

# Where Did My **Elliott** Come From?

**Introduction;** First of all for those who say there are errors, they are correct. The further one goes back in time the likeliness for error increases. So will start back in time before the use of surnames, and progress in time forward in time to a destination of myself the writer **Mark Stephen Elliott**.

It should be noted that the line of the father will be started somewhere in back a millennium or so back in time to the today. Chasing the father's foreword in time have today certain biological advantages; such as Y-DNA, and and in Anglo European cultures surnames are past from father to son. Being the oldest son with younger brothers things are historically past to the oldest son, in certain estates such as land, and it happens to this day. Also the fathers have certain traits which were pasted down to me. First of all there are excellent ladies which work in the feel of genealogy, but to trace a surname line, Y-DNA is used. Being a male biologically I can not birth a child, and have accepted it. Hopefully, the ladies can accept that Y-DNA goes down the male line.

Live in an indigenous American society in which clans travel from the mother. Previous to Y-DNA you could always tell who the mother is, so I am going to introduce myself in the manner of the indigenous cultures, and manner established previous to the use of surnames. First the mother, then the mother's mother then the mother's father, and then the father, and then the father's mother and then the father's father. From this introduction, the manner of naming, the meaning of names, and a procedure which will be used it the following writing will be used as set by the father's before me

My mom is Alma Barna, born 1925, born an raise Catholic, in Troy, New York, with older sister Joyce, mother met my father just after WWII, in the Commons of the Union of Iowa State College, had three sons and raised them in the religion of the Mt Ayr, Iowa , Elliott, that would be Methodist.

My mother's mother is Joyce Ryan, from Ireland. She was one of the first nurses of the Red Cross, in Europe as part of an auxiliary of the US Army. She raised mom until she became a teenager.

Stephen Barna, Slavic-German, was my mother's father, which after the death of the mother, Alma, and here older sister Joyce helped raise. He was a musician, machinist, submariner, for the US Navy. Died when I was about a year old so, I did not get to know him.

Now my father, Loren Spencer, has his ninetieth coming up; who is a retired engineer from working thirty years with the Soil Conservation Service, for the US Department of Agriculture. He had proposed with a question mark that the father of Daniel Elliot who left testimony for the the Salem, witch trials, that Daniel was the father. It is felt the mater from Daniel of the testimony to basically myself would be inclusive of material, of conversion from a time of which he utilized computers at the time of the first compatible IBM PC's. He utilized a Columbian IBM compatible, and DOS PAF, the first of the genealogical software of The Church of Later Day Saints, converted it to GENCOM format for FamilyTree.com Y-DNA. He did some work utilizing a word processor much previous to Microsoft, Work, where character codes were utilized for printing commands, to hope the conversion on his information went all right.

Dad, is the twin of sister Lois, with older sister Zoe, and younger brother, Jack, who was born and raised on a farm near Mt Ayr, Iowa, south central. His brother's family is still in the region. His mother is and Ilah Spencer. As one can see that is where he gets his middle name.

