Chasing my Y-DNA part 54
Dual Elliot origins;

For more than a century it has been said;

148   *ANNALS OF A BORDER CLUB.*

Elliots of Aberlot or Elliotston. That the name Elwald should find its original form in Aliot seems highly improbable, while, on the other hand, we can clearly trace the modification of the name Elwald into Elwad, Elwood, Ellat, Ellott, and finally Elliot. The English Elliots are thus probably of an entirely different family and origin, and we have accordingly the singular coincidence of two dissimilar surnames, after being subjected to the ill-usage of several centuries, eventually acquiring the same form.

The Annals of a Border Club (the Jedforest): And Biographical Notices of the ... By George Tancred 1899

The first recorded mention of the name in Teviotdale is on a notarial instrument preserved at Minto, dated 5th March, 1425-26, referred to by Mr Armstrong and the Hon. G. S. Elliot.[1] From the end of that century the family seems to have rapidly increased in numbers and influence, and to have risen to considerable importance during the sixteenth century. The establishment of the family in

....we can clearly trace the modification of the name of Elwald into Elwald, Elwood, Ellat, Ellott, and finally Elliot. The English Elliots are thus probably of an entirely different family and origin, ... George Tancred 1899.

temporary truce at the end of 1319, large highly professional armies of mounted raiders under Sir James Douglas and the Earl of Moray made frequent and devastating incursions into England as far South as Ripon in Yorkshire. The plunder was enormous. Is it fanciful to suppose that the Alights or Ellots were among those who took part in these profitable forays? An opportunity indeed for both revenge and reward. If it were so, their new lands in Liddesdale, so conviently close to their victims and so easily stocked with English cattle, would appear doubly welcome.

Our conclusion inevitably remains a provisional one. Virtually the only guide to the origins and early history of the Elliots lies in the old family tradition passed on to us by Capt. Scott of Satchells. Although the truth of this tradition has not been proved, it is possible to state that no evidence to dispute it has ever been produced while the information that has come to light since Capt. Scott wrote rather lends credence to it.

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 Ellot. 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 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.   Arthur Eliott 1986

Gaelic/Pictish/Celtic Briton	Beatty, Burn, Dunn, Carlisle, Carlton, Carruthers, Coulter, Cuthbert, Dalgliesh, Drysdale, Glendenning, Glenn, Gowland, Halliday, Kennedy (Gaelic for "Ugly Head" or "Helmeted Head", although family may be Hiberno-Norse in origin), Kilpatrick, Kirkland, MacLellan, McCulloch, Moffit, Pringle (from the Welsh "Hoppringle"), Scott, Taggart, Wallace (thought to mean "Welsh"), Waugh (also derived from OE "Wealh", meaning "Welsh")
Anglo-Saxon	Ainslie, Barraford (or Beresford), Collingwood, Craw (Crow), Dodd, Elliott (Elwald), Fenwick, Hadley, Harden, Hepburn, Heron, Hildreth, Howard, Huntley, Inglis, Irvine, Laidlaw, Langley, Maxwell, Milburn, Musgrave, Pople, Potts, Pyle, Radcliff, Redpath, Reade, Rutledge, Shortridge, Stamper, Stapleton, Turnbull, Veitch, Wake, Witherington, Young
Anglo-Saxon or Norman	Armstrong (maybe from "Fortinbras"), Brown (Norman when "Broun"), Gray, Hall, Little
Norman or Flemish	Bell, Boone (or Bone), Bruce, Burrell (of Huguenot origin), Cecil, Crisp, Douglas (family is Flemish, although Douglas is a Celtic place name), Eure, Fleming, Fraser, Gordon, Graham, Jardine, Lindsay, Lisle (from "L'Isle"), Noble, Montgomery, Murray, Oliver, Percy, Sommerville, Stewart, Telford (from "Taliafer") and Weir
Norse or Danish	Allison (from "McAlister", via Alisdair Mor, descendant of Somerled - Cumbrian variant Ellison can also be from the Norse), Bogue, Gilchrist, Hetherington, Kerr (from "Kjarr"), Ogle, Orr, Ridley, Salkeld, Storey, Tait, Wharton
Patronymic	Anderson, Robinson (a sept of Clan Gunn) and Wilson may sometimes be Norse. Davison, Thomson, Henderson and Wilkinson may be Celtic families. Jackson, Simpson, Robson, Nixon, Dixon, Hodgson and Watson may be Anglo-Saxon. Stephenson could be Celtic or Norman. Johnston and Johnson are more often than not variations of one another.
Occupational Name	Chamberlain, Forster (or "Forrester"), Hunter, Taylor, Trotter and Turner
Local Scottish or Place Name	Ballantyne (from "Bennochtain"), Crawford, Cresswell, Elder, Graden, Liddell (from "Liddesdale"), Lowther, Minto, Rayburn, Rome, Rutherford and Tweedie (and, possibly, many of those above)

