

Bear, and Moose; Back Together Again.



Though the word *wald* has been associated to ruler, it is felt given locality of names it means forest.



- Berthel, see Bertel
 Berthold, Bertholdt, Bertold,
 Berthoud (brilliant + loyal)
 46, 48
 Bertline 159, see Bert
 Bertling, see Bartling
 Bertman, see Bartmann
 Bertold < Brechthold, illustrious
 + loyal) 47, 47
 Bertoldi, son of Bertholdus 142
 Bertram, Berteram, see Bartram
 Bertrand (brilliant + shield) 46,
 47
 Bertsch 53, Bertschi, Bertschj <
 Berthold, etc.
 Bertz, Berz, see Bert
 Berwage, Berwanger (fr
 Berwangen, **bear** field) 48, 71,
 122
Berwald (**bear** forest) 48, 71
 Berwig (**bear** + battle) 48, 46
 Berwin (**bear** + friend) 48, 48
 Besterfeldt (west field) 85, 84
 Bestgen < St. Sebastian 135
 Bestheimer (for Westheimer,
 western hamlet) 124
 Betcher, see Boettcher 151
 Betenbaugh 159, see Bittenbach
 Beter (prayer) 110, see Peter
 Bethge 55, Bethke, Betke <
 Bertram
 Bethman, Bettmann (payer of
 landlord's "requests") 109, 94
 Betram, see Bertram
 Betrand, see Bertrand
 Bettendorf (town name) 124, 122
 Bettenhausen (tenant house) 65,
 122
 Better, Bettermann 94 (rosary,
 rosary maker) 106
 Bettger, see Boettcher
 Bettler (beggar) 110
 Betts 151, see Betz
 Betz 53, Betts 159, Bates 159,

Above it is felt to be correctly associated as *Berwald* (bear forest) in *German-American Names*. It should be noted; name Eichwald today is felt to be of Elchwald in the past. It is easy to get the upper case *I* switched with the lower case *l* in time.

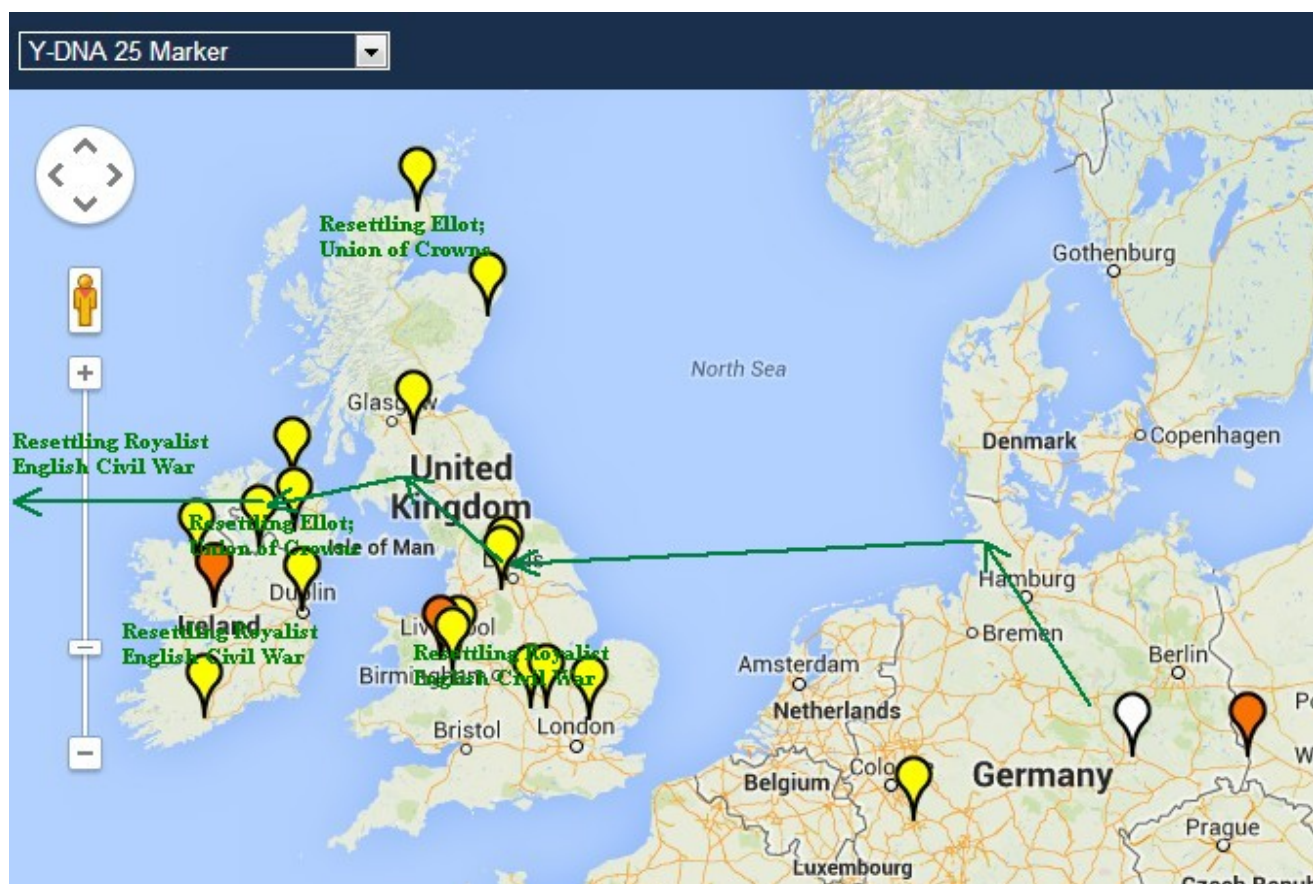
Eichwald

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Eichwald may refer to:

- part of the city of Kassel, Germany
- part of the village of Schönborn, Germany

Relations were of The Church of England/Ireland, Anglican/Episcopalian, and resettled at the time of the English Civil War. So by a parliamentary taxation which took a line away, people relocated.



stand for the battle of Birnam **Wood**. The **Elliots** were called Aelwolds, **Elwolds**, Elwods, Alwods, Elyards, Helwals, and by many other forms of the name which meant **Elk-wood** (Anglo-Danish **Elgwalt**, the name is expressed upon many of their shields). They were ancient neighbors of Mangerton, and sprung, as did the Armstrongs, from **Northumbria**; they were mentioned as early as 1165. When we consider the

in his effort to carry that heart to Jerusalem; the heart in a casket had a similar meaning.

The closed hand with two fingers pointing upward meant mercy. **stag's head** **Dan:elg** **Br:elk** **Am:moose**

The **elk-head** and antlers stood for the names **Elkford** or **Alford**, and **Elwald**, **Elkyard**, or **Elliot**; the latter name originally meant **Elk of the Forest**.

The **hunting-horn** stood for the **Hunters and Foresters**.

Chronicles of the Armstrongs; (1902). Author: Armstrong, James Lewis
Subject: Armstrong family. Publisher: Jamaica, Queensborough, N.Y.

