

El lot

At one time there was not a IS (International System, for the French a SI which developed the system) measurement. Where the meter is the distance light travel in a vacuum in so many vibration of an isotope of cesium. The mass of a kilogram standard kept in France with six others.

Land measurement was not done by Global Positioning Systems, which a land station to correct any errors. GPS does not work in underground mines, and line of sight surveying is still used. In Scotland in some cases through the forest line of sight surveying was not use so the placed stakes or what was called stobs to show the boundaries of a lot.

Not all the earth surface at one time was under survey. That land which was at one time surveyed and had a perimeter was know as a lot, in Scotland though today since the Union of the Crowns, Scotland has taken on some of the dialect of England, and some of the Scottish language was passed on to English Plantations and still where the word lot is still utilized as a standard language of surveyors today, and with some of the rest of America is still very complex for them to precieve.



Lots in American have always be measured in the English measurement of an acre, though in some cases the area for land measurement would be the hectacre, which about four hectacres make about a square length of a furlong or about ten acres.

Previously to standardizing land, measurement across part of the measuring world would look something like this;

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 English feet, or 74 feet 4 inches and $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of an inch. This chain being divided into 100 links, each of those links is 8 inches and $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of an inch. In the following table, the most noted measures are expressed in English inches and decimals of an inch.”

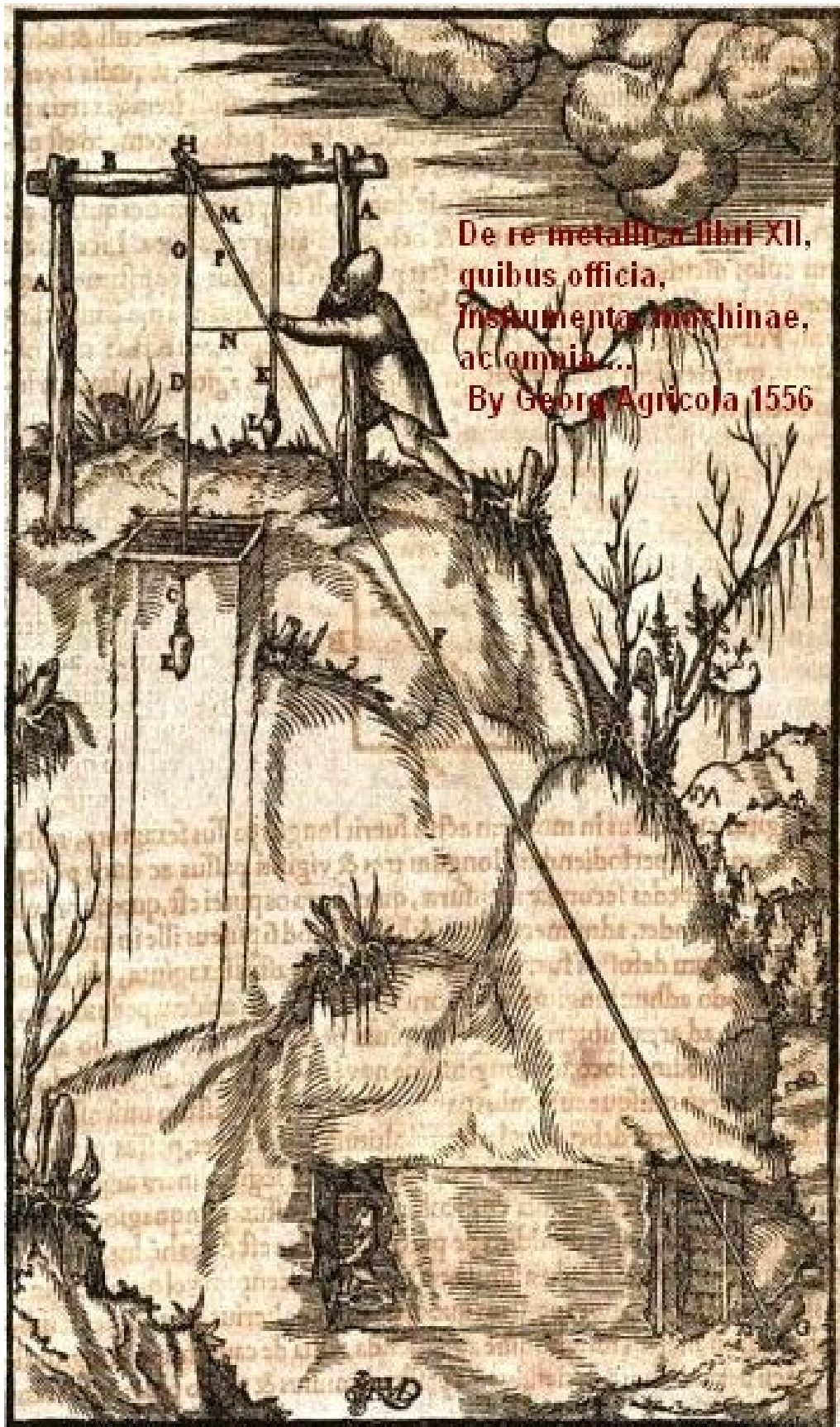
	English Inch.	Dec.
The English foot, is	-	12 000
The Paris foot,	-	12 788
The Rhineland foot measured by Mr Picart,	12	362
The Scots foot,	-	12 065
The Amsterdam foot, by Snellius and Picart,	11	172
The Dantzic foot, by Hevelius,	-	11 297
The Danish foot, by Mr Picart,	-	12 465
The Swedish foot, by the 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-

