

# Not to be Believed

The Elliots  
The Story of a Border Clan  
Arthur Elliott 1986

ELLIOT ORIGINS

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 conveniently 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 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.

*...East Angus on which the village of Aberelloch (now Arberlot) stood.*

It should be noted Aberelloch is meant to mean on the edge of a lake, were Arberlot means arberetum.

*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, 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.*

In ***The Elliots; The Story of a Border Clan***, by Arthur Elliott the above information is supplied.

The writing takes the history of the Elliot Clan, in the United Kingdom, the line which I am researching is consider a splitter group of this group in some respect of Redheugh but previous to Stobbs. So the group which I am researching does not come in conflict with information given in the book. The author Arthur Elliott is felt not to supply the map in the book, which does not have Braidley located near Gorenberry in which both are just east of the Hermitage.

Arthur Elliott presents a good time line of history in this book. It is felt he did an excellent job in presenting a time line which deals with the Elliot Clan.

extremity of the kingdom but in the centre. And what might have been permitted before as an assault on an enemy was now condemned as a revolt against the royal authority. In 1605 James, no longer a mere 'Lowland princeling' but king of all Britain, proceeded systematically with what was termed 'the pacification' of the Borders. Those clans which had been most active in raiding and which had little influence at court, like the Armstrongs, saw their leading men hung, their peel towers destroyed, their lands expropriated and their followers dispersed. A few clans like the Scotts which, through their representation at Court, had been fully apprised of the king's intention and had been careful to restrain their followers, actually benefited. But however they fared individually, from that time the clan system as a cohesive form of society in the Borders ceased to exist. And gradually, over the years that followed, much of their distinctive history and traditions were forgotten and the bonds of kinship, which had once united each clan so closely, were loosened.

Robert Elliot of the Redheugh was fortunate to escape with his life, but his charters were disputed and his rents left unpaid and debt forced his descendants into the eventual sale of all his lands in Liddesdale. Robert had no son and, when he died, was succeeded by a cousin at Stobs. From that time the main branch of the family lived at Stobs and it was only in 1946, after a space of nearly three hundred years, that this parent branch, headed by Sir Gilbert Elliott, 10th Baronet of Stobs and Chief of the Clan, returned to Redheugh and to Liddesdale.

## HISTORICAL SUMMARY

### 14th Century

- 1314 Battle of Bannockburn. English driven out of Scotland by Robert the Bruce and Sir James Douglas (The "Black" Douglas). Large-scale redistribution of land among Bruce's supporters at the expense of those nobles who had taken the part of the English.
- 1320 Forfeiture of de Soulis, whose family had held Liddesdale for nearly 200 years, for treason. Liddesdale and Hermitage Castle given to the Bruce's illegitimate son, Robert Bruce.
- 1333 Supported by King Edward III of England, the disinherited barons invade Scotland. Scottish army defeated at Halidon-hill (near Berwick) and the

country again occupied. After much fighting the English are driven out. One of the principal leaders of the rising is Sir William Douglas, the "Knight of Liddesdale" (an illegitimate son of Sir James Douglas).

- 1346 France, under attack from England, appeals to Scotland for help. King David II responds by invading Northern England. He is defeated and made prisoner at the battle of Neville's Cross (near Durham). Southern Scotland occupied by the English. But Scottish forces, under the leadership of the Douglasses and with the help of the French, again succeed in expelling the invader. Liddesdale and Hermitage Castle recovered in 1371 and the rest of the Middle and West Marches by 1384.
- 1388 War continues between the two kingdoms. Scots avoid major actions, relying on retaliatory raids into England. One of the most hotly contested of these Border battles is fought at Otterburn between the forces of Douglas and Percy. The most notable of the Percys, called Hotspur, is captured; Douglas is slain. In another engagement in Northumberland, in 1402, at Homildon Hill, the Scots are routed by the English bowmen and Hotspur, in his turn, captures the young Earl of Douglas.

### 15th Century

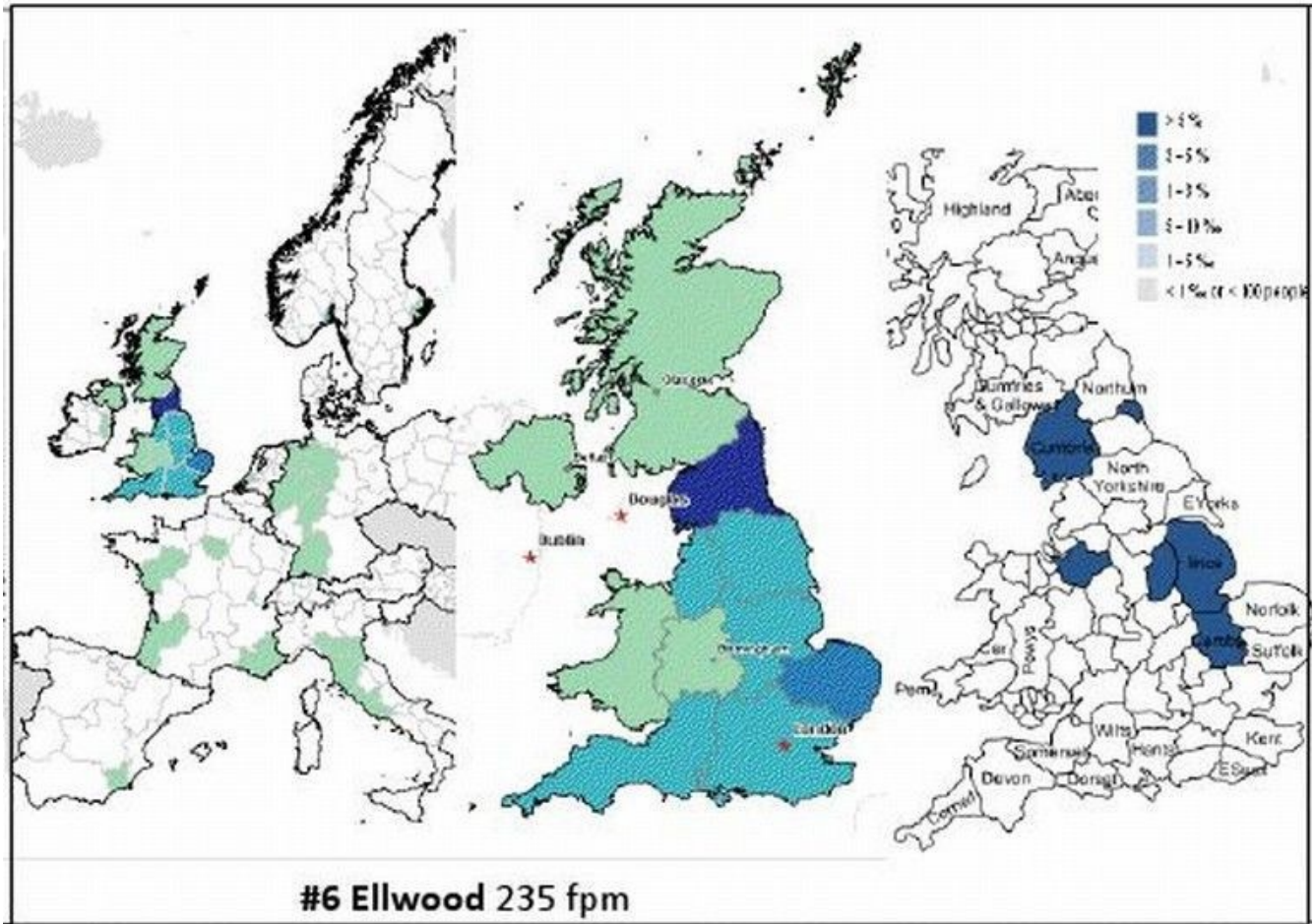
- 1400 George Douglas, 1st Earl of Angus, receives the lands of Liddesdale. This younger branch of the Douglasses, Earls of Angus, thereafter hold Liddesdale and Hermitage Castle until near the end of the 15th century.
- 1437 King James I's attempts to curb the power of the nobles leads to his murder by a group of dissident Northern barons. Normal state of feudal anarchy resumed in Scotland, with the customary cross-Border forays by Scots and English.
- 1455 King James II confronts the great power of the "Black" Douglasses and, after a period of virtual civil war, finally defeats them at the battle of Arkinholm (Langholm) with the aid of the 4th Earl of Angus, known as the "Red" Douglas, supported by his Border Clans.
- 1488 The power of the nobles in Scotland remains undiminished and the 5th Earl of Angus, together with Home and Bothwell, rise against King James III, who is killed at the battle of Sauchieburn (near Stirling).



Castlecarrocke Parishing  
 John Elwoulde, Jefferye Elwold...Thomas Elwoulde...  
 Haton Parishing  
 Richard Elwoulde... Jefferye Elwold...James Elwoulde...  
 Brampton Parishing  
 ...Roger Elwold... Christofer Elwode...Leonard Elwold...John Elwold...John Elwolde...  
 Askerton Lordshippe [http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~gallgaedhil/Elliott\\_And\\_Border\\_Reiver\\_DNA\\_Project\\_News\\_6.htm](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~gallgaedhil/Elliott_And_Border_Reiver_DNA_Project_News_6.htm)  
 Rowland Elwold  
 Irthington Parish  
 Martine Elwold...Leonarde Elwold...Richard Elwolde, John Elwold...Peter Elwold...William Elwold...

**1602**

Elwoulde, Elwold, Elwould, names in the region of Ellwood.



Note the location of the Ellwood name seems to match what is suggested.