http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~gallgaedhil/border_reiver_deep_ancestry.htm

The above states Elwald as an Anglo-Saxon name.

Ælfwald I of Northumbria

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Ælfwald (died 23 September 788) was king of Northumbria from 778 to 788. He is thought to have been a son of Oswulf, and thus a grandson of Eadberht Eating.

Ælfwald became king after Æthelred son of Æthelwald Moll was deposed in 778.[1] He was murdered, probably at Chesters, by the *patricius* (ealdorman) Sicga.

He was succeeded by his first cousin Osred,[2] son of Alhred and Osgifu daughter of Eadberht Eating. Ælfwald's sons Ælf and Ælfwine were killed in 791 on the orders of King Æthelred.

Ælfwald was buried at Hexham Abbey where he was considered a saint.

Sceat of Ælfwald I

http://dcodriscoll.pbworks.com/w/page/9956232/Leodwalding

1.1.2.2.1.1 St Ælfwald (Elwald), King of Northumbria 779-788; d. 23 Sept 788, murdered; bur. Hexham Abbey. Wikipedia

Elwald is a Northumbria, king, and a saint buried at Hexam Abbey.

It should be noted that the stag is unique to have on an Anglo-Saxon, coin.

Danish letters Æ, Ø and Å on a computer keyboard. The light green Æ and Ø show the Danish keyboard layout; the red are Norwegian, and Ä and Ö Swedish and Finnish.

The *Æ*, is today both Danish and Norwegian.

Main article: *History of Danish*

By the 8th century, the common Germanic language of Scandinavia, Proto-Norse, had undergone some changes and evolved into Old Norse. This language began to undergo new changes that did not spread to all of Scandinavia, which resulted in the appearance of two similar dialects, *Old West Norse* (Norway and Iceland) and *Old East Norse* (Denmark and Sweden).

Old East Norse is in Sweden called *Runic Swedish* and in east Denmark *Runic Danish*, but until the 12th century, the dialect was roughly the same in the two countries. The dialects are called *runic* because the main body of text appears in the runic alphabet. Unlike Proto-Norse, which was written with the Elder Futhark alphabet, Old Norse was written with the Younger Futhark alphabet, which only had 16 letters. Due to the limited number of runes, some runes were used for a range of phonemes, such as the rune for the vowel *u* which was also used for the vowels *o, ø* and *y*, and the rune for *i* which was also used for *e*.