This is when a 5x5x7 triangle would be considered a right isosceles triangle. Previously to the Union, and previously to 1600.

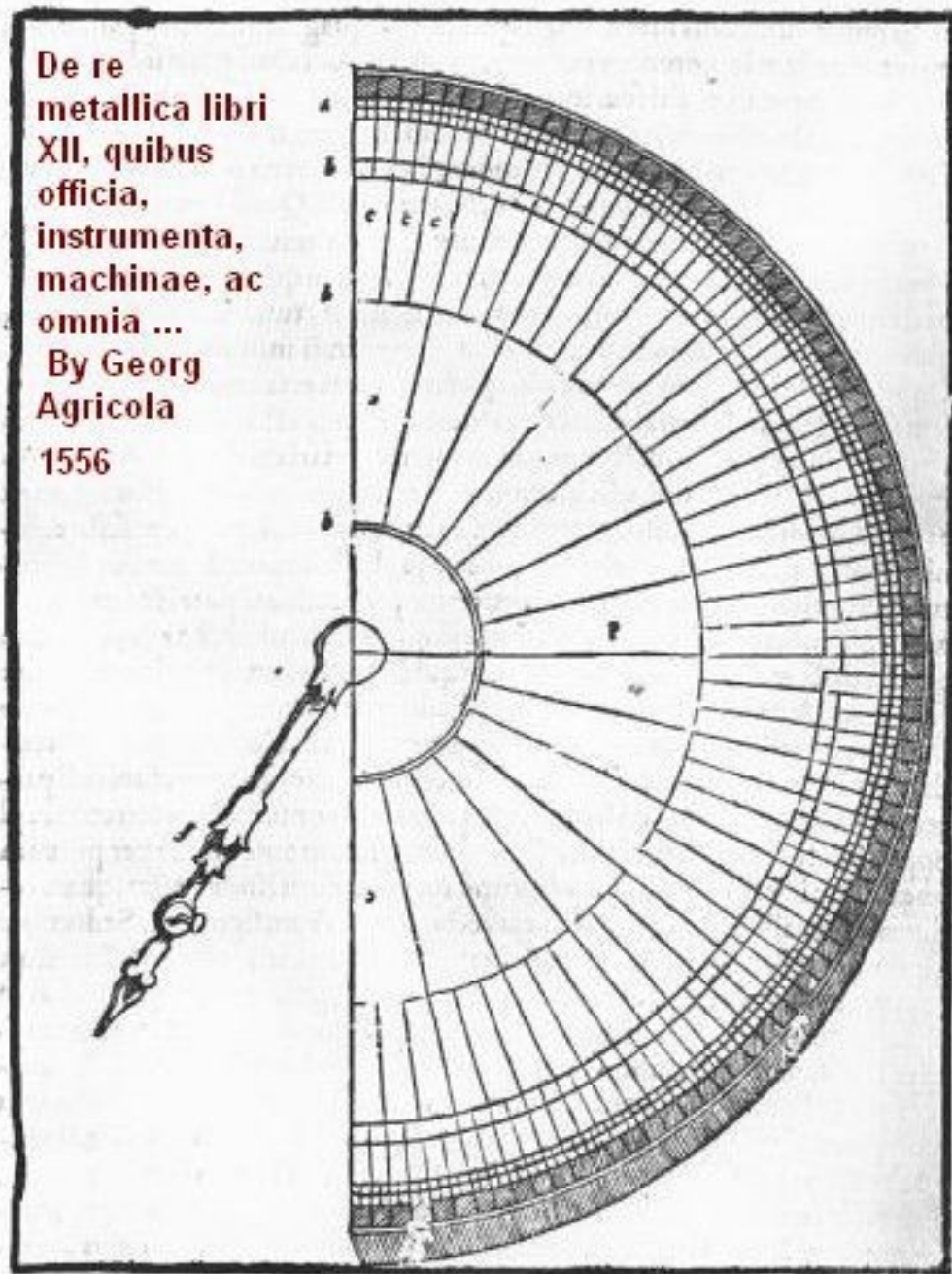
DSL – SND1 **ELL**, *n.* Also †*eln* (Lnk. 1712 *Minutes J.P.s Lnk.* (S.H.S.) 131); †*elne* (Ayr. 1704 *Muniments Burgh Irvine* (1891) II. 124); †*ellne*. **1.** Used as in Eng. as a unit of linear measurement but in Sc. = 37.059 inches as against 45 inches in Eng.: in measuring **PLAIDEN**, = 38.416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