## 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.

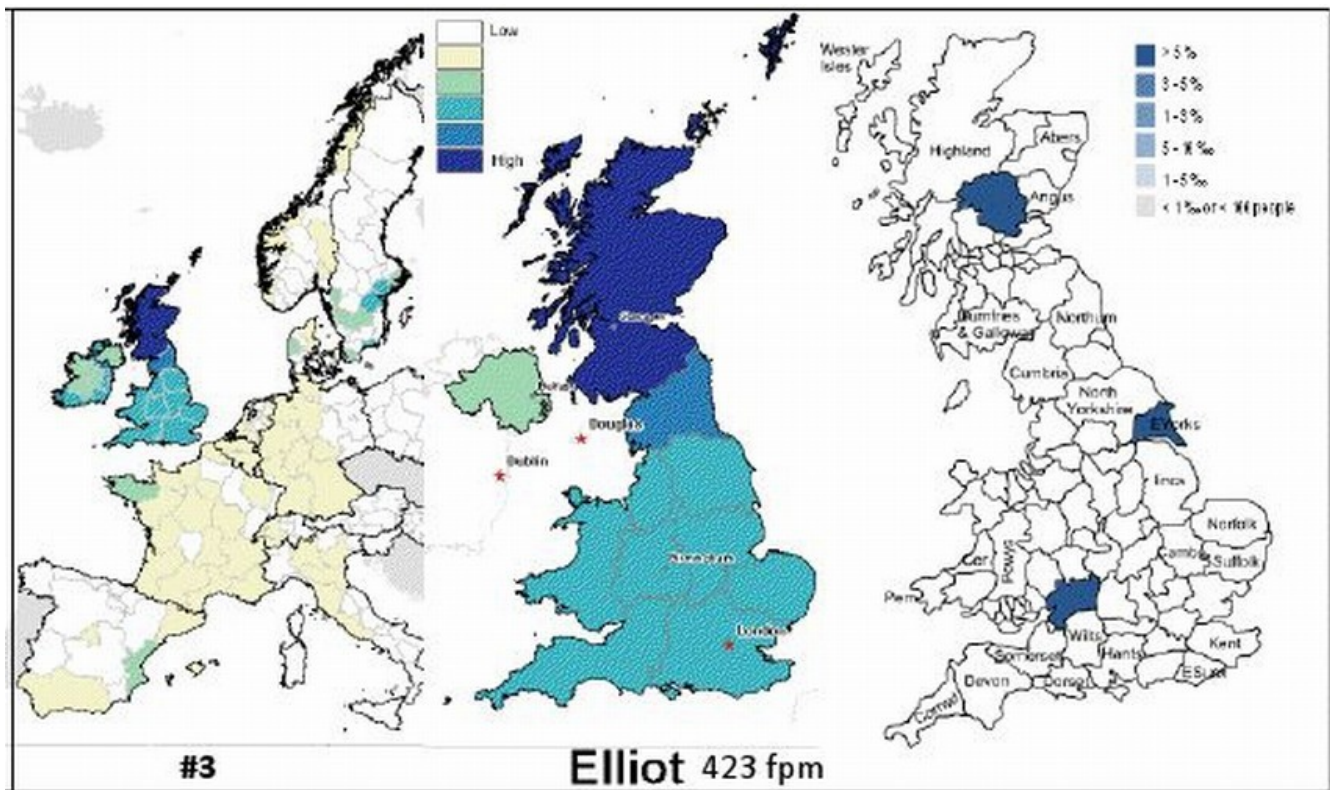
In these circumstances any attempt to disentangle the two and identify Scots from English, even in the most general terms, must seem a hopeless venture. Yet there is a guide to be found. The history of the emigrations of Border Scots, after the suppression of the clan system in the Borders in the early 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).

In above Arthur Elliott;

*The introduciton of the "I" into the Scottish "Ellot" in the middle of the seventeenth century\*. ...belonging to the English Norman.....whose stem "Aylot", was quite different from our own.*

It should be noted the Border (Scottish Northumbria) that Ellost became Elliott, but since Ellost is not utilized these days, Elliott will be used, and there a more than six times the Elliott in the Border than Elliott, and more than six times the Elliott in the United Kingdom than Elliott.



It should be noted that those names from Elwald which did not gravitate to Elliott on the border, the ones that went to Ellwood, were on the English side of the border, and the ones that went to Ellost then Elliott were on the Scottish side of the border.

It should be noted that lot (Scottish), wood (English), wald (German-Nordic) for grove so Ellost is Scottish, Ellwood is English, and Elwald is (German-Nordic) Anglo.



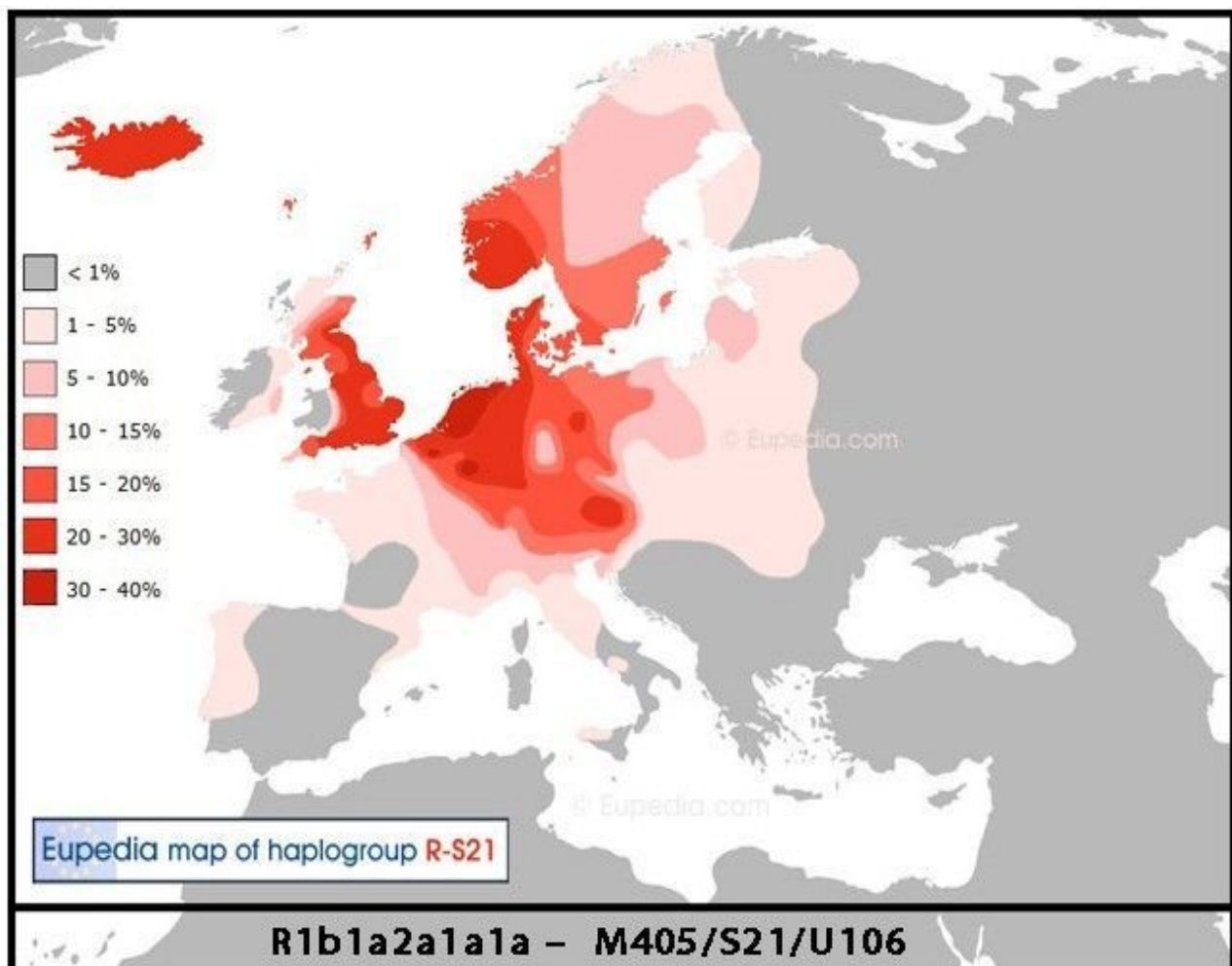
## R1b1a2a1a1a - M405/S21/U106

<http://oceanfield.ca/index.php/y-dna-primer/r1b1a2a1a1a>

R1b1a2a1a1a is a very common subclade of R1b, especially common on the lands surrounding the North Sea.

At one time it was thought it might relate to a population that had formerly occupied *Doggerland*, the now drowned lands of shallow North Sea waters called Dogger Bank. Now there is uncertainty, and thinking is that it certainly relates to Neolithic farmers.

As usual, Eupedia has excellent maps that show clearly the high density this subclade reaches in the coastal area of Frisia (northern Netherlands to northwest Germany). Some think this was the basic strength of this population. Frisian people were mentioned a number of times in Roman annals.



Shows distribution of R1b1a2a1a1a



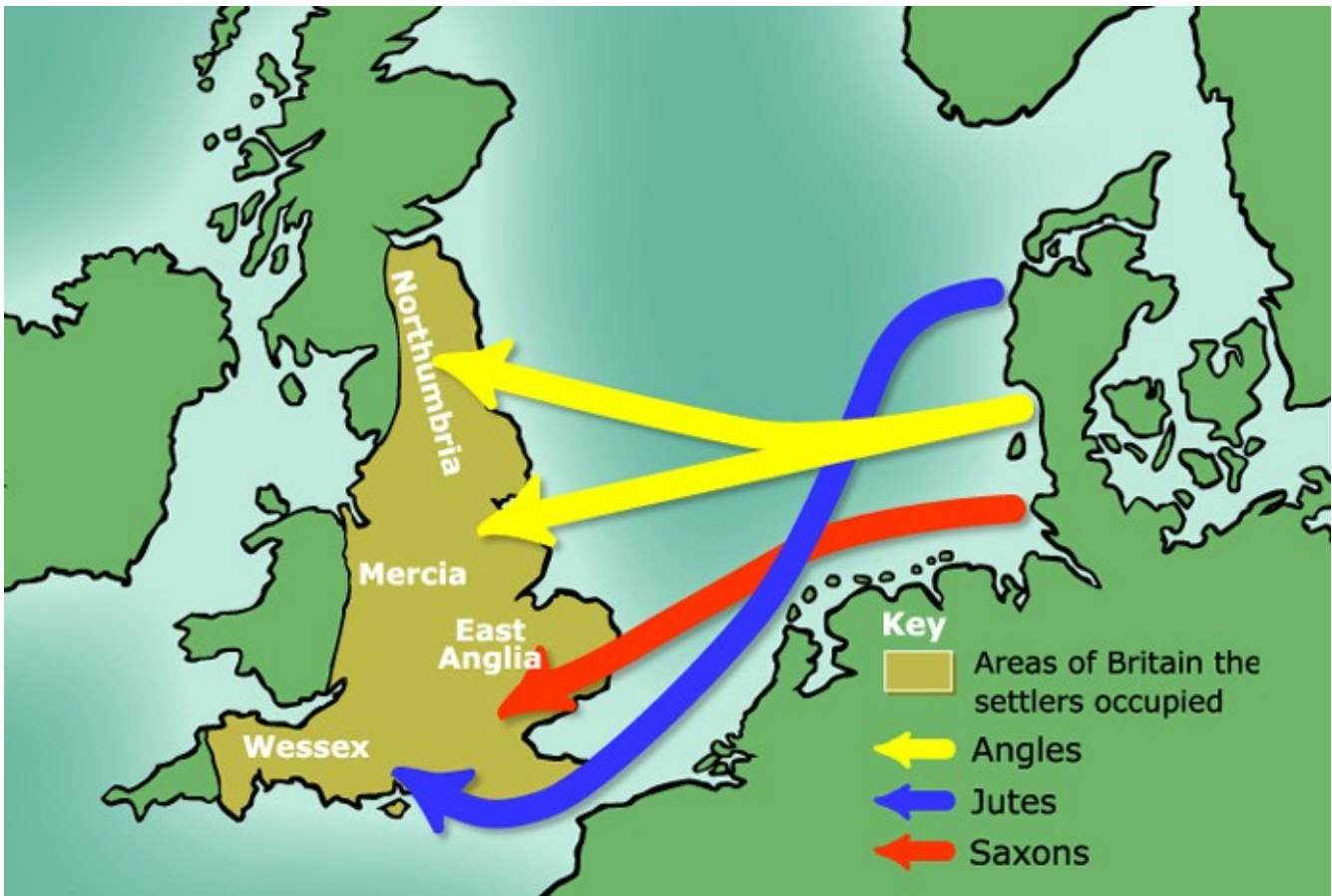
**East Anglia** is a region of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the level of NUTS 2 for statistical purposes. It is one of three constituent parts of the East of England - a first level region. The name has also been applied to the ancient Anglo-Saxon kingdom of the East Angles. The region's name is derived from the *Angles* - a tribe that originated in *Angeln*, northern Germany. The region comprises four areas of local government: the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire and the unitary authority area of the city of Peterborough .<sup>[1]</sup>