Traditions of Sitward and his Son

53

and Malcolm on his return finding them arrived made good all his engagements and took to wife Margaret the sister of Edgar. It is not only probable but there is considerable evidence that many of these people settled (Boece) about Liddesdale, where the **Henry's son** of Cockburn, the **Elwalds** of Schaw, and the Armstrongs had lands, given to them by Malcolm after the battle of Birnam Wood. **Schaw is southeast of the Hermitage and means wood(s)**

Chronicles of the Armstrongs; (1902).
Author: Armstrong, James Lewis

The **Danes** had boasted that they would keep their Yule at **York**. **William** kept his Yule there instead,

Following Ancient Trails: Elks Make a Dangerous Comeback in Germany

European elks are using their impressive swimming skills to cross the Oder River from Poland into Germany in search of new territory. But the long-legged giants, which can weigh up to 800 kilograms, are finding their **ancient trails** broken by busy roads. A motorist killed one on a highway near Berlin this weekend.



elg/elk (moose)



in European elk in captivity in a wildlife park in Brandenburg.

The European elk, a species of moose, is venturing back into Germany, swimming across the Oder River from Poland and making its way along **ancient forest trails** known to it for generations.

en.wiktionary.org/wiki/elg

Danish

Etymology

From **Old Norse *elgr*** ("moose").

Pronunciation

- IPA^(key): /ɛlj/, [ɛlʔj]

Noun

elg *c* (singular definite **elgen**, plural indefinite **elge**)

- elk, moose (*Alces alces*)

Inflection

Inflection of **elg**

Synonyms

- elsdyr

External links

- Elg on the Danish** Wikipedia.

Norwegian Bokmål

Etymology

From **Old Norse *elgr*** from Proto-Germanic **elh-*, from Proto-Indo-European **el-* ("red, brown").

Pronunciation

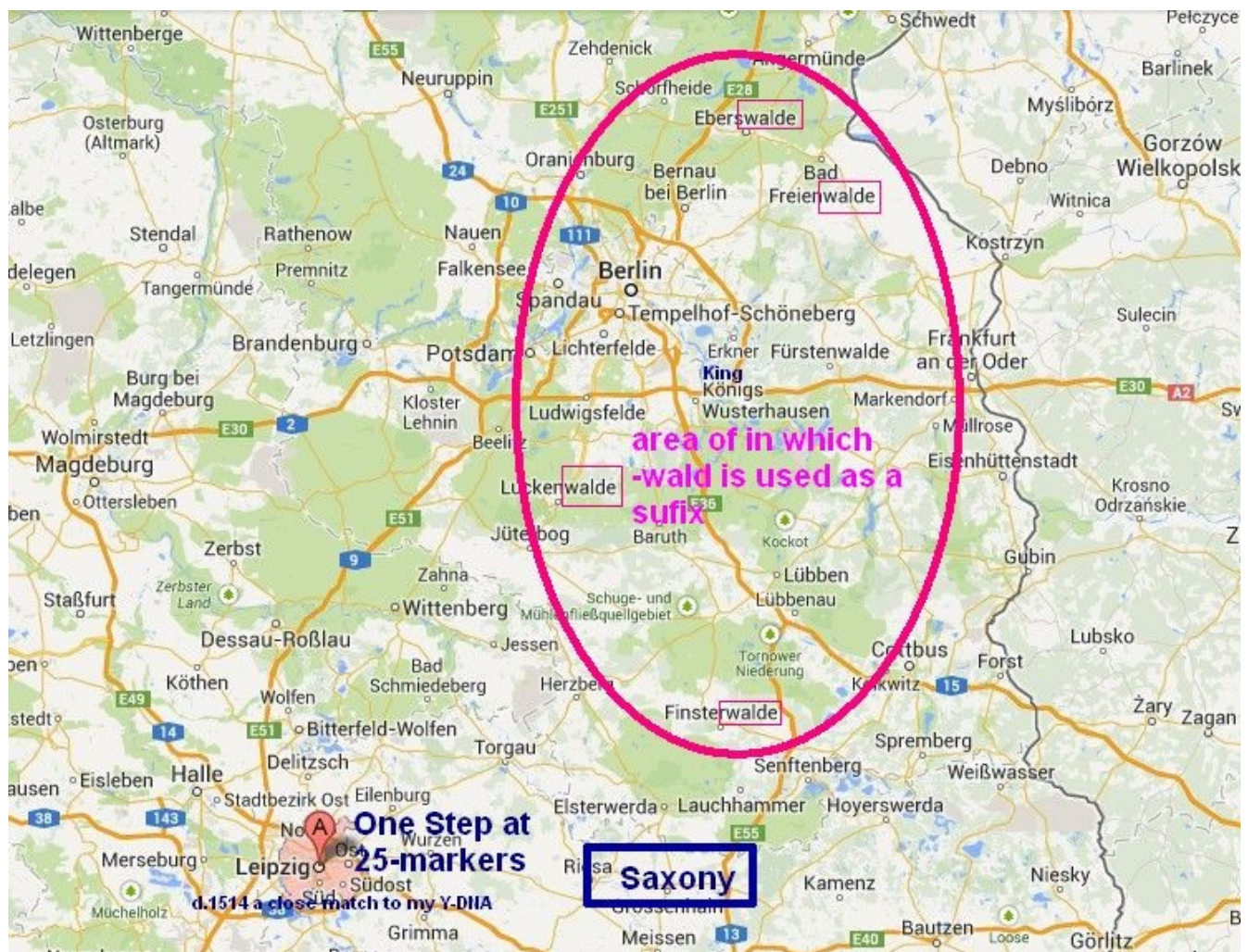
- IPA^(key): /æɾj/, /ɛlg/, X-SAMPA: /ɛɾˈj/, /Elg/
- Rhymes: -æɾj, -**ɛlg**

Noun

elg *m* (definite singular **elgen**; indefinite plural **elger**; definite plural **elgene**)

- elk (moose - *Alces alces*)

*En død **elg** ble sannsynligvis drept av ulv torsdag! (sentence error in an article by Aftenposten)*
A dead elk was probably killed by wolves on Thursday!



With the Elk/Elg/Elch (moose) returning to near Berlin, and the -walde, a common suffix of the forest near Berlin, and bear of the forest, and elk/elch of the forest with near location, it is felt my Y-DNA originated in this region, at the time the elch and bear were in this region.

north XIII. King Elgwalt

Wenige Nächte darauf ward König Sigwalt von seinem Nordhag her gemeldet, abermals habe Earl Tosig viele Helme seiner Herade aufgeboden und dänische Seeräuber um Gold geworben, abermals sei er eingefallen in die Nordmark von Halgaland und abermals heere er furchtbar, mit Brand und Nord, nicht Weiber, nicht Kinder verschonend.

[Sigwalt and Sigridh. Stilicho. Valhalla. Dramatic works ... - Page 38](#)



A few nights it reigned Elgwalt reported by his Nordhag ago, but times have summoned Earl Tosilg many helmets and advertised its Herade Danish pirates to pay, but once he had invaded the north of Mark ...