Mine mapping was still on the surface and underground.



Angles and plumbs were used in surveying along with the following instruments.

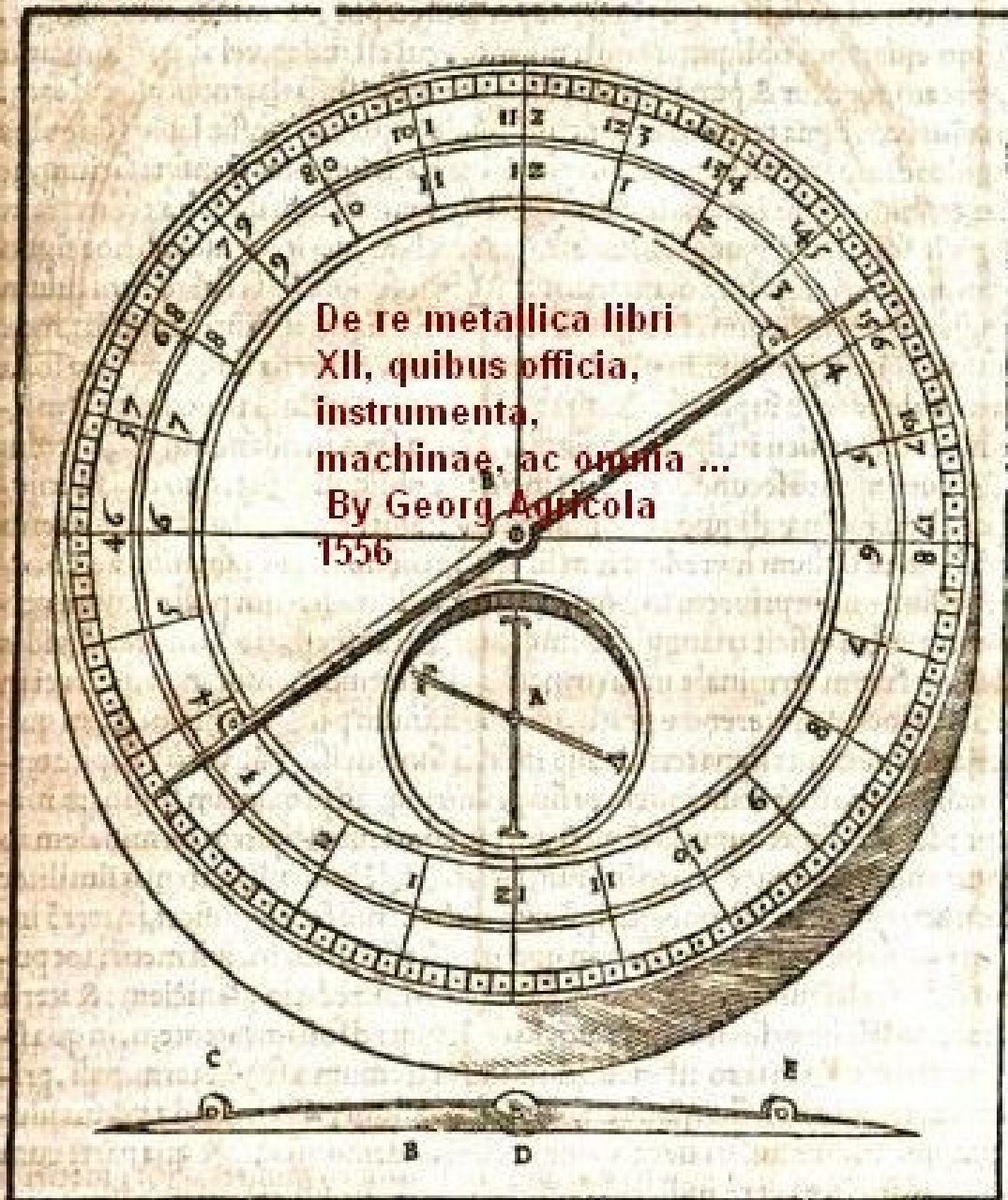
*Hemiciclii semicirculus ceratus A. Lineæ semicirculares B. Linea recta C.
Linea dimetiens dimidia D. Linea dimetiens integra E. Ligula F.*



Porticæ

This instrument above because of its gravity base was utilized for vertical measurements.

Instrumenti index A. Ejus ligula B. Ligulae foramina C D E.



**De re metallica libri
XII, quibus officia,
instrumenta,
machinae, ac omnia ...
By Georg Agricola
1556**

*Sed redeo ad nostras fodinas. Si mensor intus in cuniculis, vel fossis laten-
tibus voluerit arearum terminos constituere & pangere signo in saxu inciso,
quemad-*

A compass; such as the one above would be used for horizontal measurement. These instruments could be used in line of sight surveying only.

Though the English also had an Ell their preferred unit of measurement was a Yard.

The Scandinavian nations of Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and also the nation of Scotland, use a form of and Ell to measure.