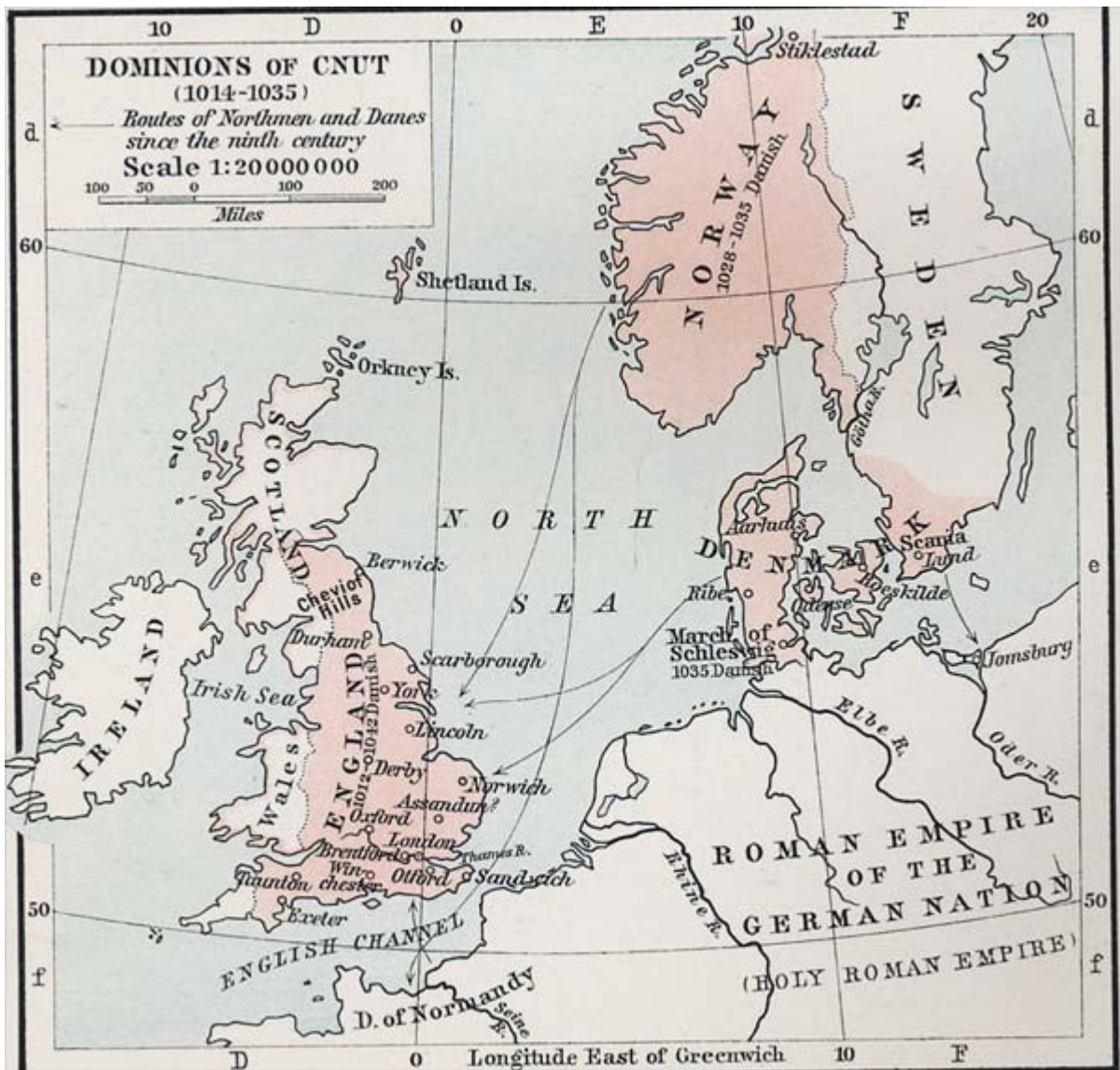
**Contents** [hide]

- 1 History
- 2 Geography
- 3 Universities
- 4 Three Crowns
- 5 See also
- 6 References



East Anglia with Norfolk to the north, Suffolk to the south, Cambridgeshire to the west and Peterborough to the northwest.





[www.sorensenfamilyhistory.org/genealogy/danish\\_names\\_genealogy.htm](http://www.sorensenfamilyhistory.org/genealogy/danish_names_genealogy.htm)

Susa Young Gates, Editor & Compiler, Surname Book And Racial History, Salt Lake City, 21 September 1918, pages 262 to 273.

middle classes in the cities, and finally the surname habits were augmented from Germany; thus the German surname examples naturally solidified

wald

1 of 1

We have in Denmark German names of all kinds: Names signifying avocation, such as Kruger (inn-keeper), Fischer (fisher-man), Richter, Becker, Schröder, (tailor), Kramer (peddler), Bodtcher, Kaufmann (merchant); surnames such as Hahn, Wulff, Schwartz (black), Weis (white); abbreviated names, such as Lutken and Willken of Ludvig; town names such as Rostock, Berlin; and personal denominations which have grown out of names of places such as Hamburger and Kehlet. Endings, such as -mann (man), -ner, -est, -baum (tree), -ban, -born, -thal (dale), -garten (garden), -felt (field), -dorff (town), -hoff (court), -stein (stone), -mark (field), -stedt (place), -wald (wood), etc., suggest nearly always German origin, or at least German modifications, and perhaps it can be truthfully said that most of the Danish citizen bourgeoisie family names are of German origin.

# -wald (wood) wood is woods

23 results for  **Wald**

<http://dict.tu-chemnitz.de/deutsch-englisch/Wald.html>

Tip: Gender of German nouns:  
 {m} = der, {f} = die, {n} = das, {pl} = die

 German	 English
<b>Wald</b> {m}; Forst {m}  Wälder {pl}; Forste {pl} Nieder <b>wald</b> {m} altbestehender <b>Wald</b> im tiefen <b>Wald</b>	forest  forests low forest old-growth forest in deep forests
<b>Wald</b> {m}; Holz {n} [Süddt.]   Wälder {pl} im tiefen <b>Wald</b> den <b>Wald</b> vor lauter Bäumen nicht sehen [übtr.]	wood; woods  woods in deep woods not to see the wood for the trees [Br.]; not see the forest for the trees [Am.]; to miss the forest for the trees to be out of the woods [fig.] We're not out of the woods yet. [fig.]
aus dem Größten heraus sein Wir sind noch nicht aus dem Schneider.	
<b>Urwald</b> {m}; unberührter <b>Wald</b>	pristine forest
Ardenner <b>Wald</b> {m}; Ardennen {pl} [geogr.]	Ardennes
Bayerischer <b>Wald</b> {m} [geogr.]	Bavarian Forest
Thüringer <b>Wald</b> {m} [geogr.]	Thuringian Forest

From **Robert Elwald** of Remyngton because he did not prosecute Alan, his father, and Francis de Jarum, his pledges, 40*d*.  
 From Peter de Herdwyk because he did not prosecute Henry de Essewell and Robert le Loverdessone, his pledges, 10*s*.  
 From Thomas de Thurstanton because he did not prosecute Geoffrey Borel of Thurston and Ralph de Shotton, his pledges, 2*s*.  
 From Ralph de Langeton, illuminator (*lumynour*) for a false claim against John Whitwyn, 12*d*.  
 From William Calfbird of Durham because he did not prosecute against Hugh de Wherindon, 6*d*.

## Calendar of the Close Rolls, Volumes 1302-1307









**Robert Elwald of Remyngton because he did not prosecute Alan, his father, and Francis de Jarum his pledges, 40*d***












Digitize

In northern Northumbria names Elwaldside, Elwaldsyde (wooded side), and Elwaldlaw (wooded indention or mound), was used.