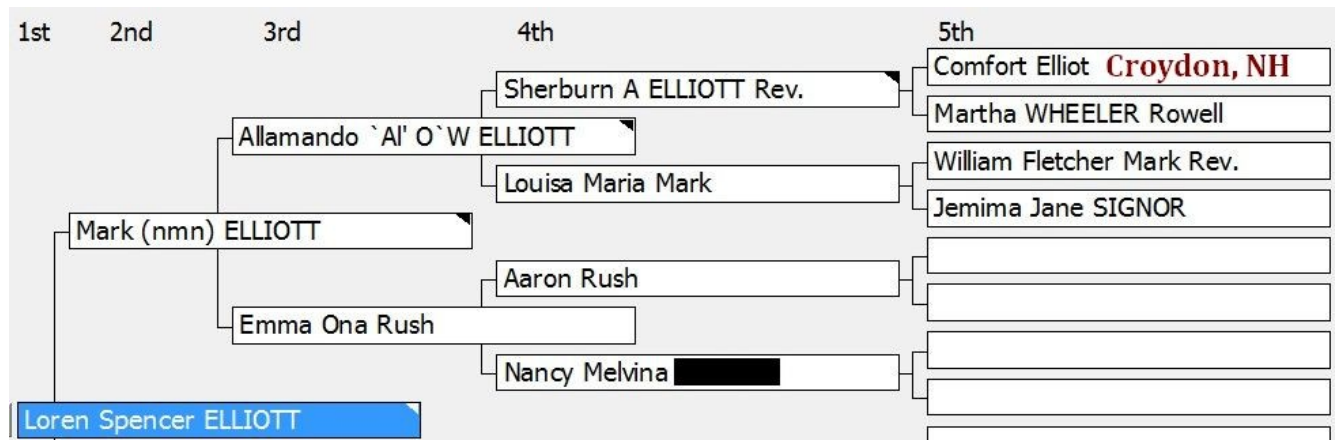
Its it dad's family which I got to know the best. The procedure which will be utilize, would be like the reverse engineering to build the processor for dad's earlier computers, is referenced from how it turns out and how the naming of this Elliott family was done. Because of the amount of information available in mainly digitized from puts the hands into other people besides those of given libraries. Most older records are transcribed form hand written records, and it is usually the transcription which is scanned. Very few cases the original records need to be ascertained , and and sometimes copied, scanned, or photograph to obtain information. Today this does not get the genealogist away from going through the microfilm, or microfiche, of various genealogical libraries, which have facilities to digitize, and **share information** online.

**Share information;** An important aspect bestowed upon me by dad. Dad and I are amateur genealogists. Dad, had done a lot of research, and am in the process of figuring it out how to library his information to share it with those which can utilize it the most. Having worked in a field of engineering myself in planning to do some long range planning in hopes to achieve this objective from dad. It is noted that this information is not for sell, but is for sharing. Techniques utilized which be to give swatches of information from other established references, in many cases are old enough to be of public domain, or of a form of no copy right. But if copyright should be of a format which includes reference to the snippets in hopes others my acquire these resources. Many of the resources which are used are of genealogists which may have published records on their own accord in small quantities, and it is felt they would like the information pasted on. If you are new to genealogy then you should be able to find

relatives which are more than willing to give you a start.

Though it is known that there are a lot of online sights which are helpful, but as ones goes back in time even the surname is lost for my line it seem to be about the mid thirteen century, and the name was not even Elliott, but a name it evolved from.

My dad's father is Mark Elliott, born on the same farm in Rice Township, outside Mt Ayr, Iowa, purchased a depression prices, then moved into Mt Ayr, to a old folks home which was built on the property of his father.



Though I have blanked out the middle name Mark Elliott was given at birth, being of his mother's mother maiden name, this shows that Mark received his forename from a Rev. William Fletcher Mark, father-in-law of Rev. Sherburn A (SA) Elliott both circuit riders for the Methodist Episcopalian Church. The father of SA is Comfort Elliot of Croydon, New Hampshire. One should note the location and the evolution of the change in the name from **Elliot to Elliott**.

The manner of which the sons of Mark Elliott were named and the sons of their sons are named. Loren is from Lawrence, name found in Northumbria in the early sixteenth century. Found nickname highly utilized among the border Scots of the late sixteenth century. The name was chosen in combination first starting with the same letter of his twin Lois.

Jack originally to be named John but felt Jack would be better. Jack is derived from an alias/nickname of the Scottish borders Jok.

Jack married a Mildred Dixon of Mt Ayr, Iowa. Dixon is also a Scottish name. Jack and Mildred had sons Craig (in Scottish a rocky outcrop), Dick (short for Richard),

and Kirk (means church in Scottish), who has a twin named Karen.

Loren has sons, Bob (Robert Loren; deceased, name popular amongst Scots because of Robert de Bruce) though he was named after long time friend of dad's Bob Johnson (son of John), and Jim (James Reese (Reese a family forename with a misspelling)).