A change that separated Old East Norse (Runic Swedish/Danish) from Old West Norse was the change of the diphthong *æi* (Old West Norse *ei*) to the monophthong *e*, as in *stæin* to *sten*. This is reflected in runic inscriptions where the older read *stain* and the later *stin*. There was also a change of *au* as in *dauðr* into *ø* as in *døðr*. This change is shown in runic inscriptions as a change from *tauþr* into *tuþr*. Moreover, the *øy* (Old West Norse *ey*) diphthong changed into *ø* as well, as in the Old Norse word for "island".
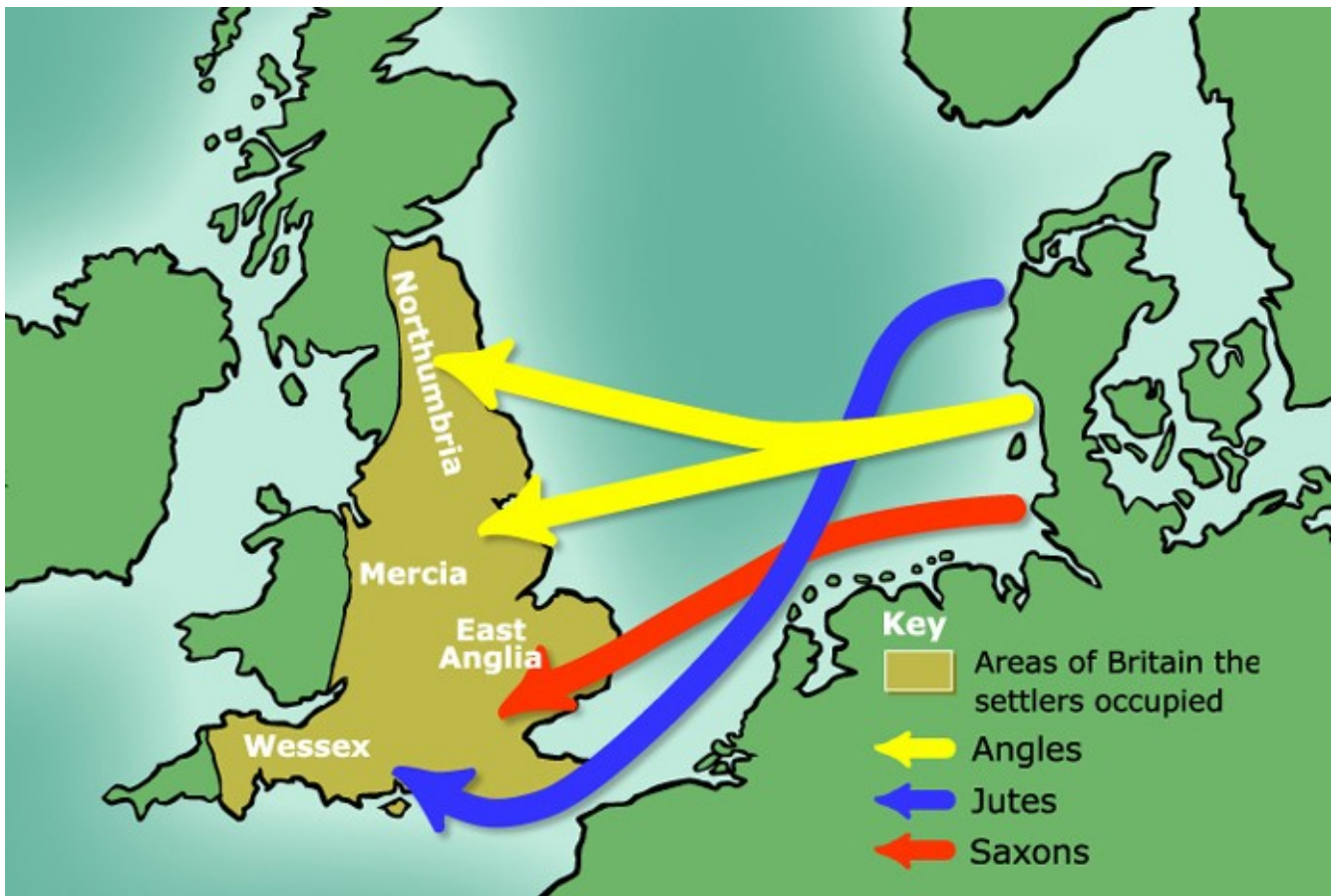

The approximate extent of Old Norse and related languages in the early 10th century:
- ■ Old West Norse dialect
- ■ Old East Norse dialect
- ■ Old Gutnish
- ■ Old English
- ■ Crimean Gothic
- ■ Other Germanic languages with which Old Norse still retained some mutual intelligibility

The Danish language originates from a common Germanic language.