ADVANCED VIEW							
Name	YDNA Haplogroup	mtDNA Haplogroup	Y-DNA12	Y-DNA25	Y-DNA37	Y-DNA67	Y-DNA111
<a href="#">Mr. Marvin Foster Cave III</a> Y-DNA12	R1b1a2		0	-	-	-	-
<a href="#">Mr. Martin Gordon Cave</a> Y-DNA12	R1b1a2		0	-	-	-	-
Cave	Private	Private	0	-	-	-	-
<a href="#">Mr. James A Cave</a> Y-DNA12	R1b1a2		0	-	-	-	-
<a href="#">Mr. James Stewart Cave</a> Y-DNA37	R1b1a2		0	x	x	-	-
Cave	Private	Private	0	x	x	-	-
Dr. Cave	Private	Private	0	x	x	-	-
Cave	Private	Private	0	x	x	-	-
<a href="#">Mr. Brian N. Cave</a> Y-DNA37	R1b1a2		0	x	x	-	-
<a href="#">Charles J. Cave</a> Y-DNA37	R1b1a2		0	x	x	-	-
Cave	Private	Private	0	x	x	-	-
Cave	Private	Private	0	x	x	-	-
<a href="#">Mr. Thomas Randall Cave</a> Y-DNA37	R1b1a2		0	x	x	-	-
<a href="#">Mr. Brian Victor Cave</a> Y-DNA37	R1b1a2		0	x	x	-	-
Cave	Private	Private	0	x	x	-	-
Cave	Private	Private	0	x	x	-	-
<a href="#">Rev. Daniel Warren Cave</a> Y-DNA37	R1b1a2		0	x	x	-	-
<a href="#">Mr. Steve Cave</a> Y-DNA12	R1b1a2		0	-	-	-	-
Mr. Cave	Private	Private	0	x	x	-	-
<a href="#">Mr. Gregory Athol John Cave</a> Y-DNA37	R1b1a2		0	x	x	-	-

Name	YDNA Haplogroup	mtDNA Haplogroup	Y-DNA12	Y-DNA25	Y-DNA37	Y-DNA67
<a href="#">Mr. Elwin Clifford (Cliff) Gresham</a> Y-DNA12	R1b1a2		0	-	-	-
Mr. Gresham	Private	Private	0	x	x	-
Mr. Gresham	Private	Private	0	x	x	-
<a href="#">Mr. Kevin Taylor Gresham</a> Y-DNA37	R1b1a2		0	x	x	-

Name	YDNA Haplogroup	mtDNA Haplogroup	Y-DNA12	Y-DNA25	Y-DNA37	Y-DNA67
 <b>Mr. Andrew Fletcher Grisham</b>   Y-DNA67	R1b1a2		0	x	x	x
 <b>Mr. J. P. Grisham</b>   Y-DNA67	R1b1a2a1a1b4		0	x	x	x
 <b>Mr. Paul Osmer Grisham</b>   Y-DNA12	R1b1a2		0	-	-	-

Name	YDNA Haplogroup	mtDNA Haplogroup	Y-DNA12	Y-DNA25	Y-DNA37	Y-DNA67
 <b>Walter William Scarborough</b>   Y-DNA12	R1b1a2		0	-	-	-
 <b>Harvey Morgan Scarborough</b>   Y-DNA37	R1b1a2		0	x	x	-
 <b>Larry D. Scarborough</b>    Y-DNA37	R1b1a2		0	x	x	-
 Rev. Scarborough	Private	Private	0	x	x	-

Had a number of Y-DNA matches at the twelve level, of Grisham/Gresham, Cave, and Scarborough, with Cave the most at the geographic center. Felt to be PSE (pre surname emergence) where the first twelve markers over time of a thousand years are the most stable.

<http://dcodriscoll.pbworks.com/w/page/9956232/Leodwaling>

1.1.2.2.1.1 **St Ælfwald (Elwald), King of Northumbria** 779-788; d. 23 Sept 788, murdered; bur. Hexham <sup>on</sup> <sup>ten</sup> Abbey. [Wikipedia](#)  
seen on the spot where he was slain. He was buried in the church of Hexham; and

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**The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle**  
By Various, Reverend James Ingram

Robert Napper	William Elwald a/s. Elwood and Johanna his wife	Pasture land in Cottingh[a]m. of the Tudor period [Yorks]: part 1: 1486-1571 (1887), pp.
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## Cottingham, East Rider Yorkshire

284

### PAVER'S MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The Yorkshire archaeological journal,

Volume 12

1613.

By Yorkshire Archaeological and

John Ward and Elizabeth Bracken, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity, Hull.

Robert Hornby, of Nunkeeling, and Jane Pearson, of Atwick—at Atwick.

John Feather, of Kippax, and Frances More, of Swillington—at either place.

John Smith and Margaret Cundell, of Ripon—at Ripon.

William Thornton, of Campsall, and Francis Lightfoot, of Howke (Hooke)—at Howke.

John Todd and Grace Greystock, of Hutton-Cranswick—at Hutton-Cranswick.

William Allatson, of Scarborough, and Elizabeth Cockerill, of Ugglebarnby—at either place.

John Bramhall,<sup>51</sup> of Darrington, and Ann Hirst, of Pontefract—at either place.

Richard Wainman,<sup>52</sup> of Skipwith, and Isabel Siddall, of St. Crux, York—at St. Crux, York.

Philip Byrmand and Margaret Sharpe, of Dalby—at Dalby.

Edward Wayte and Mary Learoyd, of Halifax—at Halifax.

Michael Robinson, of Garforth, and Jane Marston, of Pannall—at Garforth.

Aster? [qu. "Arter," *i.e.* Arthur] Tench, of Leeds, and Dorothy Oates, of Calverley—at either place.

William Fange, of Kirk Sandal, and Elizabeth Wintringham, of Barnby-Dun—at Barnby-Dun.

Richard Ingle, and Elizabeth Turner, of Barwick-in-Elmet—at Barwick-in-Elmet.

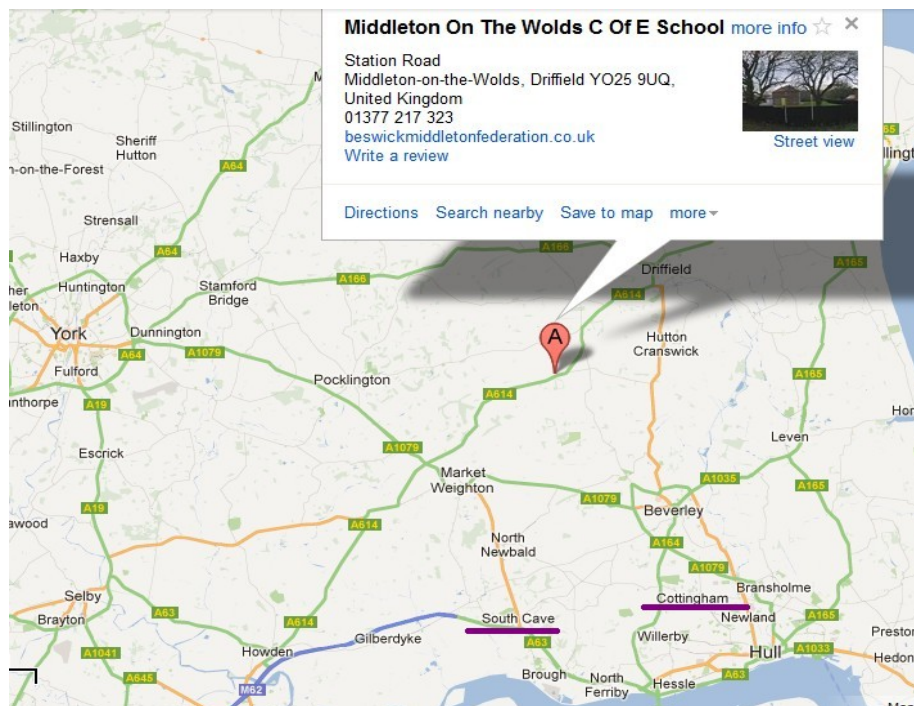
Thomas Freeman, of Kippax, and Ann Collinson, of Wistow—at either place.

William Elwald, of Middleton-on-the-Wolds, and Margaret Sothaby, of Kilnwick-Percy—at either place.

Elwald was not a border name in 1613, but is felt to be retained in East Riding because it was a saintly name and the Church of England retained Saints and this was a region of the Church of England. The Church of England was strong among the Cave family.

The above shows William Elwald alias Elwood in Yorkshire 1564.

## William Elwald of East Riding supported forces against parliament



an Cromwell, and lived near the community of Cave.

Though it is felt that the name Elwald was changed at the time of the Reformation being related to an Anglo Saint, but in the East Riding

### NO. 100. WILLIAM ELWALD OF MIDDLETON, GEN.

G 183, p. 253. REPORT.—His delinquency that he assisted in raising moneys to maintain the forces against the Parliament. The man is of 70 years of age, and not able to travel without peril of his life and by his son doth solicit his composition. He hath taken the Covenant in his parish church at Middleton and would take the Oath if any were authorised in the country to give it him but being of that age there is no danger of further action in him against the Parliament especially his infirmities of body being such as are deposed. He is seized in fee to him and his heirs in certain lands in Middleton upon the Wolds worth before these troubles 57<sup>li</sup> 13<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>; in lands in Cottingham which he holds by demise from the Crown at 12<sup>d</sup> yearly rent worth formerly 20<sup>li</sup>. He hath goods to the value of 200<sup>li</sup>.

9 July 1646.—Jerom. Alexander.

D. Watkins.

Fine 236<sup>li</sup>. 10 July 1646 (G. 3, p. 169).

Paid Sep. 10, 1646.

G 183, p. 256. PETITION.—That your petitioner's father about 4 years ago was of a Grand Jury at the Assizes then holden at York, at which time certain propositions for levying money within the said county were presented unto them by the King and his party then residing at York, and though nothing

Yorkshire  
Royalist  
composition  
papers: or  
the  
proceedings  
of the  
Committee  
...  
By Great  
Britain.  
Committee  
for  
Compounding  
with  
Delinquents,  
1643-1660



Yorkshire region the name was retained, because the region was of The Church of England, which retained the use of Saintly names.