The point which I am trying to instill in the reader, is that names when known are passed down through the family. The concept but mainly applied to geology, but will be applying it to genealogy is that of uniformity; what is happens today with the family has happened in the past, where, surnames evolve, and where forenames are reused, and certain names will have regional origins. A name such as *Yazzie* derived from Navajo, likely meaning *my little one*, would have region use on the Navajo Nation.

The names which my family uses also have an regional orientation.

As you go back in time, with Anglo-European it will be found the dropping of the middle name then the surname. Relationships, locations, and nicknames help to differentiate Scottish border individuals.

My name is Mark Stephen Elliott, and I am named after my to grandfathers. Mark is a name which was seemingly used at times at the Reformation, and at another time when the family was Church of Ireland (Anglican/Episcopalian). Mom being raised Catholic, may have approved of it because of it's saintly connotation. Mark is not a name which like other names utilize in Scotland which has a nickname. It can be said if the name has a nickname then it most likely existed on the borders of Scotland during the later part of the sixteenth century.

The approach which will be utilized in my research, is that of Daniel Elliot of the Salem testimony. It is felt that Daniel Elliot is at a Y-DNA hinge point. He had a number of sons, and people who have like Y-DNA can trace their Y-DNA genealogically back to Daniel Elliot of the Salem which trials as which my father did. It is referred to by me as a DNA/genealogical hinge point where genealogy and Y-DNA comes together one and individual. This verification shows the level of my fathers research.

Daniel Elliot is where the research to extend the Daniel Elliot comes from. The manner in which father did research is past to me. In order to progress the line further back in time, relations, grouping, sequencing, mapping and other forms of analytical though will need to be used. The information gathered has to be extensive, and done on likelihood. There will be a lot of genealogical sorting, until a unique individual is separated out, like taking a western trained quarter horse into a coral and an ending up with one steer.

This is a techniques that is not known to a certain level of genealogist, and do not expect

people to accept it, but it is more accurate than placing one's knowledge on just the written word. Also to extend the family line information of company-oriented genealogical sites would only hobble the progression of. And genealogical standards as set by Massachusetts because of their stratified, knowledge with regional extent, in trying to set standards amongst a group of genealogists which historically previously to standards set were working way beyond their standard which they can not recognize because they are like draft horse with blinders looking only at the sunrise, and not realizing the sun sets.

Be utilizing the same techniques, as my forefather Daniel Elliot, who left testimony. Will be utilizing references; Daniel referenced William Rayment Jr, and the wife of Deacon Lt Nathaniel Ingersol, plus the afflicted. It should be not it is felt that the afflicted is felt to be the niece of Daniel's father-in-law half brother. So it is felt Daniel knew her well and was able to keep her name out of the testimony. Hopefully I will not enter any names in the format of the work which do not want to be in it.

So will be referring and cross referring. Daniel left testimony for those judges which held high political positions and of Harvard College Education. Unless educated have the way to analyze in the manner of Daniel or they did not want to believe the concept he proposed the the afflicted accused people as being witches *out of sport*, it is surely I felt being from The Indian Captain of the World and not from Boston, I do not expect to be believed and my concepts and ideas will be relegated to theory, but to get past the theory and to advance the genealogy back in time, to relegate my concepts to theory will not block my advancement but will give me the shoulder space to advance ahead.

This is what is referred to as border reiving genealogy. Concepts which haven't seen brought forth which I have accepted;

1. That the border Elliott, which the Redheugh group is included end started with the surname Elwald. The Elwald did not come to the United Kingdom, but the name became a surname along with others in the area in about the mid thirteenth century.
2. The name Elliot evolved with the Redheugh group about the time of the Reformation. The name was used from the border region into Ulster for more than a century. Though the name may have been by the Redheugh the first Elliot of Stobs been changed to Elliot at the beginning of the Plantation era, it reverted to its proper border spelling of Elliot. Derived from Elliot in Ulster and the American Plantations were names English names Elliot and Ellet. In Elwald it meant of the wood (later woods), and in Elliot it meant a measurable amount of wood, but became archaic, but still lots are part of plat maps. The Redheugh/Lariston clan had family tutors and could afford a minimum number of books during the time and Lot also came from Gawaine son of Lot, or Camelot, of Sir Lancelot.