Migration patterns of Angles, Jutes, and Saxons.

Angles are the ones which migrated to Northumbria.

saga of the Fairy Bear is at the bottom of the early names and heraldry of the Armstrongs, as also of certain other Scottish and English Border families. Certain shields of the Elliots, called also Elwods, Elyards, and Elwalds, of the Alfords who came from near Croyland to the Border, of Loumanes, of the Liddals, of the Armstrongs, and other Border families undoubtedly pictured this tradition. Now these Liddesdale families were called after their shields, and so were the Forresters and others. The legend of the Fairy Bear is found first in the Edda, then in old Danish (Torfeus' *History of Hrolfe Kraka*), and in the South German (Die Missgeburt). It has travelled through many

*The legion of the Fairy Bear is found first in Edda, then in **old Danish,** and in the **South German.*** James L. Armstrong-Chronicles

*...Elwalds, of the Alfords who came from near **Croyland** (Crowland) to the Border,....*

The British Isles about 802

Scale 1:7 500 000

If Elwald are of Crowland could be Saxon. But it has been accepted that my line is of East Riding, near Godmundingham, which could be considered somewhat near Crowland.
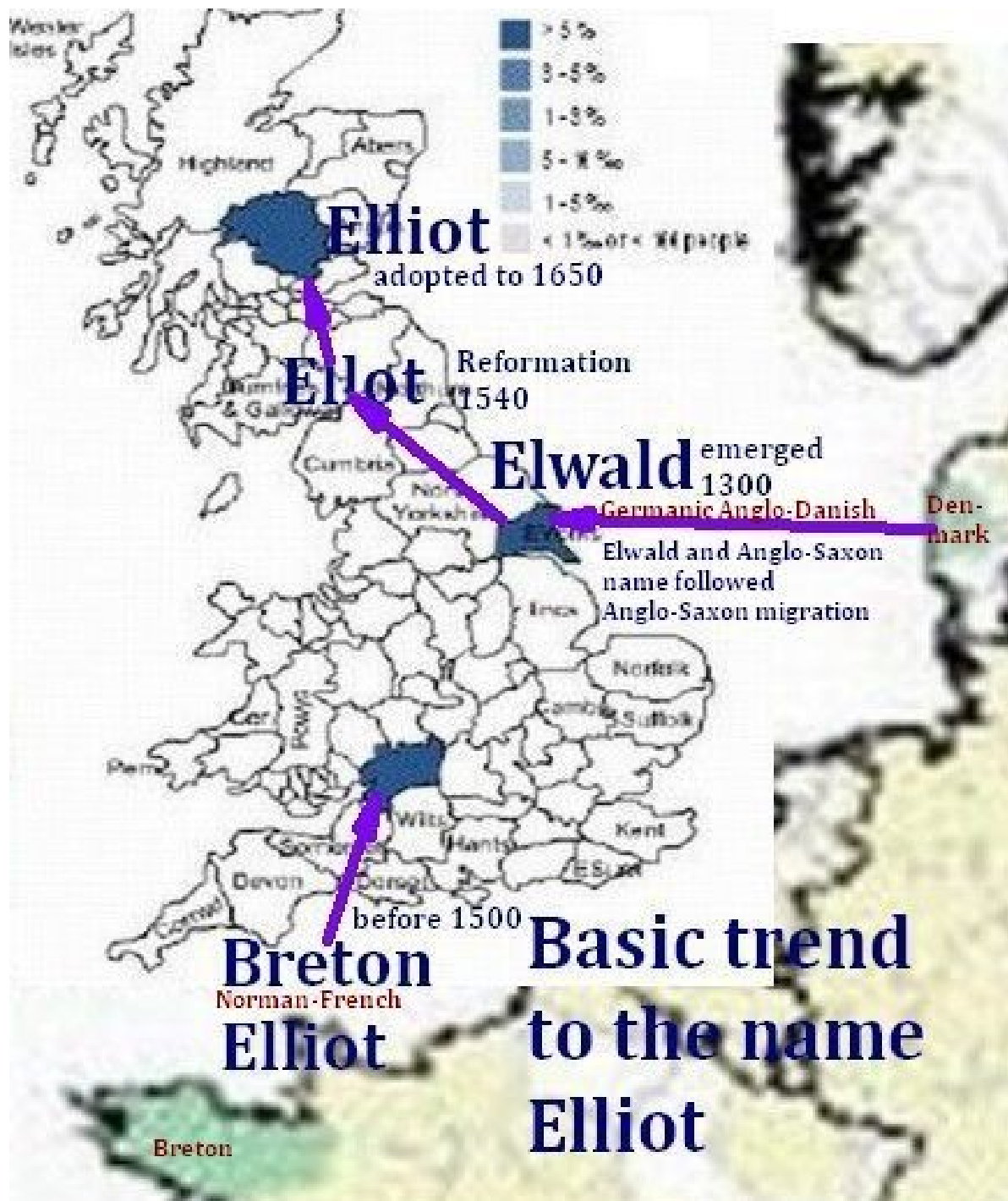
Genetic Distance