Arthur Elliott, *Elliot's A Border Clan*; 1986

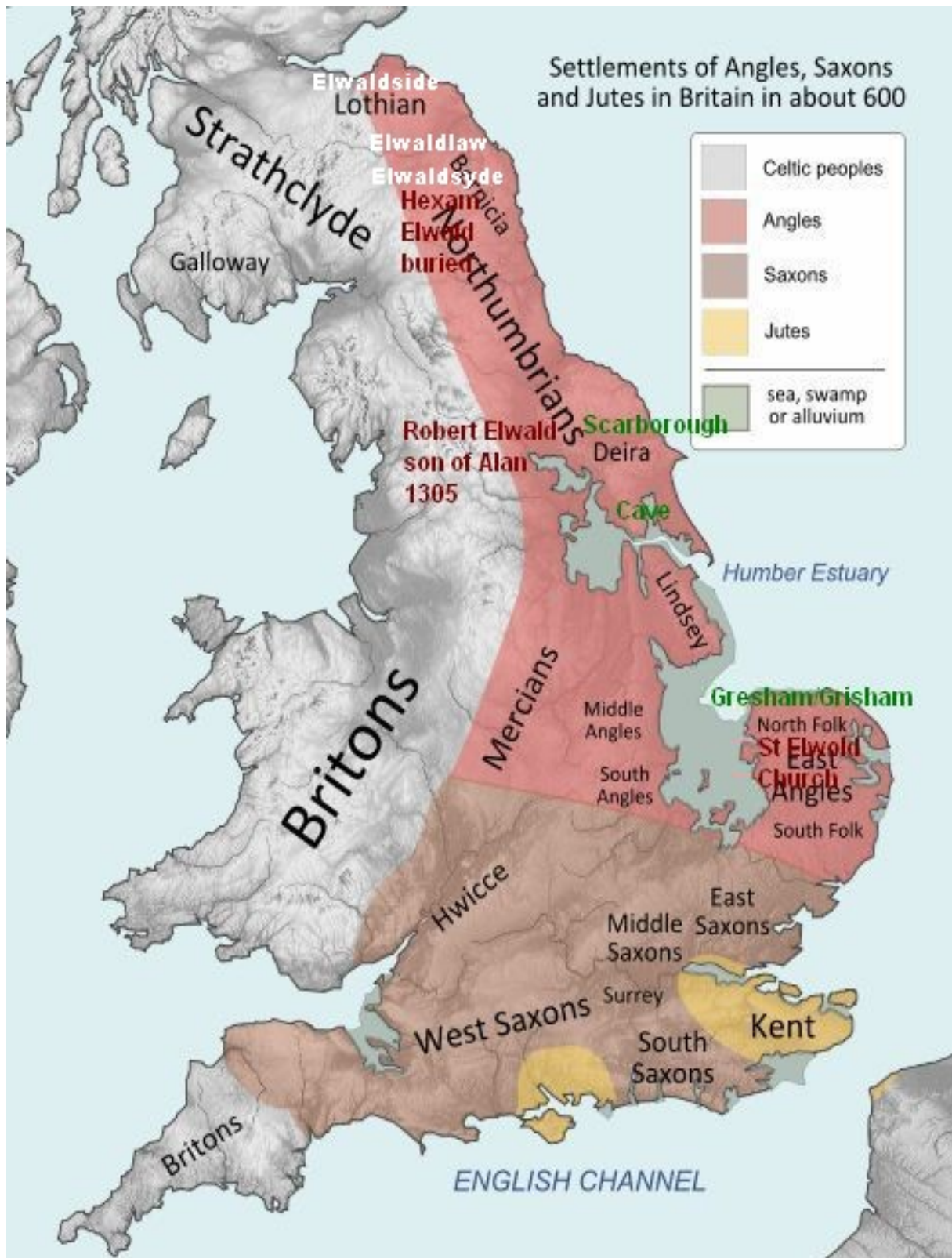
*The only serious contention remaining, which is favored by some modern historians, ascribes the surname to a the fairly common old Northumbrian christian name of Elwold or Elwald. While convenient in its simplicity, evidence of the Clan's connection is lacking and, with only two references to Elwald as a surname prior to 1400- in 1230 and 1357 (in Northumberland) - we have no way of testing the validity of this theory.*

The statement proposed by Arthur Elliott in 1986 may have now been answered.

**Records, historical and antiquarian, of parishes round  
Horncastle By James Conway Walter**

**94           *Notes on Parishes Round Horncastle.***

Dightons at Waddingworth and Horkstow. We find, however, earlier notices of Dightons residing in Hatton. In 1544, by his will, dated 1 May, "John Dighton of Hatton" requests to be "buried in the churchyard of St. **Elwold** in Hatton." He leaves a bequest for his brother, "Robert Dighton, parson of Haltham," and the residue to his wife, Agnes, his executrix; his two fathers-in-law, Thomas Dighton and William Chatterton, being "supervisors." He evidently died early in life. As to the expression "the churchyard of St. **Elwold**," there seems to be no explanation forthcoming. Possibly there was a chapelry in the parish, with separate burial grounds. In 1606 we find another John Dighton, residing at Minting.



Note; St Elwold on map above.



[en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canonbie](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canonbie)

## History

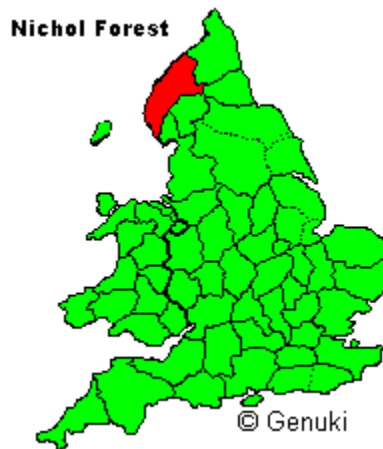
[edit]

Canonbie was the main population centre within the [Debatable Lands](#), bounded on the west by the [River Sark](#), to the east by the [River Esk](#) and [Liddel Water](#), on the north by the [Bruntsiell Moor](#) and [Tarras Moss](#), and on the south by the estuary of the [Esk](#).<sup>[1]</sup> The main families holding land and exerting influence in the area were the [Graemes](#), [Armstrongs](#), [Elliots](#) and [Bells](#).

were still the principal occupiers of the Debatable Country, residing in their houses of Sark, Hollas, Hallgreen, and Harelaw, all in the parish of Canonby: the Grahams, though less numerous, mustered strongly in **Kirkandrews** parish, the other portion of the disputed district. These septs usually kept on friendly terms, intermarrying frequently, and foraying together. The Grahams had also settled down on the land lying between the Lyne—then called the **Levyn**—and the Liddel, a notorious spot of ground, where formerly hordes of self-expatriated Armstrongs, Elliots, Scotts, and other “broken” outlaws, rendezvoused, and were known in their day as “the traitors of the **Levyn**.” Surrounding the Debatable Land were the Armstrongs, in other parts of Liddisdale and Middlebie, the Irvings

\* Mr. T. Carlyle's MS.

The history of the county of Cumberland: and some places adjacent, from the ... By William Hutchinson





Calendar of the Patent rolls preserved in the Public record office, Volume 1 By Great Britain. Public Record Office

MEMBRANE 43d.

1384.  
 June 24. Westminster. Appointment of John Joco, Matthew Wogan, John Wydelok, sheriff of Pembroke, Philip Crabol, William Gwyn and Walter Jourdan to arrest and bring before the king and council Henry Ilcombe, Richard Crese, John Dunmowe and Stephen Kerdon of Haverford, who when retained to go on the king's service and at the king's wages on an expedition beyond seas with Edmund, earl of Cambridge, behaved rebelliously and frustrated the completion of the expedition. By K. & C.
- June 25. Westminster. Appointment of Richard Lescrope and William de Dacre to arrest and bring into the King's Bench Patrick de Heverynton, Thomas and Robert Patonsone of Staynwykes, Richard Elwold, John Frangkyssh, Thomas Huet, Gilbert de Whelpedale, Roger de Heverynton, all of Nicholforest, John Dobyonsone Hudsonsone, Patrick Serjant of Staynwykes, John Bensone and William de Dundrawe, who were appealed in the King's Bench by Richard London for robbery and breach of the peace and whom the sheriff of Cumberland was directed to arrest but dare not for fear of death at their hands.

## 'Hereschip' of Harehede—Resetting Traitors of Leben.

WALTER SCOT of Howpafloot allowed to compound for treasonably bringing in William Scot, called *Gyde*, John his brother, and other Traitors of Levyn, to the 'Hereschip' of Harehede: *Item*, for theftuoufly and treasonably Reletting of Henry Scot, and other Traitors of **Levyn**: *Item*, for the treason-

<sup>1</sup> Jedburgh.      <sup>2</sup> Andrew.      <sup>3</sup> These were likely to be ten score 'paces' or 'Nobillis of pais', English gold coins or Nobles, which are frequently mentioned in our old Acts of Parliament. The term *pace* seems to have reference to their *weight*, q. d. Heavy Nobles, Nobles of weight. Although found in the *Kirk* of Minto, there is no reason to suppose they were *Pace* or *Easter-offerings*. There is no doubt that this *pose* was 'treasure-trove,' accidentally turned up and concealed by Sinclair; and as such it belonged to the King; who, on the other hand, could have had no claim to pious Easter-offerings, made in grateful remembrance of the Resurrection. See also Nov. 9, 1502.



Click on the map for other historical maps of this place



In 1870-72, John Marius Wilson's *Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales* described **Nichol Forest** like this:

“ **NICHOL-FOREST**, a chapelry in Kirkandrews-upon-Esk parish, Cumberland; on Kershope burn and the river Liddel, and on the North British- railway, adjacent to Scotland, around Kershope-Foot r. station, 12 miles NE by N of Longtown. Post-town, Longtown, Cumberland. Acres, 7, 302. Real property, £4, 632. Pop. in 1851, 744; in 1861, 1, 216. Houses, 141. The increase of pop. arose from the temporary presence of labourers employed in the forming of the railway. The surface is hilly. The streams Kershope and Liddel here form several cascades. A medicinal spring, called Hert-feel spa, rises from the bed of the Liddel. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £132. Patron, the Rector of Kirkandrews-upon-Esk. A new church was built in 1867, and is in the early English style. The poet Armstrong was a native.

## NICHOL FOREST (Chapelry), Cumberland

Nichol Forest Chapelry is a part of [Kirkandrews on Esk](#) Parish, being the northeastern portion of the parish and bordering on the parishes of Bewcastle and Stapleton. It extends about ten miles along the rivers Liddel and Kershope which separate it from Scotland. Catlowdy and Scuggate are two small hamlets within the township.

With the "Debatable Land", Nichol Forest formed the barony of Liddel which served as a buffer state between England and Scotland along the English West March. This area was the scene of many a raid and outrage during the reiver era.

[Description from T. Bulmer & Co's *History, Topography and Directory of East Cumberland*, 1884]

**Intercommuning with the Thieves of Levyn.**  
NOV. 20.—WALTER SCOT of Edschaw permitted to compound with the  
Treasurer for his treasonably Intercommuning with the Thieves and Traitors  
of Levyn. **Criminal trials in Scotland (1833)**  
pg 17 1493

Historical & descriptive guide to Carlisle and district By Albert Barnes Moss

250

GUIDE TO CARLISLE.

NICHOLFOREST is a township in the parish of Kirkandrews-upon-Esk, extending 10 miles along the Liddel and Kershope rivers, which divide it from Scotland. The church was rebuilt in 1867. Nicholforest is part of the Barony of Liddel, and derived its name from Nicholas de Stuteville, who was at one time lord of the barony of Liddel. (See Page 246.)