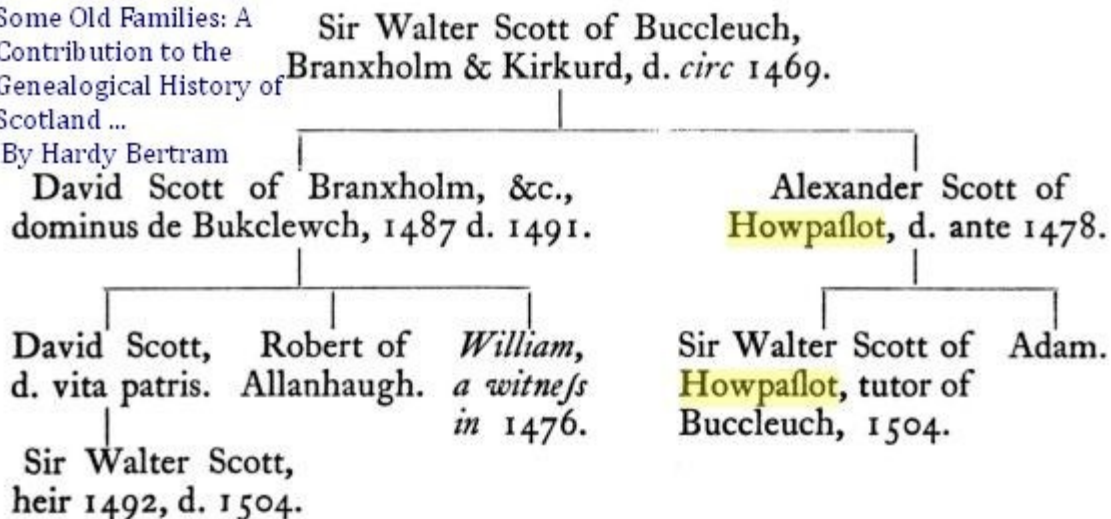
In Scotland six Ell made a Fall, and an Ell also was used to designate and area of a square ell/el, in a manner one would purchase a yard or a metre of carpet.

* The *Tutor of Buccleuch* was more or less of a maurader. By the records of the High Court of Justiciary, it appears, that upon the 21st November 1493, "Walter Scot of **Howpaslot**" was allowed to compound for *treasonable bringing in* William Scot, called *Gyde*, and other "traitors of Levyn," to the "Hereschip of Harehede." *Item*, for theftewously and treasonably *resetting* of Henry Scot, and other traitors of Levyn; *item* for the treasonable stouthrief of forty oxen and cows, and two hundred sheep, from the tenants of Harehede. Upon the 11th December 1510, **Walter Scot of Howpaslot**, the laird of Cranstoun, and thirty-four others, were convicted of destroying the woods in **Ettrick**-Forest, and fined in 3 pounds each; among the culprits were the Hoppringills of Smalham, **Ker of Yare**, *John Murray the Sheriff*, &c. **Walter of Howpaslot**, however, was not always the offending party. In the year 1494 James Turnbule, brother of the laird of Quithop, produced a remission before the High Court for art and part of the stouthrief of iron windows, (*fenistrarum ferrarum*) doors and *crukis* furth of the Tower of **Howpaslot**, pertaining to **Walter Scot**.

History of the
Partition of the
Lennox
By Mark Napier

Q

Some Old Families: A
Contribution to the
Genealogical History of
Scotland ...
By Hardy Bertram



Basically *Howpaslot*; would mean a *hollow pass through a forest lot*.

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*. l 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.

of the “Redehuch” in the lands commonly called “redehuch,” “layhauch,” “hartsgarth,” “caraschele,” “dawmane,” and “larostanys superior et inferior,” lying in the lordship of “Lyddalisdale;” and on 13th June, 1497,⁴ in presence of Ninian Elwald, Robert Elwald, William Elwald, John Elwald, Andrew Elwald, John Crosar, Quyntin Crosar, John Grame, and George Forstar, sasine of all the foresaid lands was taken in the hands of Richard Hall, notary public. We have thus, in the foregoing writs, the original infestments of, probably, the earliest Robert Elwald of Redheuch, first of the long succession of Roberts, chiefs of the clan, and frequently captains of the castle of the Hermitage under its various lords, and from whom the leading branches of the clan presume descent. The actual charter of the lands of Redheuch is awanting, but from the terms of the precept of 1489, we may presume that it, too, was granted to the same individual in whose favour the previous writs run. The importance of the family at this period

^{1, 2, 3, 4} Larriston Titles.

In Ettrick, forest (forstar) was a stead, like homestead, farmstead, or home lot, or farm lot, or forest stead of forest lot. It can be said there is an interchangeability between *stead* and *lot*.

→ ↻ 🏠 📄 www.greenandpartee.com/?listing=listing-688-13-81-acre-lot-with-a

Listing #688 - 13.81+ **Acre lot** with an AWESOME VIEW of the Mountains In 16th century Scotland?