The *Excerpta* of Archbishop Egbert have already been mentioned. He was such a prodigy of learning as to be called "master" by the renowned Alcuin. From the last question in his Dialogue it is evident he had several bishops under his jurisdiction,³ who were probably content to accept his constitutions without the form of a synod. His constitutions, enlarged by succeeding archbishops, are supposed by Johnson to have formed the ecclesiastical code of the province of York for three hundred years.

A Provincial Synod assembled at York A. D. 785, "before Algwald the king, and Eanbald the archbishop, and all the bishops and abbots of the country, and the senators and dukes and people of the land," where the legantine constitutions were adopted and subscribed by the king, the archbishop, four bishops (two of whom were Scots), the priests and deacons of churches, abbots of monasteries, judges, nobles, &c.⁴

The Priory of
Hexham,
Volume 2
edited by James
Raine

In 788 an event took place which would cause great excitement in Northumbria, and especially in Hexham and its neighbourhood. Elfwald, or Alfwold, the king of the province, was assassinated on St. Matthew's day, the 21st of September, by one of his chief men called Siga, at a place which cannot now be recognized, called Cithlesceter, or Seydecester, in the vicinity of the Roman wall.⁶ The scene of the catastrophe could be at no great distance from Hexham, as the monks and clerks from that place went in solemn procession, and brought the king's body to their church, in which they honourably interred it. At the corner of the north aisle of the choir, where it meets the transept, there is a tomb or shrine in the wall which is generally ascribed to Elfwald. It is the handiwork of an age long subsequent to his day. On the stone that covers it there is the richly floriated cross which appears on the opposite page. At the place where the murder was perpetrated a mysterious light was seen to hover and to shine; and a church was built there, long since lost and forgotten, dedicated to

Algwald, Alfwold, and Elfwald; One can see were the Danish *Algwald* (alg (moose) of the forest), became *Elfwald* (elf of the forest).

HIS SON, LONG AFTERW...

elwaldus

1 of 4

notes on Elwaldus de Orde

Sunday, Aug 9, 2009

Elwaldus de Orde

2. ELWALDUS DE ORDE (2) was born. (1) He info in GAVE LANDS TO THE HOSPITAL OF TWEEDMOUTH, APP. DCCXXVI. (1) He info in ERECTED A CROSS IN THE FIELDS OF ORDE, CALLED ELWALD'S CROSS.(1) ELWALDUS DE ORDE had the following children:

4th S. IX. MARCH 30, '72.]

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Mr. Raine suggests that the name of the village from which the English Ordes took their name may have been given "with reference to the steep sloping bank of the Tweed on which the hamlet stands." Henry de Orde was settled here in 1166, and shortly after Elwaldus de Orde, perhaps his son, gave lands to Tweedmouth hospital, and set up a cross in the fields of Orde, called Elwald's cross. The family has always held a notable place among the border gentry, and has matched with many good houses; *e. g.*, Riddel, Forster, Haggerston, Selby, Fenwick, and Lascelles. For pedigrees and much other information, see Raine, *North Durham*, pp. 27, 158, 248, 250, 303, 311, 320. EDWARD PEACOCK.

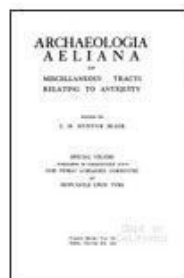
• Bottesford Manor, Brigg.

tells us that the e due to Chcerilus have been born s precise words tha was a favourite v Latin volume that "Stillicidi casus also have given fi the following lines

"Nonne vides e Humoris longe

Another form of somewhere is—" Can this form be t I have no doubt appropriated the id

Archaeologia Aeliana, Or, Miscellaneous Tracts Relating to Antiquity



★★★★★

0 Reviews

Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1927 - Archaeology - 259 pages

Annual report of the Society for 1855-57, 1860-1864, 1878, 1882-83, 1884, 1888-89, 1892-1902, 1904-1922 included in n. s. v. 1-3, 6-9, 11, 13, 16-25; ser. 3, v. 2-9, 11-20.

From inside the book

"Elwaldus"

Search

1 page matching "Elwaldus" in this book

Page 43

extending to the rill of Trillesden which acre Elwaldus de Schinktlef formerly held. To have to William and heirs or assigns, freely [etc.]. Warrant clause. Witnesses: Domino Willo. de Latone, Domino Willo. Harpy, militibus; Thoma de Kellawe, Nicholao et Henrico de eadem, Ricardo de Trillesden.