### MEMBRANE 27d.

**March 15. Westminster.** Commission to John de Nevill of Raby, Roger de Clyfford and Matthew Redmayn to arrest and imprison William de Knyfshawe, Richard Elwald, Robert Bullok, Andrew Oursiresson, Robert Waynman, Thomas Huet, John Hunter, Geoffrey Walgh, John Belle, Roger Walgh, Thomas Patonson, Thomas de Redesdale, William Parkere, Richard Elwald Wylkynson and Gilbert de Quelpdale of Bothecastell, who with others on the Scotch marches have stolen and brought into England the goods of divers men of Scotland, contrary to the truce between the king and his kinsman, Robert of Scotland, and to enquire in the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland and Westmorland who are their accomplices, and cause restitution to be made. By C.

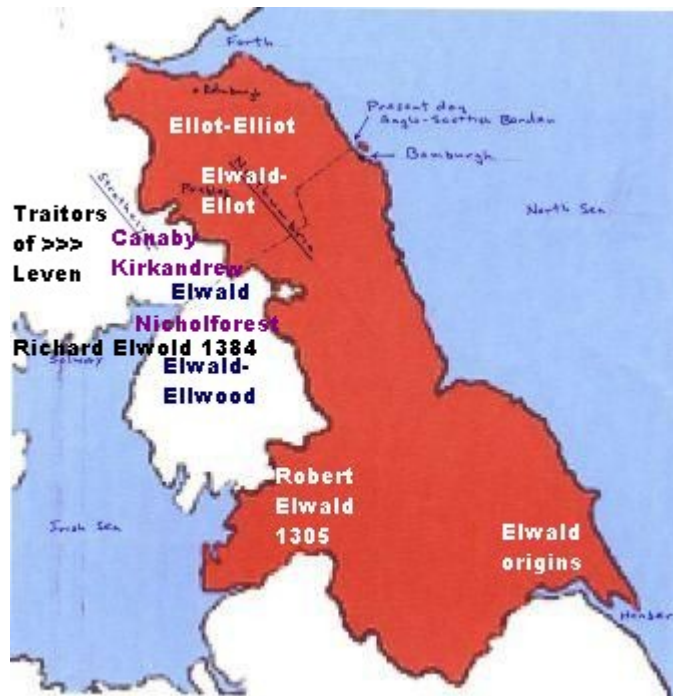
Calendar of the  
Patent rolls  
preserved in the  
Public record  
office, Volume 2  
By Great Britain.  
Public Record  
Office  
1382

### Treasonably bringing in the Thieves of Leven, &c.

Feb. 28, (*dies Sabbati*.)—HECTOR LAUDIR, brother of the Laird of Todrig, produced a Remission for treasonably bringing in of Willoc Elwalde, Rolland Elwalde, and five brethern of the Armstrangis, Traitors of Levyn, to the 'Herfchip' of Quhitmur: *Item*, for art and part of the Stouthreif of V<sup>xx</sup> cows and oxen, and the whole household goods from the Tenants of Quhitmur, at the same time: *Item*, for Treasonably bringing in the Forstaris and other Thieves of Levyn to the Pot-Loche of Selkirk, &c. &c.—Robert Scot, son of Walter of Edfchaw, became furetie to satisfy the parties.

<sup>1</sup> 'Unius tergoris corticati.'      <sup>2</sup> Ovium le 3owis.      <sup>3</sup> At the end of the proceedings of this Aire, there is the following entry: 'SUMMA totalis extractus Itineris, V<sup>c</sup>.iij<sup>xx</sup> xv lib. xviiiij f. iij d. (L.575, 18s. 4d.)'      <sup>4</sup> In Adultery, 'tempore quo concubuit cum uxore ejus.' There are numerous entries to the same effect, both in the Criminal Records and in the Register of the *Privy Seal*, where Remissions frequently occur for this offence.      <sup>5</sup> Five score.





1495. A small river, now known as the Line, rises in the northeast of Cumberland, and after draining the districts of Bewcastle, Stapleton, and Kirklington falls into the Solway Firth between the Esk and the Eden. This river was, during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, known as the **Levyn**, and the district through which it takes its course was, like the Debateable Land, infested by the outlaws of both nations. A number of these fugitives of the surnames of Elliot and Armstrong had been recently engaged in "hereschip" of Quitmur, from which place they had carried off a hundred cows and oxen and much other booty. Hector Lauder, brother of the laird of Todrig, Traitors of Leven Armstrong, Elliot, Douglas of Cavers and Scott.

Chronicles of the  
Armstrongs;  
(1902)  
Author:  
Armstrong,  
James Lewis  
pg113



Kirkandrews on Esk with Graham Tower in background. On the Saxton map of 1576 a tower is on the map which is felt to be this one because they were built by then, but no church is map, by the name it indicates a Kirkandrews (The church of St Andrews) had been there.

In the speed 1612 map there is a church (kirk) would not be the church in the photo because it was built around 1776.

# Not to be believed;

1. **Elwald** as a surname which eventually in some cases became **Ellot** then **Elliot**, unlike **Alyot** which previous to **Elwald** became **Elliot**, of which **Ellot** became.
2. **Elwald** emerged as a surname felt to be in the thirteenth century, in numbers near the East Riding, Yorkshire, in Northumbria. Other surnames such as **Cave** for **de Cave** (of Cave), **Scarborough** for **de Scarborough**, and **Gresham** for **de Gresham**, developed out of this same group near this region. Douglas name in many cases came from de Douglas, of the Douglas Castle region east of Kirkandrews an Leven.
3. **Elwald** migrated towards the west coast of Northumbria, with **Robert Elwald in 1305**, son of **Alan** (Scottish spelling of the English Allen).
4. About **1320** (Robert de Bruce) the border changes its location near what it is today, and a **Richard Elwold of Nichol Forest** on the English side of the border is located. It should be noted it is felt that surnames were developed earlier in Northumbria than in then elsewhere. Better records were kept in England than in Scotland. Those who did not have surnames fighting for respective English surnames such as **Graham, Crosar, Scott or Elwald** would have a tendency to acquire the surname.
5. This region North and South of the border, is the **Leven Flu**, where the traitors/thieves of Leven are said to originated. Called traitors because they were Englishmen which fought for Scotland. The group called Traitors of Leven, were **Elwald, Armstrong, Scott, and Douglas** of Cavers, and Liddesdale region of the Liddesdale and land north of Liddesdale region.
6. **Leven** region inclusive of **Kirkandrews on the Esk and Eden** is after migration north for the surname **Graham** became the home of the Graham family, which besides the **Scott, Kerr, Forest, Crosar**, is a family involved at the time **Robert Elwald** obtain lands of the Redheugh region, in the later part of the fifteenth century.
7. It is felt that the drawing of the border in ca 1320 which the **Armstrong clan** may have been considered English in Northern Northumbrian made a lot of the clan Scottish. The **Graham, Scott, Crosar, and**

**Elwald clan are of England** originally. Because over the years these clans, feeling they were Scottish, and marrying amongst the Scottish, and not leaving a Y-DNA male line, inclusive of the Elwald these lines became Scottish in nature.

8. That **wald** (German-Nordic/Anglo), **wood** (English), and **lot**, are forms of the word **grove**. Therefore the name **Elwald** is Anglo, the name **Ellwood** is English, and the name **Ellot** is Scottish.
9. The Scottish name **Ellot**, when placed in an English Plantation environment; It should be noted in the early part of the Ulster Plantation it is felt the English may have dominated so the name was became **Elliot**, but after the migration for Scotland to Ulster the name reverted back to the Scottish **Ellot** as seen in the 1630 muster rolls. Because **Ellot** being Scottish was pronounced and spelled as **Ellot**, and the English lexicon did not have a spelling for **Ellot**, in an English Puritan Plantation such as America it became **Ellet** then defaulted to **Elliot**, with insertion of the “i”. In the Border County of the United Kingdom, **Elliot** from it's origins by more than six to one is preferred as compared to the rest of the United Kingdom where **Elliott** by more than six to one is the preferred.
10. The name **Elwald** was once derived from the name **St Ælfwald** (Elwald), King of Northumbria of the eighth century, with bones buried in an abbey at Hexam. There was also a church of **St Elwold** in Hatton. Though **Ælfwald** may at one time meant *elf ruler* the **wald/wold** part of the name came to mean **grove**.
11. The name **Elwald** because of it's Medieval pre Reformation saintly connotations was dropped at the time after the Reformation for name such as **Elwold** (became in some cases **Ellwood**) on the English side of the border, and **Ellot** (became in some cases **Elliot**) on the Scottish side of the border. Though the name **Elwald/Elwold** was retained by individuals of **The Church of England** in the **East Riding Yorkshire** region, because that church retained the use of saints.

## Why the above should not be believed.

1. **Daniel Elliot** (Ellot) of Tullykelter, took a position with the estate of

John Somerville, in the early part of the Ulster Plantation, ca 1615, refused to take the oath for is but, was anyway given the position titled Tullycaulter, where caulter is a from of cater which basically means accountant for the estate. For the writer at one time had affirmed a loyalty oath which for a state in the US, which the state needed the position filled because the analytical thinking skills of the writer; metaphorical, not analytically applied reasoning should be used.

2. **Daniel Elliot** of Salem, utilizes references outside himself to indicate that Elizabeth Proctor of **Arthur Miller's** play *The Crucible* is not a which. Daniel Elliot is not of the high level education as the Harvard graduate judges are. The writer refers to other references in a parallel fashion as his Y-DNA grandfather does and the writer is not a Harvard graduate. Daniel of Salem, built later on mills in Oxford, and had analytical skills, of Daniel of Tullykelter, and the writer's father a retired engineer, for thirty years.
3. The writer is utilizing a measuring technique to see if Harvard can come today to a level of truthfulness or stay at the level of truthfulness of the day of Daniel Elliot of Salem. This is by measuring how long it will take for Harvard to come out with the concept, that Rev Thomas Allen, who went back to England ca 1650, went back to England on his brother's Capt John Allen, ship. Do not expect Harvard since Harvard did not come up with the concept to pose it in the near future, showing today Harvard has the same level of truthfulness to me today as it had in the past. Harvard still has at its Puritanical roots the concept that knowledge stems from them, though they may become in an international world an ivory tower island onto itself.
4. For the United Kingdom, another thing not to be believed; though the **Elwald** fought with the **Scott, Armstrong, and Douglas**, (Traitor of Leven) the land base was achieved by the Scott family, the Gilbert of Stobs, (not the Gawaine of Baillille line of first Elliot of Stobs) **married into the Scott family** obtained land, and through great sufferings was able as Elliott regain Redheugh for the Clan. The Armstrongs were cleared from Scotland. Because Scott family being known as the largest estate family in Scotland, it is best that one does not believe the writer.
5. One can not recognized the characteristics of ones forefather's as being similar to the characteristics of oneself. The above can not be true

because characteristics are only skin deed.