Whether auction, owned, used or otherwise, land in America, takes on the English measurement of *acre*, and the Scottish name pre Union, from measured land called a *lot*. No a days *acreage* is preferred to *acre lot*.

🏠 📄 www.memidex.com/acreage

Etymology reference

acreage
Origin: "acre" + "-age"
www.yourdictionary.com/acreage [cite]

acre
Origin: Middle English from Old English *æcer*, field (akin to Gothic *akrs*, German *acker*, Latin *ager*) from Indo-European ... (17 of 35 etymology words)
www.yourdictionary.com/acre [cite]

-age
Origin: Old French from Late Latin *-aticum*, belonging to, related to
www.yourdictionary.com/age-suffix [cite]

An acreage has English-French etymology, where and ellot would have Scandinavian

→ ↻ 🏠 📄 www.etymonline.com/index.php?search=casting+lots

lot (n.) 📖

Old English *hlot* "object (anything from dice to straw, but often a chip of wood with a name inscribed on it) used to determine someone's share," also "what falls to a person by lot," from Proto-Germanic **khlutom* (cf. Old Norse *hlutr* "lot, share," Old Frisian *hlot* "lot," Old Saxon *hlot*, Middle Dutch, Dutch *lot*, Old High German *hluz* "share of land," German *Los*; Old English *hleotan* "to cast lots, to foretell"), of unknown origin. The object was placed with others in a receptacle, which was shaken, the winner being the one that fell out first. Hence, to *cast lots*. In some cases the lots were drawn by hand. The word was adopted from Germanic into the Romanic languages (cf. *lottery*, *lotto*). Meaning "choice resulting from the casting of lots" first attested c.1200.