Elwaldus de Schinktlef
Elwald of Schinktlef



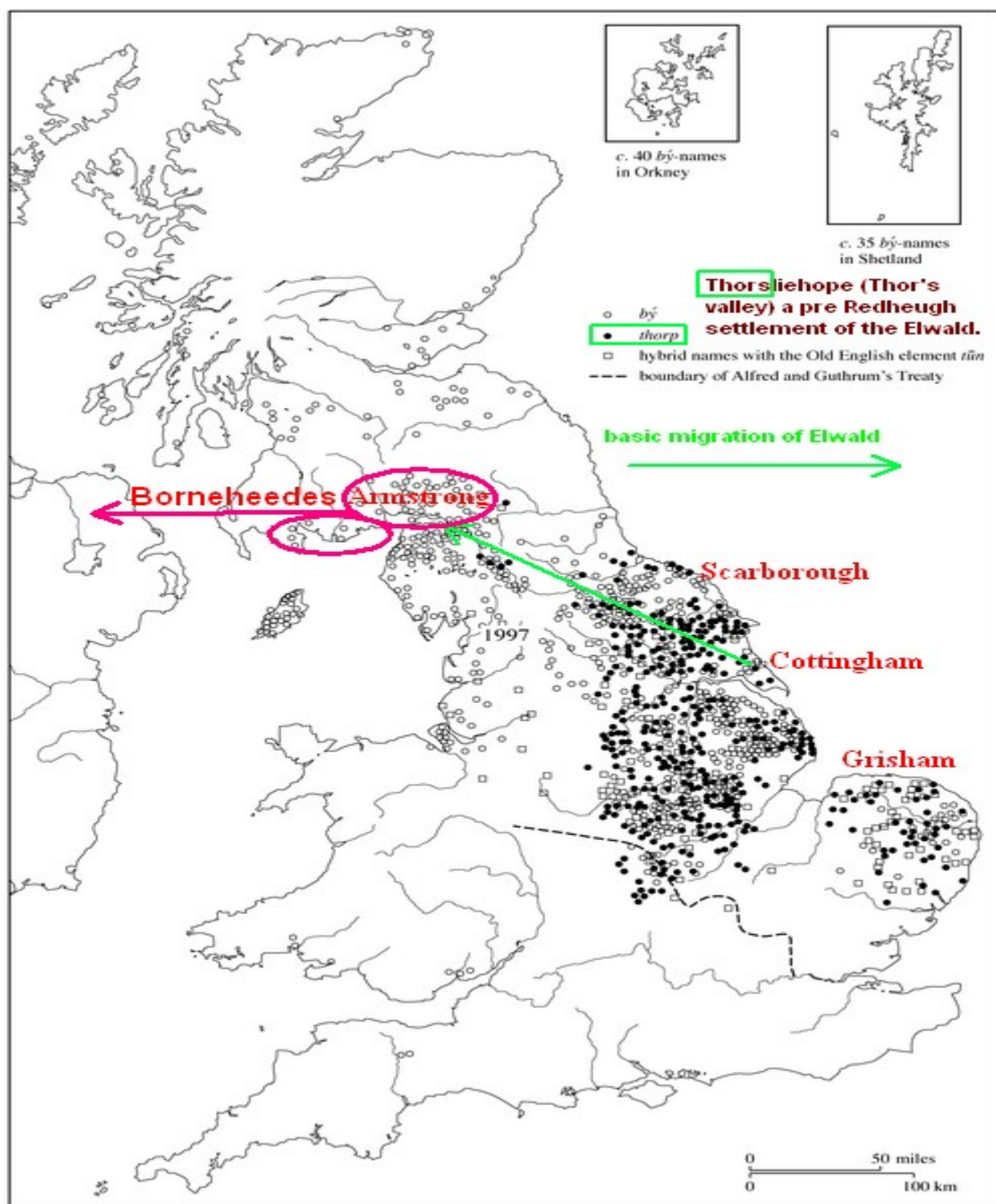
"The Ellottes of Lyddisdall.—Robin Ellot of the Reddhughe, cheife of the Ellottes; Wille Ellot of Harscarthe his brother; Gebbe Elliott his brother; Hobbe Ellot of the Hewghus; John Ellot his brother; Adam Ellot of the Shaws; Arche Ellot called Fyre the brayes; Gybbe Ellot of the Shaues; Gorth Simson; Martin Ellot called Rytchis Martyn. All theise are Robin Ellotes brethren, or his men that are daly at his comaundement. The grayne [branch] of the Ellotes called the **Borneheedes**: Joke Ellot called Joke of Ramsgill; Hob Ellot called Curst Hobbe; Addam Ellot called Condus; Arche Ellot called Arche of Hill; Joke Ellot of the Hill; Joke Ellot called Half loges. The grayne of the Ellotes of the Parke: Sims John Ellot of the Parke; Will Ellot, gray Wille; Hobbe Ellot called Scotess Hobbe; Jeme Ellot of the Parke; Jeme Ellot called gray Will's Jeme; Hobbe Ellot called Hobbs Hobbe. **The grayne of Martyn Ellot of the Bradley hyghe in Lyddall:** Martyn Ellot of the Bradley; Sime Ellot his sonne; Gowan Ellot called the clarke; Hobbe Ellot his brother; Arche Ellot his brother; Joke Ellot called Copshaws; John Ellot of

A History of Dumfries and Galloway

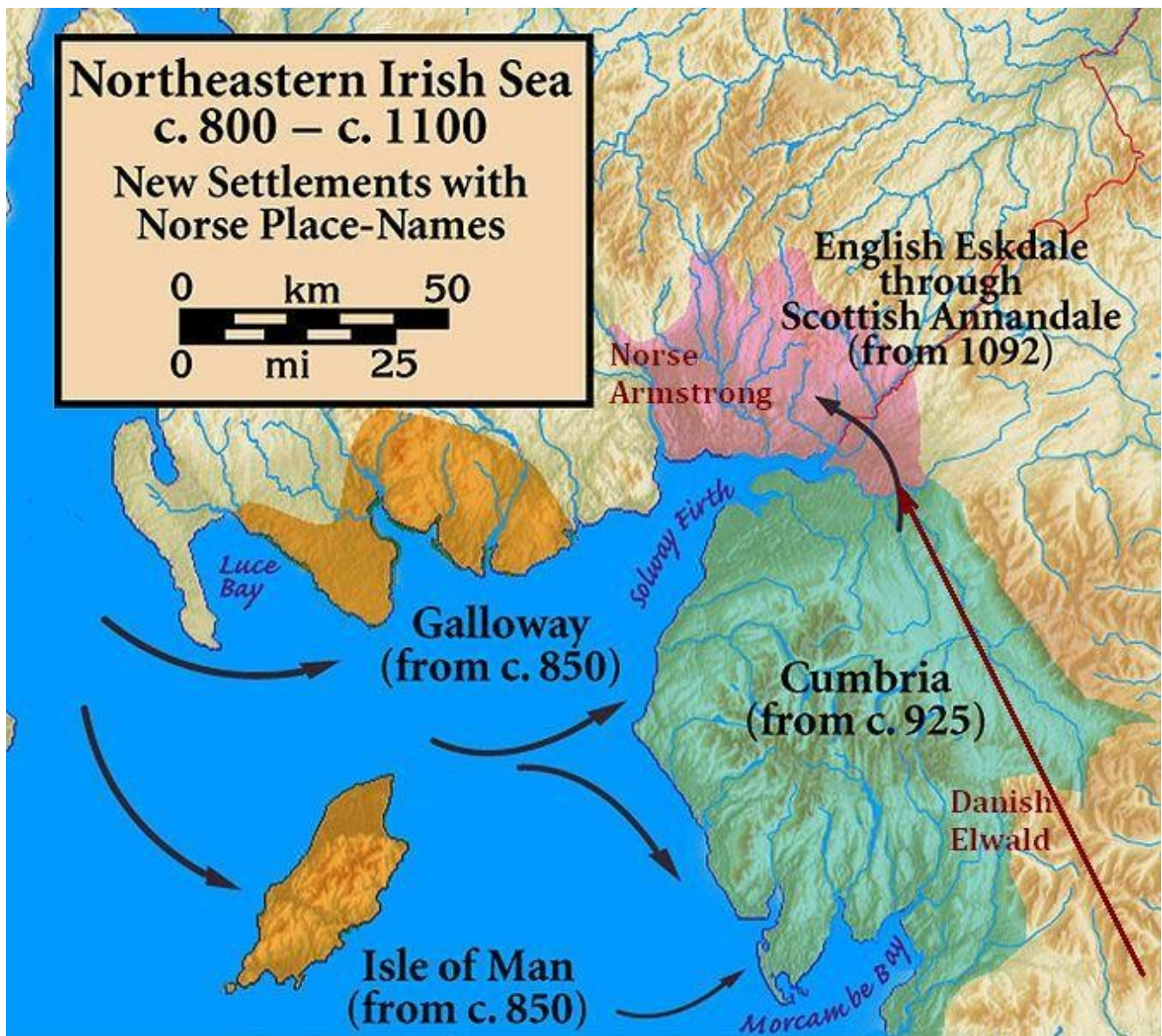
Gowan the clerk was likely a baillie (legal clerk/lawyer), Hob (Robert), and Archibald, likely of Gavin, Horseleyhill, Stobs.