ID	modal	Danel	AMHT	Flem	Frisia	Germany	Britain	Spain
modal	37	11	3	4	6	1	4	6
Danel	11	37	9	10	13	11	14	13
AMHT	3	9	37	3	8	4	7	7
Flem	4	10	3	37	10	3	8	8
Frisia	6	13	8	10	37	7	2	7
Germany	1	11	4	3	7	37	5	7
Britain	4	14	7	8	2	5	37	6
Spain	6	13	7	8	7	7	6	37

Related	Probably Related	Possibly Related

FTDNA's Interpreting Genetic Distance for 12 Markers
FTDNA's Interpreting Genetic Distance for 25 Markers
FTDNA's Interpreting Genetic Distance for 37 Markers
FTDNA's Interpreting Genetic Distance for 67 Markers

- Infinite allele mutation model is used
- Values on the diagonal indicate number of markers tested

Time to Most Recent Common Ancestor (Years)

ID	modal	Danel	AMHT	Flem	Frisia	Germany	Britain	Spain
modal	37	2850	1050	1260	1680	630	1260	1680
Danel	2850	37	2370	2610	3360	2850	3630	3360
AMHT	1050	2370	37	1050	2130	1260	1920	1920
Flem	1260	2610	1050	37	2610	1050	2130	2130
Frisia	1680	3360	2130	2610	37	1920	840	1920
Germany	630	2850	1260	1050	1920	37	1470	1920
Britain	1260	3630	1920	2130	840	1470	37	1680
Spain	1680	3360	1920	2130	1920	1920	1680	37

0-270 Years	300-570 Years	600-870 Years	900-1170 Years

- Infinite allele mutation model is used
- Average mutation rate varies: 0.0031 to 0.0031
  rates derived by Doug McDonald from the Sorenson database
- Values on the diagonal indicate number of markers tested
- Probability is 95% that the TMRCA is no longer than indicated
- Average generaton: 30 years

The above shows that **Germany** is the closest to the *Daniel modal.*

There are two different versions of Elliot.
1. Norman-French Breton Elliot
2. Germanic-Anglo Germanic Elliot

This concurs to that which has been stated for more than a century.

The Elwald name is felt to come from a personal name.

