, or of the Donegal Bay-Fermanagh Elliots whose DNA signatures are entirely different?

One thing the writer had a difficult time accepting, and could not see how it could be correct, but which the excellent work done by Arthur Elliott, and some help from Dee Elliott-Wakefield, was able to figure out the connection as put on the Y-DNA website monitored by James V. Elliott;

According to the old family tradition, the founder was a cadet of the house of Stobbs, County Roxburgh. Daniel Elliot of Tullykelter is figured to be the second son of Clementis Hob, the first would of course be Robert. Daniel was named after Clementis Hob father Andrew Elliot of Baillillie and formally Horseleyhill. The alias for Andrew is Dand. The owner of Tullykelter was Malcolm Hamilton, Archbishop of Cashell (Church of England), so the name Dand became Daniel of St Daniel of the Church of England which carried on the use of Saints, which made the family Royalists at the time of the English Civil War. Robert Elliot was adopted by Clement Crosier of Stobs, which made him Clementis Hob of Stobs, and his son Dand/Daniel became Daniel Elliot/Elliott of Stob then Tullykelter, Fermanagh, Ulster.