Borne-heedes could easily mean just what it says; borne of Heedes.
Grain (those for) Martin Ellot of Bradley in high (north) Liddesdale.

The *Elwald* became *Ellot* which were referred as *Borneheedes* (*borne of Heede*).



Map 7: The main Scandinavian settlement-names south of the Forth and Clyde (from Keynes, 1997; additional *bý*-names from Taylor, 2004).



*When people are resettled it is usually a cultural group. In the case of the borderers at the time of The Union of the Crowns, it is felt that the **Scandinavians**, were requested to*

resettle themselves in available land away from the borders. Mainly to the Ulster Plantation or Northern Scotland. The United Kingdom today is felt to lean toward Norman French values as opposed to Scandinavian values. The Armstrong Clan today is felt to be of Scandinavian values, and sometimes in a covert fashion.

It is felt that most of the early migrants to the Ulster Plantation, came from the Cumberland County Scotland on the on the west end of the border.

If this Martin Armstrong is a bloodline ancestor, it would tend to lend some additional credence to the claim that our ancestors actually arrived in America in the 1600s (as indicated in Jerome Armstrong's biography). Although we do not know when this Martin was born, we can assume that it was some time around 1700, as he was already an adult and landowner by 1729. He could, of course, just as easily have been one of the early Armstrongs that migrated from Ulster around 1718. That this Martin is connected to the Martin we will be introduced to in more detail in Chapter 4, is certainly a strong possibility based on Virginia's observations relative to the similarity in their cattle markings. After Kaye Powell (see [Contributing Relatives Listing, #7](#)) provided Virginia with a copy of [reference #11](#), Virginia recognized another potential link. Her previous research of land records in the Sutton area had found that land adjoining that of Martin Armstrong was owned by a man by the name of Daniel Elliot (see [Reference Listing, #16](#)). Kaye's reference, which is a brief history of our Armstrong bloodline, states that Elliot Armstrong (who we will meet in Chapter 5) was named after his mother's kin. Are Martin's Sutton neighbors the Scottish Elliots being referred to? Virginia further states that she also found references to a Robert and John Armstrong, father of Timothy, Sr., father of Timothy Jr. (who named one son Martin) in Sutton, MA. The names Robert and Timothy (which were common Armstrong names in that era) are interesting coincidences as we have already seen them mentioned in [Reference #13](#) above.

William	Armstrong	Fewes	Sir A. Atchison	Armagh
John	Armstrong	Fewes	J. Hammelton	Armagh
John	Armstrong	Fewes	J. Hammelton	Armagh
Adam	Armstrong	Magherstafeny & Clankelly	James, Lord Ballfowre	Fermanagh
James	Armstrong	Magherstafeny & Clankelly	James, Lord Ballfowre	Fermanagh
Robert	Armstrong	Magherstafeny & Clankelly	James, Lord Ballfowre	Fermanagh
Archball	Armstrong	Lourgg	Mr Archdall	Fermanagh
George	Armstrong	Magheraboy	Mrs Hammelton	Fermanagh
George	Armstrong	Magheraboy	Sir J. Hume	Fermanagh
William	Armstrong	Lourgg	F. Blennerhasset	Fermanagh
William	Armstrong	Clankelly	Sir H. Woorell	Fermanagh
Thomas	Armstrong	Clankelly	Sir H. Woorell	Fermanagh
Arch:	Armstrong	Clankelly	E. Hatton, Archdeacon of Ardagh	Fermanagh
Rynyon	Armstrong	Magherbuy	Enniskillen Town	Fermanagh
William	Armstrong	Tyrkenedy	Lord Dillon	Fermanagh
William	Armstrong	Tyrkenedy	Lord Dillon	Fermanagh
Symond	Armstrong	Tyrkenedy	Lord Dillon	Fermanagh
Thomas	Armstrong	Tyrkenedy	Lord Hasting's churchlands	Fermanagh
Archball	Armstrong	Tyrkenedy	Lord Hasting's churchlands	Fermanagh
Symond	Armstrong	Tyrkenedy	Lord Hasting's churchlands	Fermanagh
George	Armstrong	Clougher	Sir J. Erskin	Tyrone
Symond	Armstrong	Clougher	Sir J. Erskin	Tyrone
Richard	Armstrong	Clougher	Sir J. Erskin	Tyrone
John	Armstrong	Clougher	Sir W. Steward	Tyrone
Jo	Armstrong	Clougher	Sir W. Steward	Tyrone
Richard	Armstrong	Clougher	Sir W. Steward	Tyrone
Adam	Armstrong	Clougher	Sir W. Parsons	Tyrone
Francis	Armstrong	Omy	Captain Mervin	Tyrone
William	Armstrong	Omy	Captain Mervin	Tyrone
Robert	Armstrong	Omy	Captain Mervin	Tyrone
John	Armstrong	Dungannon	Lord Primate of Armagh	Tyrone
William	Armstrong	Dungannon	Lord Primate of Armagh	Tyrone
Symond	Armstrong	Dungannon	Lord Primate of Armagh	Tyrone
Archbald	Armstrong	Dungannon	Lord Primate of Armagh	Tyrone
Robert	Armstrong	Omy	W. Hamilton's churchlands	Tyrone
Thomas	Armstrong	Dungannon	Sir B. Newton	Tyrone
William	Armstrong		Lady McClelland's churchlands	Londonderry
William	Armstrong	Dunluce	Earl of Antrim's British tenants	Antrim

Note; Armstrong of Ulster 1630 muster.