Given how well at times my Salem witch related, traitors, and thieves, and not of Harvard relatives were believed it is not expected that the writer not having a large estate, or of Harvard to be believed today. Since doing the research for my own personal information, and trying to come closer in my own accord to an understanding of my father's father, since I do share some of the Y-DNA with them this helps to explain the characteristic that the writer as an individual upon himself may have today, and helps gives this writer concepts how society works, which is a knowledge which will help in analytical border reiving, and the sharing of information.

Sincerely,

Mark S. Elliott [melliott.nm@gmail.com](mailto:melliott.nm@gmail.com) 11/12/2012



**KIRK-ANDREWS-UPON-ESK, Cumberland - Extract from National Gazetteer, 1868**

[Description(s) from *The National Gazetteer* (1868)]

"KIRK-ANDREWS-UPON-ESK, a parish in the ward of Eskdale, county Cumberland, 2½ miles N. of Longtown, its post town. It is a large parish, extending in a N.W. direction to the Solway Frith, a distance of nearly 20 miles. The rivers Liddel, Kershope, and Sark, separate it from Scotland. It is divided into three divisions, called the Middle, Moat, and Nether, and contains the chapelry of Nichol-Forest.

The Caledonian railway traverses the parish, and has a station at Gretna. Over the Esk are two bridges, one of which, at Garristown, is of cast-iron, and there are two stone bridges over the river Sark. In this parish is included Solway Moss, where the Scots were defeated in 1745, also at Esk Bridge the Duke of Cumberland defeated a party of rebels. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle, value £854. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient stone structure, erected in 1637 on the site of a much older one. There is also a district church at Nichol-Forest, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, value £132, in the patronage of the rector. Sir J. R. G. Graham, Bart., is lord of the manor and principal landowner."

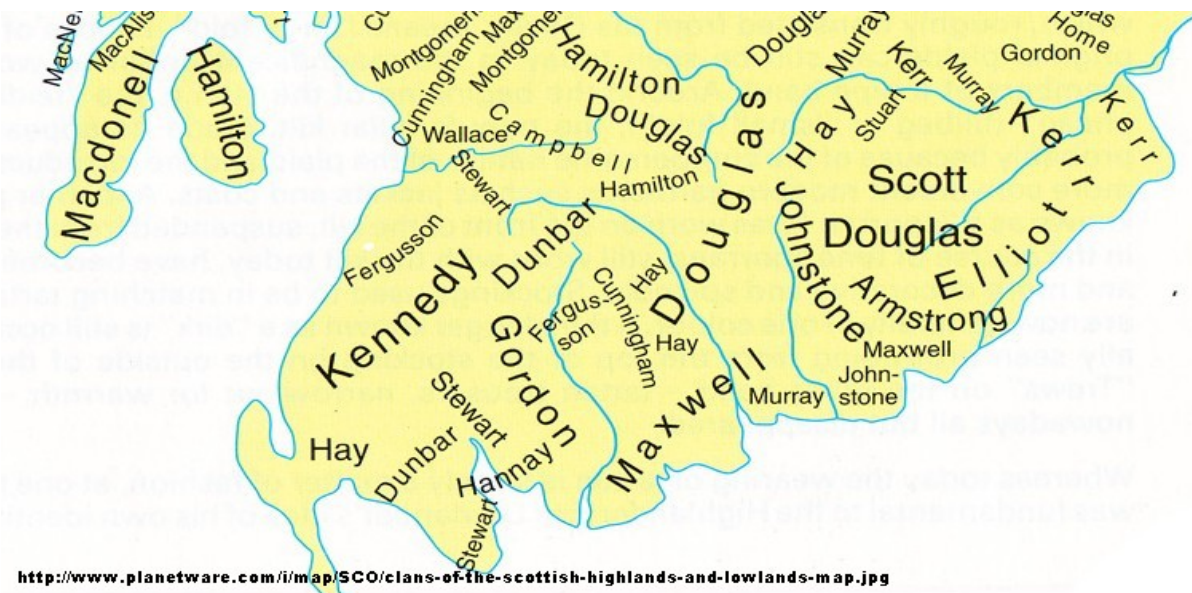
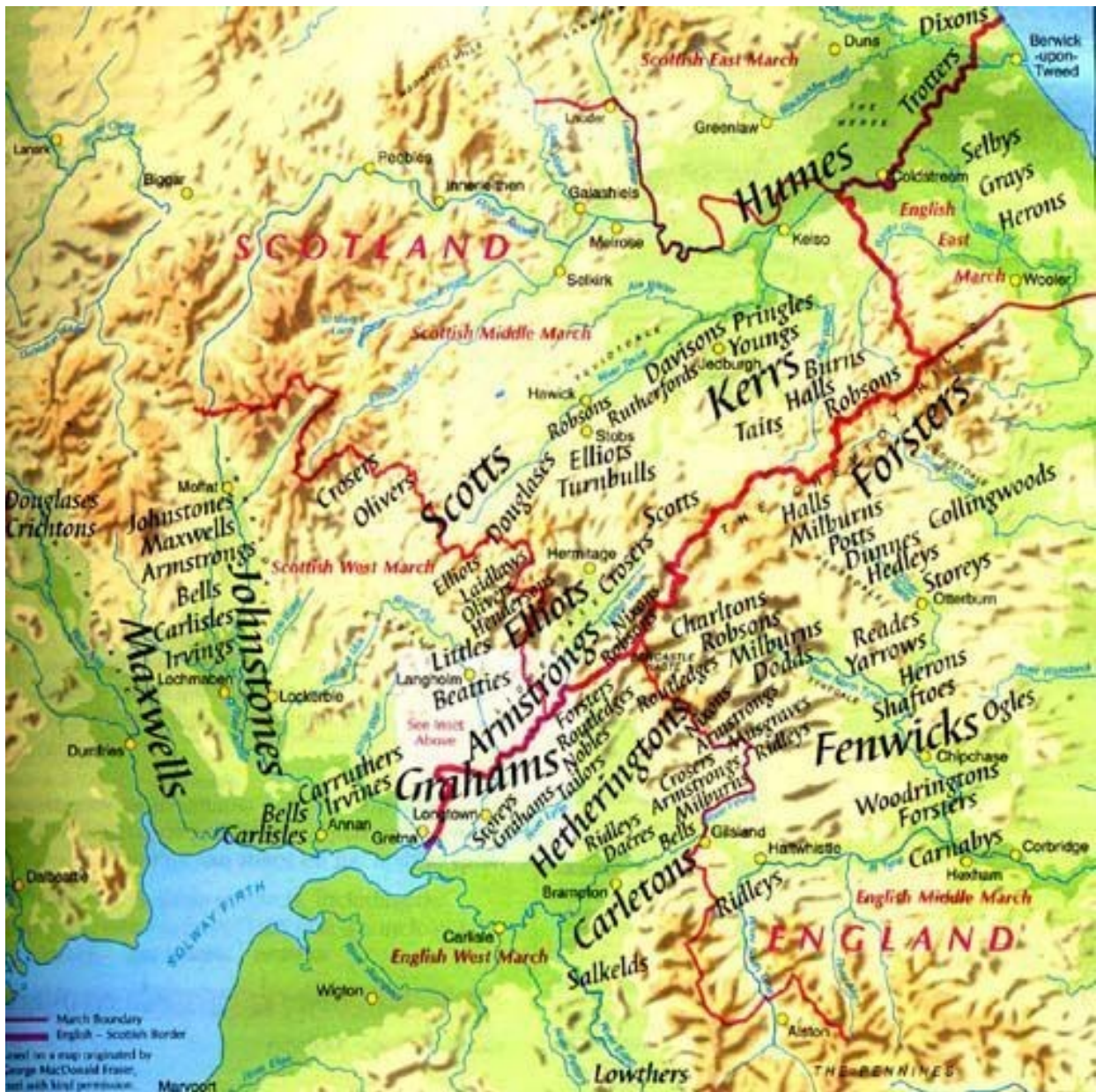
Above it should be noted; Nichol-Forest, is part of Kirkandrews-upon-esk. Liddel which the name Liddell is derived from is from the region also.



Tweed tributaries, which derives the name Tweedie.

# Y-DNA Fingerprint

Another concept which one should not believe though the writer who thinks analytically accepts.





In the top map above one can notice the Grahams of Leven/Kirkandrews. One can see the **Elliots of Stobs** are sandwiched between the Scotts and Kerrs (Carrs) and Taits. It is said that Daniel Elliot of Tullykelter is of the Stobs family.

ID	View	Name	Origin	Y-DNA
UN2SH	<a href="#">View</a>	Elliott (Ellwood)	England (Cumbria)	R1b 14 24 14 10 11 14 12 12 13 14 13 30 16 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 30 15 15 17 18
JG96U	<a href="#">View</a>	Thomson (Thompson)	Ulster (Derry)	R1b 14 24 14 10 11 15 12 12 11 13 13 29 15 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 30 15 15 16 18
4E5FQ	<a href="#">View</a>	Armstrong	England (Northumberland)	R1b 14 24 14 10 11 15 12 12 11 13 13 29 18 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 30 15 15 17 17
GJT4S	<a href="#">View</a>	Tweedie	Scotland (Borders)	R1b 14 24 14 10 11 15 12 12 12 12 13 28 18 9 10 11 11 24 15 19 30 14 16 17 17
RKBTQ	<a href="#">View</a>	Percy	British-USA	R1b 14 24 14 10 11 16 12 12 12 14 14 30 18 10 10 11 12 25 15 19 30 15 15 16 16
NPNWB	<a href="#">View</a>	Liddell	England	R1b 14 24 14 10 12 15 12 12 11 13 13 29 18 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 30 15 15 17 17
4DXRT	<a href="#">View</a>	Liddell	Scotland	R1b 14 24 14 10 12 15 12 12 11 13 13 30 18 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 30 15 15 17 17
R6SVG	<a href="#">View</a>	Kerr (Carr)	Scotch-Irish-USA	R1b 14 24 14 10 12 15 12 12 11 13 13 30 18 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 30 14 15 17 17
VH8Z6	<a href="#">View</a>	Scott	British Isles	R1b 14 24 14 11 10 11 12 12 11 13 12 29
R3Z8G	<a href="#">View</a>	Watson	Scotch-Irish-USA	R1b 14 24 14 11 11 13 12 12 12 13 13 29
SE5EU	<a href="#">View</a>	Tait (Tate)	England (London)	R1b 14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 29
NYZE9	<a href="#">View</a>	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	<a href="#">View</a>	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	<a href="#">View</a>	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	<a href="#">View</a>	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	<a href="#">View</a>	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	<a href="#">View</a>	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	<a href="#">View</a>	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	<a href="#">View</a>	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	<a href="#">View</a>	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	<a href="#">View</a>	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	<a href="#">View</a>	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	<a href="#">View</a>	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	<a href="#">View</a>	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	<a href="#">View</a>	Armstrong	Ulster (Fermanagh)	R1b 14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 12 13 13 29
VRCAR	<a href="#">View</a>	Tait	British-Canada	R1b 14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 12 13 13 29
3BXG9	<a href="#">View</a>	Tait (Tate)	British-USA	R1b 14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 12 13 13 29
7UR5B	<a href="#">View</a>	Scott	British Isles	R1b 14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 12 13 13 29
DQTQ5	<a href="#">View</a>	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	<a href="#">View</a>	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	<a href="#">View</a>	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	<a href="#">View</a>	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	<a href="#">View</a>	Elliott	Scotland (Borders)	R1b 14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 13 13 13 29
GUP6S	<a href="#">View</a>	Tait	Scotland (Lothian)	R1b 14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 13 13 13 29

The above is referred to as a NPE (non parental event) figure print.