baseAB=6x5=30el
heightC=6x2=12el

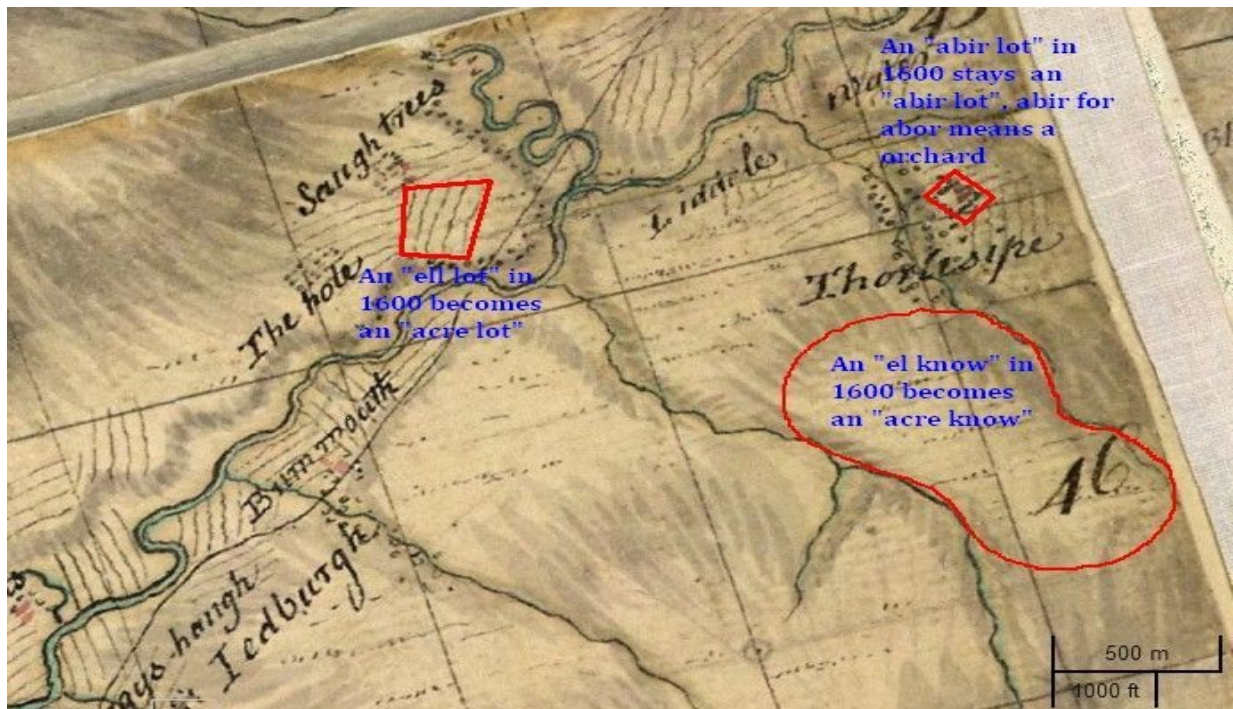
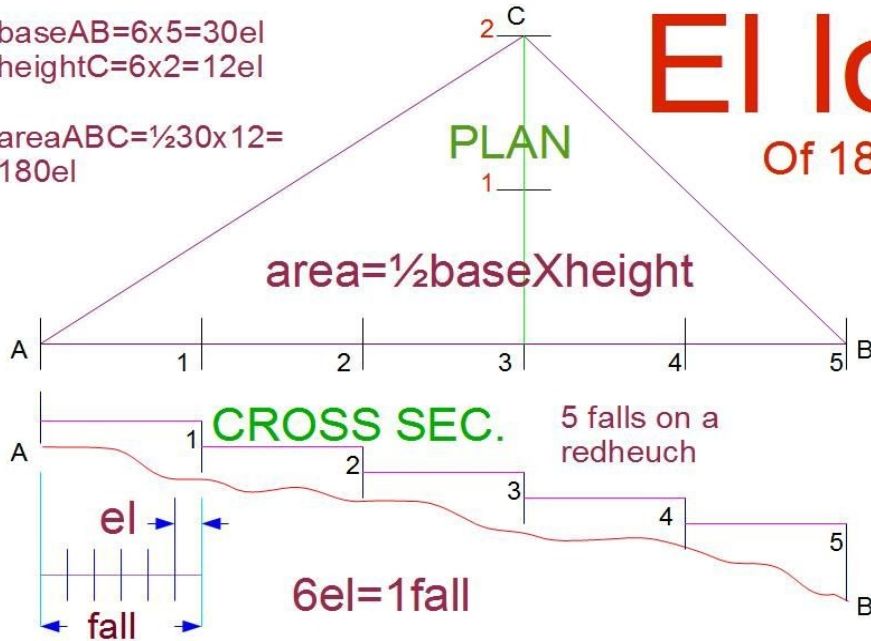
areaABC= $\frac{1}{2}$ 30x12=
180el

El lot

Of 180el

PLAN

area= $\frac{1}{2}$ baseXheight



The Border Elliots and the Family of Minto

By George Francis Scott Elliot

1897

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THE BORDER ELLIOTS

[APPENDIX NO. I

l and n in other names, as Ballantine and Bannatyne, Colvill and Colvin, Melvill and Melvin. The Rev. James Melvill in his *Diary*, published by the Bannatyne Club, writes his name indifferently either way, and even in the same page it is found spelt both *Melvill* and *Melvin* (e.g. at pp. 87 and 238). In the same way the Master of Hailes, writing about the Elliots in 1518, first spells their name 'Elwandis,' and in the next line 'Ellotis.' See Armstrong, i. 211. 'Elwand' never became one of the forms in common use, but the chief of the clan is called 'Robert *Elwand* of Redheuch' in 1508,¹ and other instances of its occurrence might be given.

'Elwald,' with slight deviations, continued to hold its own as the most ordinary spelling till towards the middle of the sixteenth century, when considerable changes began to appear. The English, who had been in the habit of using 'Elwold' as well as 'Elwald,' now adopted the form 'Elwood,' which became the usual one with them. In Scotland, about the same time, or a little later, 'Ellot' began to take the place of 'Elwald,' and soon obtained the predominance.² But the older form was not entirely superseded. It is not infrequently found alongside the newer one, and even quite at the end of the century—in the year 1597—the names of three 'Elwalds' appear.³ At this time, however, 'Ellot' or 'Elliott' was the spelling almost universally adopted, with only slight variations, such as Ellett.