First Name	Surname	Barony/Lands	Landlord/Estate	County
Gawyn	Ellot	Loughy	Sir S. Butler	Cavan
Gawyn	Ellot	Loughy	Lady Waldrune	Cavan
Nynyan	Ellot	Loughy	Lady Waldrune	Cavan
Rynyon	Ellot	Loughy	Mr Moynes	Cavan
Christopher	Ellot	Castleraine	Bishop of Kilmore	Cavan
William	Ellot	Fewes	Lord Mountnorrice	Armagh
Robert	Ellot	Fewes	J. Hammelton	Armagh
John	Ellot	Fewes	J. Hammelton	Armagh
Archball	Ellot	Orier	Sir C. Poyntes	Armagh
William	Ellot	Orier	Sir C. Poyntes	Armagh
Archball	Ellot	Armagh	Lord Primate of Armagh	Armagh
Robert	Ellot	Fewes	Mr Richardson	Armagh
William	Ellot	Magherstafeny & Clankelly	James, Lord Ballfowre	Fermanagh
John	Ellot	Magherbuy	Sir W. Cole	Fermanagh
William	Ellot	Lourgg	Mr Archdall	Fermanagh
William	Ellot	Lourgg	Mr Archdall	Fermanagh
William	Ellot	Lourgg	Mr Archdall	Fermanagh
Gawen	Ellot	Magheraboy	Mrs Hammelton	Fermanagh
Mungo	Ellot	Magheraboy	Mrs Hammelton	Fermanagh
Robert	Ellot	Magheraboy	Mrs Hammelton	Fermanagh
William	Ellot	Magheraboy	Mrs Hammelton	Fermanagh
Marke	Ellot	Magheraboy	Mrs Hammelton	Fermanagh
Martin	Ellot	Magheraboy	Sir J. Hume	Fermanagh
James	Ellot	Magherboy	G. Hume	Fermanagh
Randall	Ellot	Tyrkenedy	Lord Dillon	Fermanagh
Robert	Ellot	Tyrkenedy	Lord Dillon	Fermanagh
Martin	Ellot	Tyrkenedy	Lord Dillon	Fermanagh
John	Ellot	Tyrkenedy	Lord Dillon	Fermanagh
David	Ellot	Tyrkenedy	Sir W. Cole	Fermanagh
John	Ellot	Tyrkenedy	Captain R. Atkinson	Fermanagh
John	Ellot	Tyrkenedy	Sir R. Gower	Fermanagh
William	Ellot	Tyrkenedy	Sir R. Gower	Fermanagh
Thomas	Ellot	Tyrkenedy	Sir R. Gower	Fermanagh
Archbell	Ellot	Tyrkenedy	Sir R. Gower	Fermanagh
John	Ellot	Tyrkenedy	Lord Hasting's churchlands	Fermanagh
William	Ellot	Tyrkenedy	Lord Hasting's churchlands	Fermanagh
Thomas	Ellot	Tyrkenedy	Lord Hasting's churchlands	Fermanagh
Archball	Ellot	Tyrkenedy	Lord Hasting's churchlands	Fermanagh
Thomas	Ellot	Tyrkenedy	Lord Hasting's churchlands	Fermanagh
Robert	Ellot	Lurgg	L. Blennerhasset's churchlands	Fermanagh

*Magheraboy; Mrs Hammelton **Ellot** of Fermanagh.*

Many of the Ulster Elliot and Armstrong of Ulster went onto America.

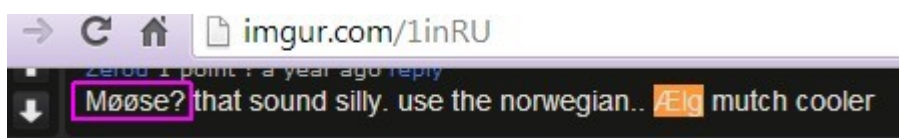
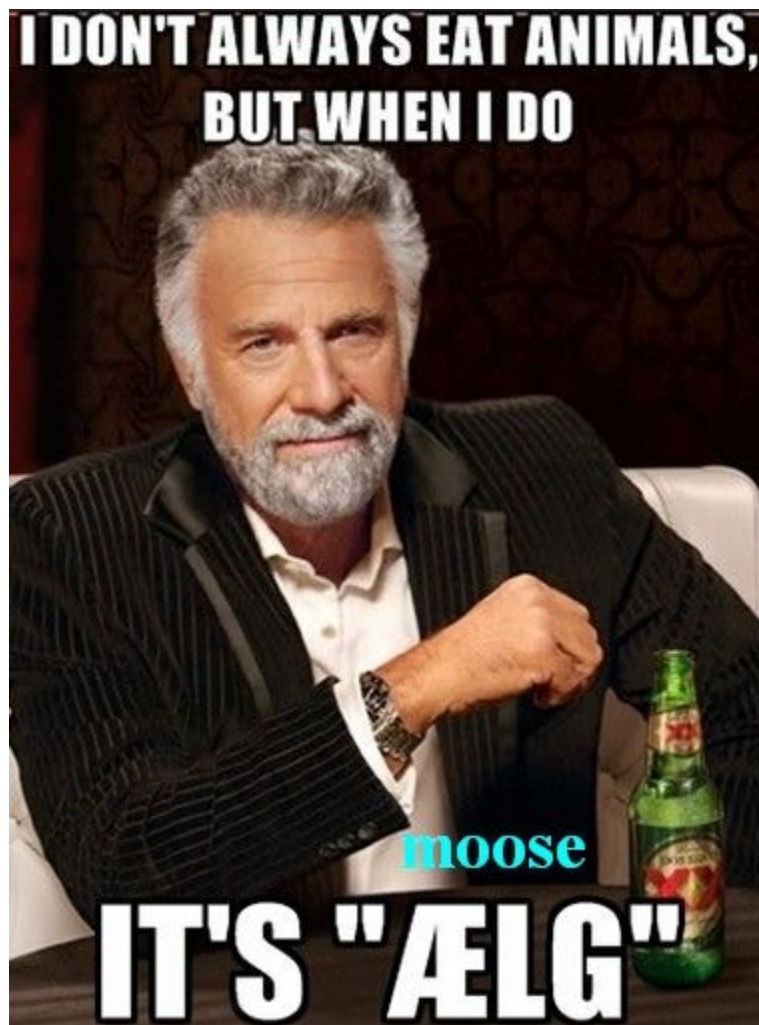
SESEU	View	Tait (Tate)	England (London)	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 29
NYZE9	View	Elliott	Scotland	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 29 16 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 15 16 17
3PZXW	View	Elliott	Wales	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 29 16 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 15 16 17
FQVCW	View	Elliott	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	View	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	View	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	View	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	View	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	View	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	View	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	View	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	View	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	View	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	View	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	View	Armstrong	Ulster (Fermanagh)	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 12 13 13 29
VRCAR	View	Tait	British-Canada	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 12 13 13 29
3BXG9	View	Tait (Tate)	British-USA	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 12 13 13 29
7UR5B	View	Scott	British Isles	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 12 13 13 29
DQTQ5	View	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	View	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	View	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	View	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	View	Elliott	Scotland (Borders)	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 13 13 13 29
GUP6S	View	Tait	Scotland (Lothian)	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 13 13 13 29

It should be noted in the Armstrong Chronicles, the bear traveled with the moose. The Elliot and Armstrong, above agree that the family is Scandinavian in nature. Both of which now live in America.

Though people criticize the minimum amount of Y-DNA, of these two, but in going north, and a Scottish/English border in placed ca 1320, it cut off the Y-DNA from their origins, so the Y-DNA of these individuals may be indicative of being English but;



Are back together again in America.