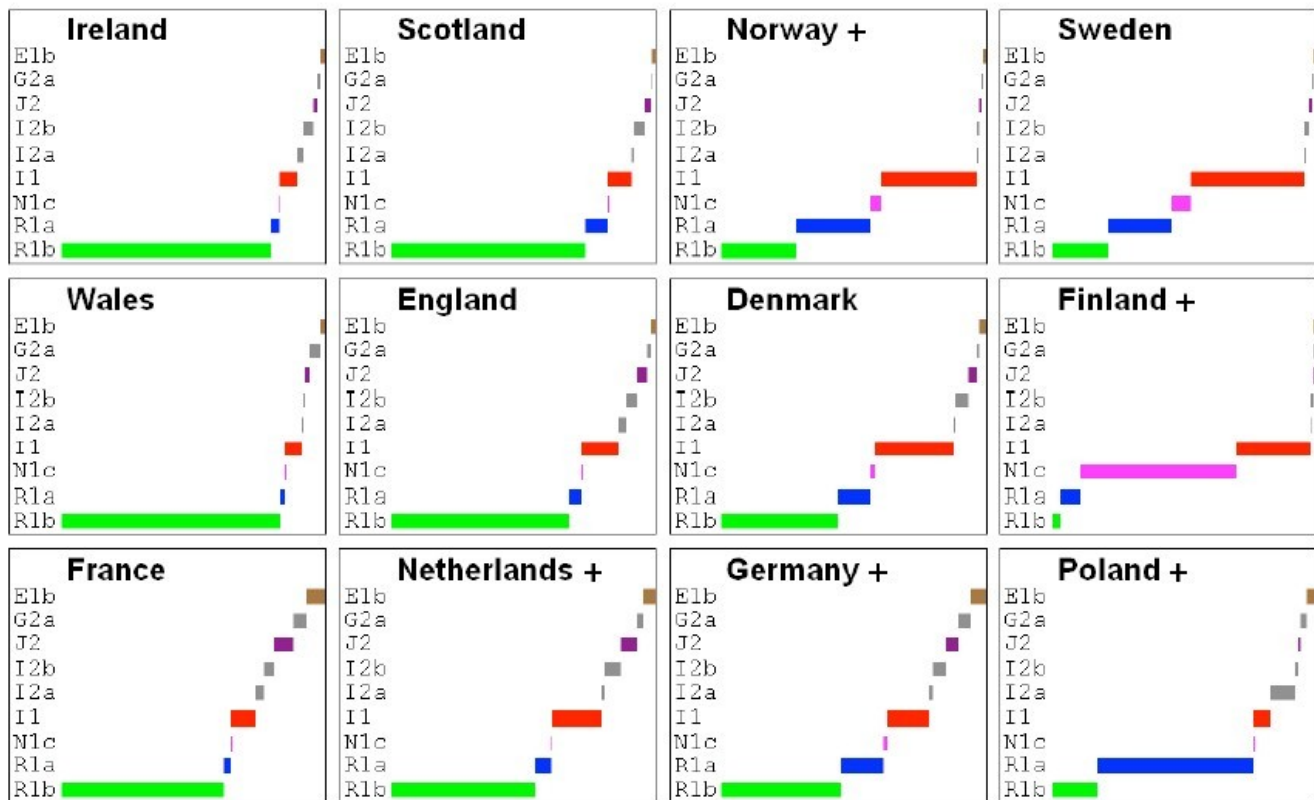
Where did my family come from; Y-DNA seems to give a lot of answers, but it goes way back to----- . Well will not start there but want to go back as far as a millennium. Before the written language was formed there was a verbal language plus pictures representing the people. Pictorially the elk; now when I utilize the word elk it is meant any animal with antlers, such as moose, deer, elk, reindeer, and caribou. In ancient Euro art work all would seem about the same. That the line came from areas which the animals took on the importance to be put in rock art that would be today's Germany, and Scandinavia, the Nordic region. It is felt that the name Elwald did not emerge as a surname until about the mid thirteenth century in Northumbria, southeast Scotland.