DNA by haplogroup. The writer's Y-DNA is SEYDN, just below is a Tait then two Elliott then a Kerr, Armstrong to Taits, a Scott then a Tait

The Y-DNA fingerprint speaks border Elliot all the way.

It should be noted; The above is border reiver Y-DNA go to;

[http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~gallgaedhil/dna\\_by\\_haplogroup\\_2.htm](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~gallgaedhil/dna_by_haplogroup_2.htm)

Then determine at any other cut would come up with the combination of names associated to Elliott, which would give the Redheugh/Stobs Border region as well as above.

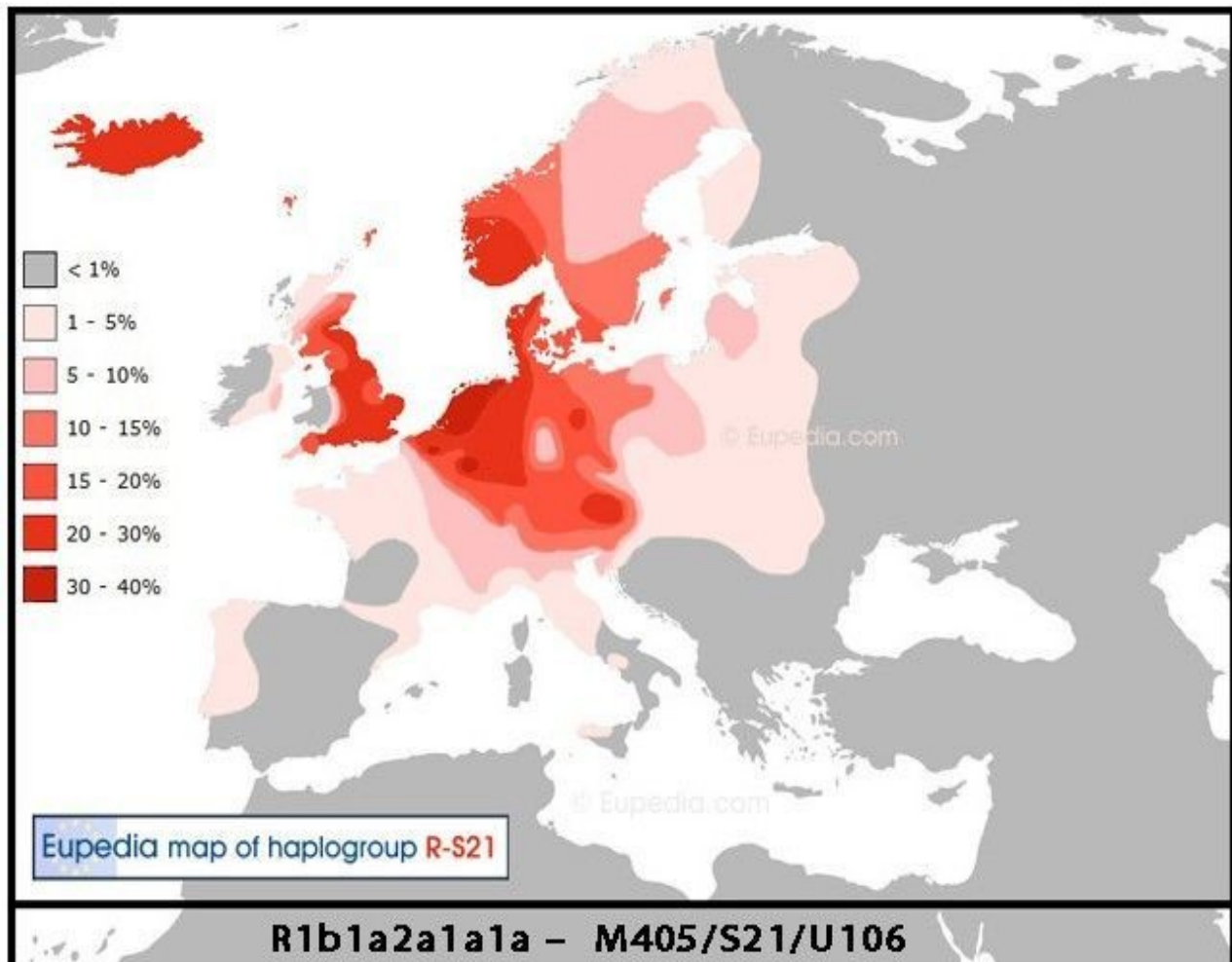
## R1b1a2a1a1a - M405/S21/U106

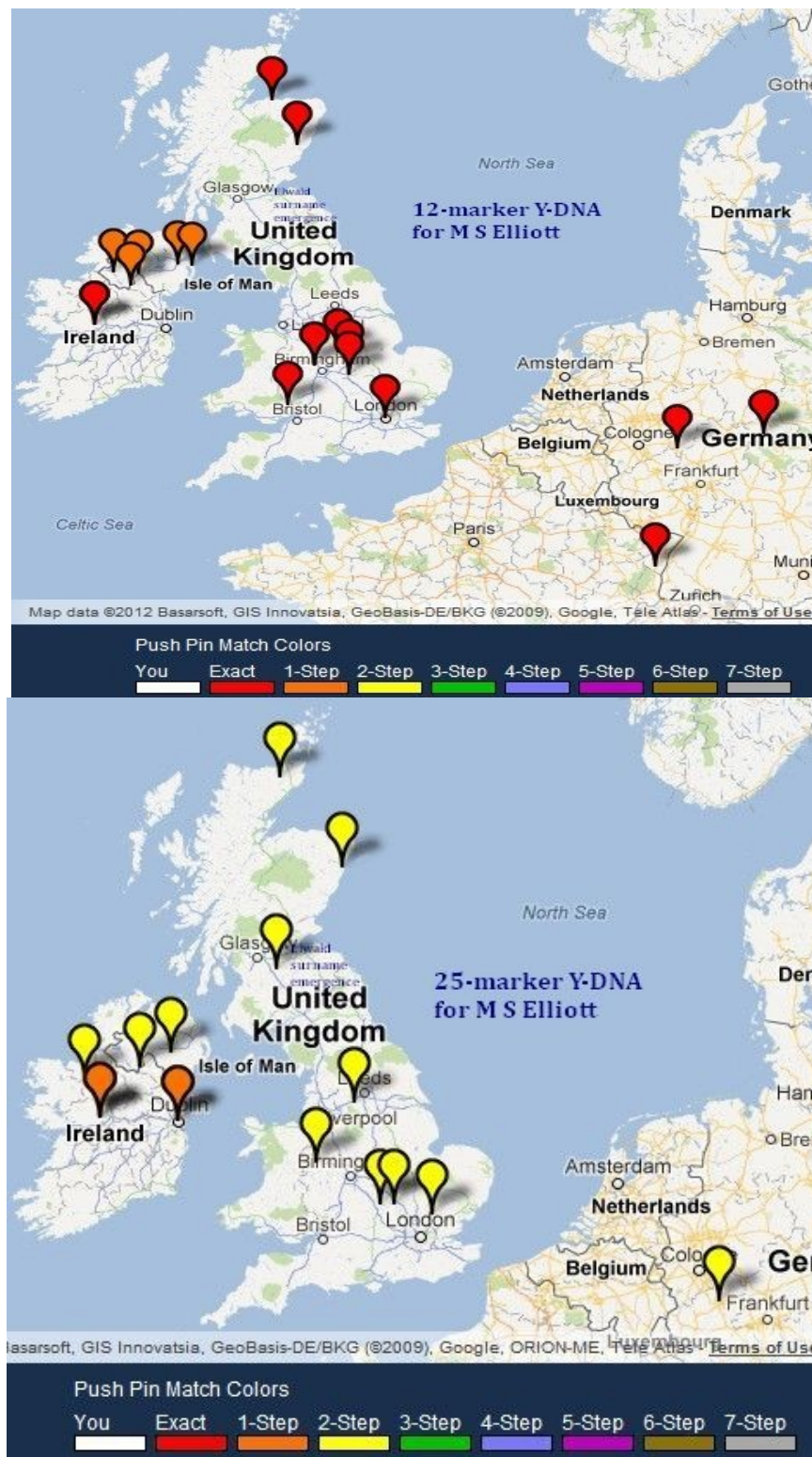
<http://oceanfield.ca/index.php/y-dna-primer/r1b1a2a1a1a>

**R1b1a2a1a1a** is a very common subclade of R1b, especially common on the lands surrounding the North Sea.

At one time it was thought it might relate to a population that had formerly occupied *Doggerland*, the now drowned lands of shallow North Sea waters called Dogger Bank. Now there is uncertainty, and thinking is that it certainly relates to Neolithic farmers.

As usual, Eupedia has excellent maps that show clearly the high density this subclade reaches in the coastal area of Frisia (northern Netherlands to northwest Germany). Some think this was the basic strength of this population. Frisian people were mentioned a number of times in Roman annals.





The Elliot shifted from the border region to Ulster Plantaion of northern Ireland in the first half of the seventeenth century, to what is called border cleansing of the Union of the Crowns. It should be noted that German, locations give strong indication the the Y-DNA could have German origins.