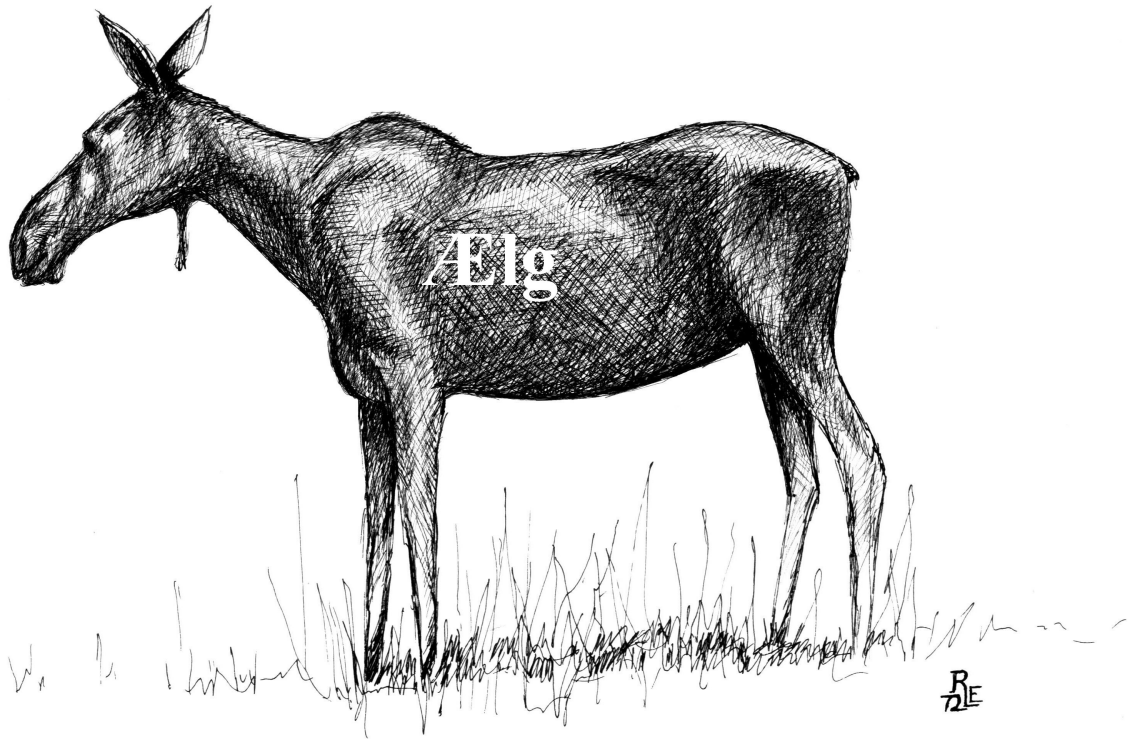
5stars-scandinavia.com/news.html

10,000-acre private woodlands outside Oslo. The family sold its ancestral home, Losby Gods Manor. But they kept the surrounding property—a preferred elk since 1850 for European nobility, including Norway's late King Haakon VII.

The hills are alive with the sound of black and hazel grouse. The bottomlands hide pools of quicksand, plus many mighty moose. For the record, elk, or, in Norwegian, elg, is what Europeans call the animal known in North America as moose ("moose" coming from the Algonquin word meaning twig-eater). The Swedish father of taxonomy, Carl Linnaeus, named them in 1758: Alces alces, Latin for "elk elk." What Americans call "elk" are really wapiti—Eurasian red deer.

Moose are related to the extinct Irish elk, which were the same size as modern Norwegian elk, weighing between 900 and 1,200 pounds, but had enormous antlers. Irish elk had antlers 13 feet across and died out about 10,000 years ago (no doubt from poor posture).

Ink drawing by Robert Loren Elliott 1972;



Ælg like Ælgwald/Algwald/Elgwald, in Denmark, meaning Elk/Elch (møøse).

tured animals in southern Norwegian rock art are deer stags (*Cervus elaphus*) and **elk** ^{moose} (*Alces alces*). So, more concretely, if southern Norwegian rock art was used as primary source material for the sorting out of totemic clan groups, the 'old approach' would possibly produce a 'deer clan' in western Norway, whereas the 'elk clan' would not only cover all eastern Norway, but also extend into Sweden and even farther east. However, if the Australian¹² example is used as a general theory, the 'inner design' of Late Mesolithic rock art could be interpreted not only as a sign of a totemic belief system. The different designs may also represent different totemic clans of this area; **clans who share the elk as a common ancestor.** The specific grid design belonging to one clan may then again be imbued by the specific ancestral power of the single groups. In other words, clan designs represent the mana – or whatever it is called locally – of this specific totemic clan.

feel the Scot, Ker and Elwald/Elot could easily share the elk (moose).

Clan designs were created through ancestral action and are integral to the concepts of ancestral being. Clan designs can be referred to as the bones (ngaraka) of the ancestor, or the shadow (mali) and they are liken ('connection,' as in the sense of being an integral part of the ancestral being). (Morphy 1991:179, emphasise mine)



Nixon, Burn and Rutherford, also are of the same region.

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INTRODUCTION.

The poetical works of Sir Walter Scott, Bart., Volume 1
By Sir Walter Scott, Joseph Mallord William Turner

pursued the chase fiercely ; till, at the bottom of a steep path, **Elliot** of Stobs, a follower of Buccleuch, turned, and slew him with a stroke of his lance. When Cessford fell, the pursuit ceased.¹ But his death, with those of Buccleuch's friends, who fell in the action, to the number of eighty, occasioned a deadly **feud** betwixt the names of **Scott** and **Kerr**, which cost much blood upon the Marches.²—See PITSCOTTIE, LESLY, and GODSCROFT.

1528 Stratagem at length effected what force had been unable to accomplish ; and the King, emancipated from the iron tutelage of Angus, made the first use of his authority, by

Gives an example of the untruth of Buccleuch, accusing Elliot of Stobs, for killing Cessford. Cessford was not alive at the time Gilbert Elliot (note the inserted “i” to please an English king). Today people believe in the words of this old Buccleuch (Buck). Can not go by Buccleuch, like the house of Stobs/Redheugh says; Walter Scott (Buccleuch) is incorrect, and Arthur Elliott (Stobs/Redheugh) is correct. This irritates the writer to no end that Elliott, now in the Plantations of England, with Scottish roots are thinking themselves as being English, though they are most likely of

Scotland. In my case Northumbria/Scot.

The Elliots The Story of a Border
Clan Arthur Elliott

ELLIOT AND ELLIOTT

Most names in Scotland can be spelt in more than one way — MacDonald or MacDonell, Johnstone or Johnston, Maclean or MacLaine or (as occurs in Lady Elliott's maiden name) McClean. It is no surprise therefore to find Members of our Clan appearing variously as Elliot, Elliott or (though only in the case of the Stobs line) Elliott. Even in Scotland, where the single "T" is considered customary, Elliotts slightly outnumber Elliots.

It is clear that, although "Elliot" may be regarded as the accepted form of the name in Scotland, this spelling has not been retained by the great majority outside the country. On leaving their native land and in the course of time, most have added another "T" to their name. Indeed, so widely has this occurred that, in a world-wide sense, this spelling is the most usual form of the name today. In these circumstances it would be convenient to look on "Elliott" simply as the Scottish name in modern guise. Unfortunately the connection is not so straightforward.

By introducing the "I" into the Scottish "Ellot" in the middle of the 17th century*, the name took on a similarity to "Eliot", belonging to the English Norman family of St. Germans in Cornwall, whose crest was an elephant head and whose stem, "Aylot", was quite different from our own.