The clan which the Elwald were strongly allied with had and still has a name with meaning of being strong-in-the-arm, which would be the Armstrongs. The Y-DNA and the derivation of the word plus the associations of people most likely traveled together.

Being R1b;

[www.goggo.com/terry/HaplogroupI1/y-Haplogroups\\_I1\\_and\\_R1b\\_in\\_European\\_Countries\\_plus\\_Ancient\\_Migrator](http://www.goggo.com/terry/HaplogroupI1/y-Haplogroups_I1_and_R1b_in_European_Countries_plus_Ancient_Migrator)

## European y-Haplogroup Frequency by Region<sup>1</sup>



First of all I am in strong concurrence with James V. Elliott, that today's Elliott Clan is made up with a diverse spectrum of DNA's likely coming into to the borders from various locations. The DNA, which I carry and that of the Daniel Group, of Elliott, is

one of several DNA's of the Elliot Clan. I questioned is the path taken. As in the past will be making errors in the analogy, but in the future will be making corrections, and shoring up certain areas.

Above the green bar represents the Daniel Y-DNA group. Ireland, Scotland, England and Wales are strong where, then come France and Netherlands, and then Germany, and Denmark.

Daniel Group seems to be of R1b1b2 also;

[https://my.familytreedna.com/maps\\_v2.aspx?dt=y12](https://my.familytreedna.com/maps_v2.aspx?dt=y12)



My matches show up in Germany (1 in France near Germany), Ireland (4 of 5 Ulster), England, and north eastern Scotland.

## 25 Marker

GENETIC DISTANCE -1			
Country	Match Total	Country Total	Percentage
England	4	18762	< 0.1 %
France	1	1809	0.1%
Germany	1	7062	< 0.1 %
Ireland	3	10396	< 0.1 %
Sweden	1	671	0.1%
United Kingdom	1	6876	< 0.1 %
Wales	1	1471	0.1%

My 25 marker genetic distance 1 seem to verify the above location. Note; Sweden.

Y-DNA reaches clear back before recorded history, and as a genealogist since Y-DNAs traveled a mixed the most useful information this far is who am I related to and who are are common grandfathers. Daniel Elliot who testify in the Salem Witch Trials in 1692, had six sons, and have Y-DNA stemming from them, and families have been well researched up to him and this is what I am calling a genealogical hinge, where families interlock Y-DNA wise, and by genealogical research, which my dad did the family research down to. Going beyond this point is the research which is being done by me. There could be at some future time a genealogical hinge on Daniel's father Daniel, if future research shows that the Y-DNA which went south to the southern United States, is descended from a Robert Elliot of Portsmouth, NH this would most certainly be shown to be the uncle of the Daniel which left testimony.

There are two schools of thought. The most logical school of thought is one which I spent a lot of time previously researching and is that Daniel Elliot, came to America from England in the seventeenth century, repudiating a number of those who have traced their lines to Daniel Elliot, and saying they are Scots.

For Daniel Elliot to be Scot overthrows the status qua, and a knowledge base emanating out of the beginnings of Harvard based Puritan back history, the bases of New England genealogical research. As my family in New England were a minority amongst and indigenous American population, I too live as a minority in Gallup, New Mexico amongst an indigenous American population, utilizing and indigenous language which most do not read or write, where words are share, but each individual must carry a piece of history, for more history to be covered amongst the populace, without utilizing a written language.



For those people who ascribe to the genealogical methods of a Puritanical school such as Harvard, then in my analogies I will take pride Puritanically incorrect. Daniel Elliot utilized three references in his testimony; one of Wm Rayment Jr, Goody Ingersol the wife of Deacon Lt Nathaniel Ingersol, and the afflicted girl believed to be Mercy Lewis, the niece of Daniels father-in-law, half brother, to bring out the concept the people were being accused of witchcraft because “they did out of sport”. With multitudes of references Harvard Puritanical Judges did not accept my grandfather's analogy, so how can I expect people to except analogies from me though I will be presenting utilizing multiple references and cross inputted via graphic snippets, when they feel the bases for genealogical expertise lies in Boston, and not in the past Salem Village and not today in Gallup, New Mexico or elsewhere.