Above is **Thomas filius** (son of) **Elwald** de Hedreslawe, Willelmus **Scot** de Inethal, …....., Thomas de **Graham** (Grantham).

Elwald, Scot, and Graham are names of the Redheugh deed.
Thomas **Elwald** is a farmer of the manor of Cottingham on land once own by the Wake of Cottingham/Liddel Strength.

Showing a likely emergence of the name *Elwald* from a father named *Elwald,* in Northumbria. *Thomas* though associated with the name *William* in Cottingham, is not a name found by the Redheugh family, but *William* is a strong Redheugh name.

The Elwald-Ellot-Elliot; did not have much impact on the Norman-Elliot of England, because the Anglo-Elliot names was not established until about 1650 way after the Norman-Elliot name had already been established in England.

The Y-DNA is not found in today's Scotland Border Region, because;
1. Y-DNA segregation; a separation of the nations of England and Scotland with border placement from about 1320-1600, in which the emergence is in Yorkshire, Northumberland, and the Y-DNA is degrading in Scotland.
2. Border Cleansing at the time of The Union of the Crown of the Ellot to Ulster and some northward splatter, where movement away from the border of the Ellot Clan was for clan survival.

www.progenealogists.com/denmark/naming.htm

Other Naming Patterns in Denmark

Additional surnames appear in Denmark besides patronymic surnames. Unlike the other Scandinavian countries, there is not an easy explanation for when, why, and how these additional surnames appear. There are some patterns but no fast and predictable rules. Although some places such as much of Jutland place names were used as surnames, they were not like the farm names of Norway. In Denmark there was no equivalent to the military and trade names used in Sweden.

In each of the Scandinavian countries the same dozen or so given names were generally used over and over again in different combinations making it difficult to distinguish between more than one person with common names such as Rasmus Pedersen or Jens Hansen. There might be three or four people with the exact same name living in the same small village. Among the strategies used to distinguish such people were: **Dand Ellot of Braidley or Dand Ellot Clementis Hobs son**

- Use of an occupation: Jens Rasmusen Smed (blacksmith) or Rasmus Olsen Skredder (tailor) **Hob the Tailor**
- Use of age indicator: Ung (young) Jens Pedersen, Gammel (old, abbreviated 'gl.') Jens Pedersen **Young Dand**
- Use of a place name where the person may have moved from: Hans Pedersen Skaarup, Rasmus Larsen Skablund
- Use of a surname that may have come from Germany originally: Hans Jensen Schrøder. **Martin of Braidley**
- A family could have used a more unusual patronymic surname in addition to their own patronymic. For example: Jens **Peterson** Pedersen Clemmendsen, Jens Rasmusen Svendsen and Niels Rasmusen Ovesen. Sometimes they might use one or the other of the two surnames or both (see examples below). **Clementis Hob**

Though many people think there is only one origin of Elliot. Top researchers have found more than one.

For those who only see one than there is only one naming convention.

The naming convention for Elwald is Danish.

The English resettled a lot of Scots at the time of The Union of the Crown, by cleansing the borders, most which survived ended up in Ulster. Then at the time of the English Civil War, relocation of Scottish Royalists which survived to Barbados and America.

These relocated Scots carried Elwald DNA, mainly Scottish, DNA, though small amount of Anglo-Danish seem to have made it through.

www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofScotland/The-Border-Reivers/

The Border Reivers

d

d

If your surname is Armstrong, Maxwell, Johnston, Graham, Bell, Scott, Nixon, Kerr, Crozier or Robson then your family history, just like the astronaut Neil Armstrong's, may very well be intertwined with the Border Reivers. And, if you do share one of these surnames, you may be advised **not** to read on...

is of Britain

The story of the Reivers dates from the 14th century and continued through into the late 17th century. It concerns the border between the two sovereign countries of England and Scotland. In those days, this Border

Above Elliot is not considered a Border Reiver name, likely because of its **duality of origin.**

Mark Elliott   2/28/2013