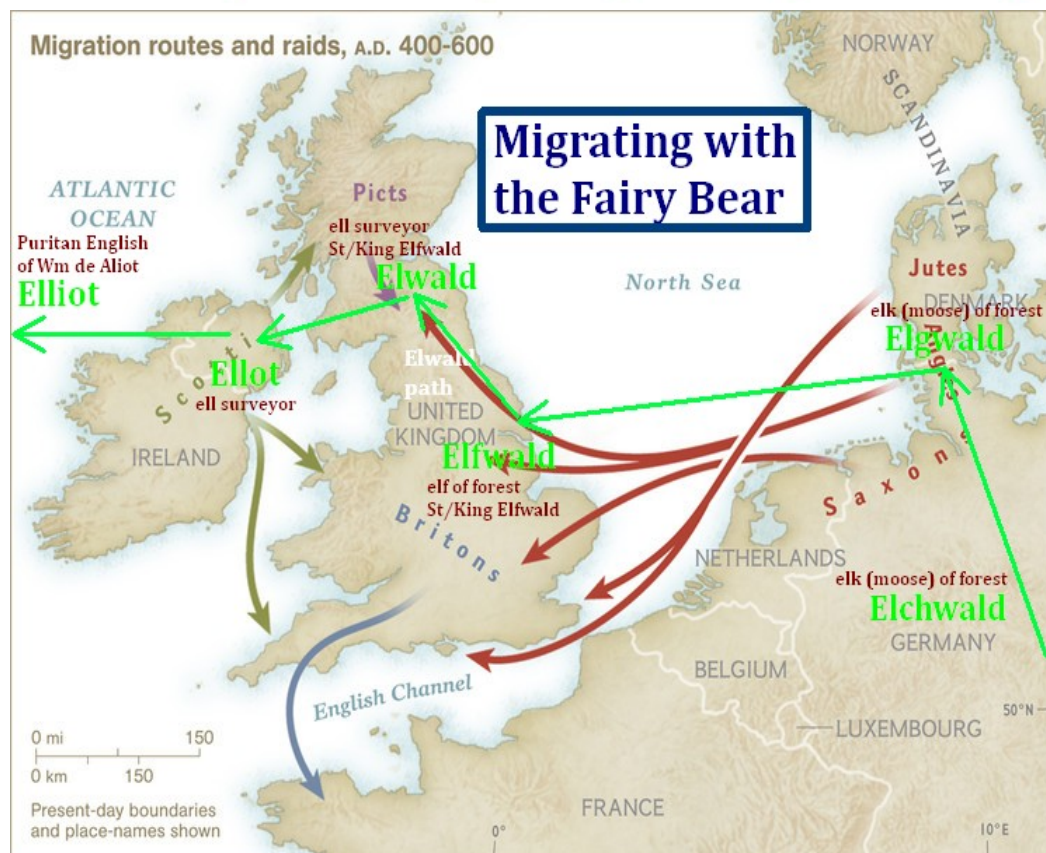
The introduction of the "I" alone need not necessarily have led to confusion. But any distinction between the two names disappeared when — as became increasingly common over the years — both "Eliot" and "Elliot" came to be written "Elliott". Without the guidance of a genealogy or at least a family tradition, it is thus impossible to be certain of the true origin of those who now spell their name with two "L"s and two "T"s.

In these circumstances any attempt to disentangle the two and identify Scots from English, even in the most general terms, must seem a hopeless venture. Yet there is a guide to be found. The history of the emigrations of Border Scots, after the suppression of the clan system in the Borders in the early 1600s, provides some distinct pointers to the distribution of our Clan today and, indeed, give reasonable grounds for supposing that, outside England and Wales, the great majority of those who today call themselves Elliotts are of Scottish origin. The following is a brief summary of this history.

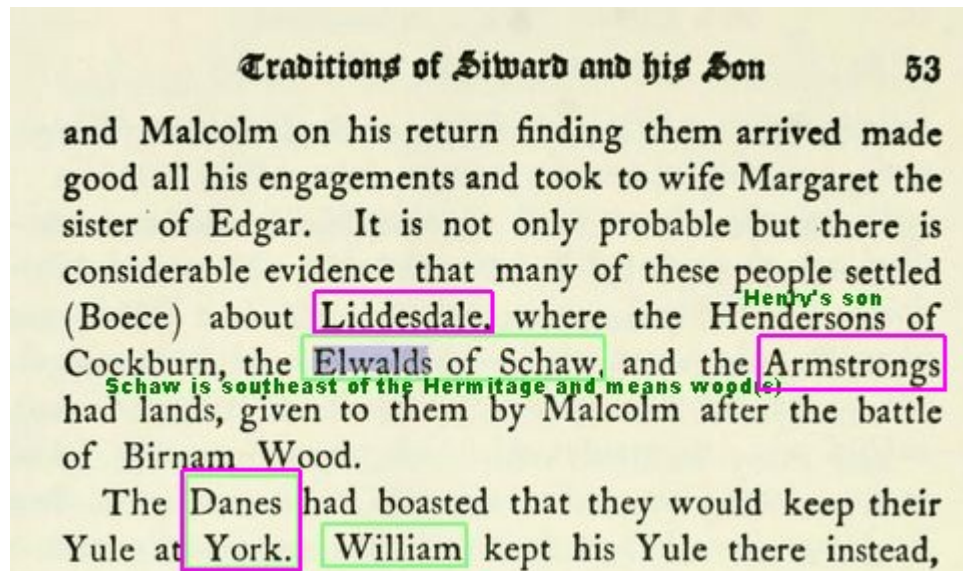
*First recorded in 1641 in a letter signed by William Elliot of Stobs (father of the 1st Baronet) as "William Elliott". The change was probably inspired by the intense religious and political sympathy of the Elliots and other Border Scots for the Protestant and Parliamentary opposition to the rule of Charles I, led by the Englishman, Sir John Eliot (who was imprisoned in the Tower of London and died a "martyr" in this cause).

Fairy Bear Legend 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 centuries; it was undoubtedly known in the eleventh century, and applied to the barbaric ancestor of Siward. This legend was carried from Denmark to Northumberland, and from the Border to Fermanagh. Its seeming coarseness would, in these times, naturally keep it out of print and from the refined and moral, but it was known by some of those descending from the Borderers in Fermanagh. I heard the Irish version when a child from the Johnstons, about Irvinestown, Fermanagh, who came over from the old estate.

Chronicles of the Armstrongs ed. by James Lewis Armstrong, MD
Published 1902 by The Marion press in Jamaica, Queensborough, NY



One can see the path of the Fair Bear was from South German onto Denmark then Fermanagh, via York and Scotland, then onto the the Plantations such as America.



Schaw southeast of the Hermitage Castle, part of the Barony of Cavers, past from the Saxon Wake of North Northumbria (and, Cottingham, East Riding Yorkshire, near York) via Robert de Bruce to the Douglas of Scotland ca 1320 at the time the Northumbria Elwald became Scottish Elwald.

So the Elchwald-Elgwald-Elfwald-Elwald-Ellot-Elliot-Elliott took the path of the Fair Bear.