DSL – DOST Eln(e)wand, n.

[ME. (rare) *elenwand* (1403).] = ELWAND.

Al thar mesuris, balandis, wechtis, elnwandis, and all other instrumentis; *Acts* I. 329/2.

Ilk burges may hafe in his hous ... ane elnewand, a stane, and punde wecht; *ib.* 342/2.

The using of ony wechtis or mesouris as stanis, pundis, balancis, pyntis, ferlotis, elnwandis; 1512 *Dundee Chart*. No. 47.

Stickes of silk ... all mesourit with a Scottis elnwand; 1561 *Inv. Q. Mary* 21.

As to the firLOT ... , having tryit ... the same in deipnes and breid be the elnvand [etc.]; 1587 *Acts* III. 521/2.

That the hail wechts and elnwands be yeirlie sichtit; 1605 *Stirling B. Rec.* II. 384.

Materialles belonging to the toune:— ... the elne wand and jugg; 1651–2 *Peebles B. Rec.* II. 194.

Ane elnwand; 1685 *Soc. Ant.* LVIII. 356.

DSL – DOST **Wand**, *n.* Also: **wande**, **vand**, **uand**, **wan**, **waind**, **vaind**, **wond(e)**. [ME and e.m.E. *wand* (Orm), *wond* (1250), *wande* (14th c.), *wonde* (Lydgate), *won* (1472), ON *vondr*.]

See also **ALE-WANDE** *n.*, **ELWAND** *n.*, **LIME-WAND** *n.* and *willing-*, *willie wand* (**WILL(I)E** *n.* b (2)).

1. A slender shoot or branch, a sapling. Quhen ... ane tre is hewin fra the rute, On it no moir thair will grow leif or frutt ... 3it fra the rute small wandis will vpspring; **STEWART** 16757. Frutices in silvis ... vulgariter rungis and wandis of hissill and sauch; **1559 (1565) Reg. Great S.** 390/1. How hes sa gret ... wodes evir thair growin, quhair now ... will nocht sa mekle as ane small wande grow; **DALR.** I 36/19.

2. Under the wand in the country: **SCOTT** 16757. **3.** Under the wand in the country: **SCOTT** 16757.

An Elwand/elwand is a Scottish yard-wand/stick of 37.2 inches. If one is referred to as an yard-stick, it means one can measure. The name Elwand may have been bestowed upon an Elwald to say one can measure.

The Expediency and Facility of Establishing the Metrological and Monetary ...
By T. B (Thomas Best) Jervis

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VIEW OF MODERN AND ANCIENT

The Scottish acre is regulated by the elwand established by king David the first which is divided into 37 inches.* This standard is kept in the council of Edinburgh. By careful trial of its length relative to the English parliamentary standard it has been found to be about two tenths of an inch English in excess of 37 English inches. The comparative proportion therefore of the inch, and foot Scottish to the inch and foot English respectively is as 186 to 185—and the length of the chain for the measurement of land being 24 elwands, or 74 feet Scottish, the length in English measure will be 4.8 inches in excess, and the relative proportion of the English and Scottish statute acre, as 7,869 to 10,000. The gradually extended intercourse between the two nations has led to the neglect of this trifling difference in excess of the Scottish elwand, and on the other

STANDARDS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. 351

and it may be remarked as a singularity that although the Scottish elwand is otherwise prohibited by law, it is still retained for the measurement of some coarse commodities.—The misapplication of the word yard in the case of the Scottish elwand would lead nine persons out of ten to believe the yard Scottish was a distinct measure of 36 inches, whereas no such measure exists, or was ever known, but in speaking of Scotch yards the elwand of 37.2 inches English is meant. The Irish acre contains 1 acre 2 roods $19\frac{27}{121}$ poles English measure or square yards English.

It would appear that the Roman jugerum, and the plough of land and the Indian measure of the hull* —were all originally of the same superficial con-