Those genealogists which every challenge the notions of genealogical information verbally passed down the family lines, will find that the verbal information is most likely to be correct.

Verbal language travels then the written language is established. If two basic words appear at two locations then it is **most likely one is derived out of another**. It is possible for two similar spellings of two different words to take on the spelling of the most dominate in the same region, giving the one word two different meanings or no meaning at all. An example would be the word **elwald**, which emerged as a surname on near the Scottish, border in the region of Northumbria.

The etymology of the word has two different origins. One which leans towards the English is felt to come from.

A.D. 789. This year Elwald, king of the Northumbrians, was slain by Siga, on the eleventh day before the calends of October; and a heavenly light was often 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

This is what made the word elwald to be Northumbrian, and made King Elwald a powerful saint which is now buried in Hexham and gave this meaning to the word.

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### English

[edit]

#### Alternative forms

[edit]

- *wauld* (Scotland)

#### Etymology 1

[edit]

From Middle English *walden*, from Old English *wealdan* (“to rule, control, determine, direct, command, govern, possess, wield, exercise, cause, bring about”), from Proto-Germanic *\*waldanan* (“to rix, reign”), from Proto-Indo-European *\*waldh₂-* (“to be strong, be powerful, prevail, possess”). Cognate with German *walten* (“to prevail, reign, dominate”), Danish *valde* (“to cause”), Icelandic *valda* (“to cause”).

#### Verb

[edit]

**wald** (*third-person singular simple present walds, present participle walding, simple past and past participle walded*)

1. (*UK dialectal, ambitransitive*) To govern; inherit.

#### Etymology 2

[edit]

From Middle English *wald, iwald*, from Old English *geweald* (“might, power, possession, control, command, dominion, bridle, protection, subjection, groin, pudenda”), from Proto-Germanic *\*waldan* (“might, power, main”), from Proto-Indo-European *\*waldh₂-* (“to be strong, be powerful, prevail, possess”). Cognate with German *Gewalt* (“force, power, control, violence”), Swedish *våld* (“force, violence”).

#### Noun

[edit]

**wald** (*plural walds*)

1. (*UK dialectal*) Power; strength.
2. (*UK dialectal*) Command; control; possession.

#### Related terms

[edit]

- *wield*

Wald means in the above like King Elwald, means to have power and govern.

There were locations in Northumbrian with names Elwaldside, Elwaldsyde, and Elwaldlaw.

Burnton maner' in Bamburghshire cum uno molend', Tyndeley maner' tercia pars, Bamburgh unum burgag' et quedam pastura vocata Le Blakmiddingmore juxta Warneford, **Elwaldside** boscus, Alnwyke quatuor tenementa et 52 acre terre et prati, Belshowe maner' dimid' et duo molend', Bechefeld 160 acr' terre et prati, Bradford 9 terr' husband', Caldstrother 100 acr' terre ; Ingowe 12 acr' terre et unum tenementum, Prodhowe dominium ; Kirketon unum tenementum et 24 acre

**boscus,(a wood) JM Latin English Dictionary**

**A history of Northumberland ([1858]) pg 260**

**boscus, bosci N M [FAXDM] Medieval lesser**

**wood; lumber; timber; firewood; woodland, wooded area;**

• He held also one tenement and the third part of a tenement, and forty acres of land and meadow in Wolden (Wooden) on socage tenure worth yearly twenty shillings ; twelve acres of land in Sonderland-flat near Lesbery, in socage, worth yearly twelve shillings ; four tenements and fifty-two acres of land in Emildon and Dunstane held of the duke of Lancaster by knight's service, and worth yearly twenty-two shillings ; the manor of Newton-on-the-Sea and a water mill held of the earl of Northumberland on knight's service, and worth yearly £20 ; the manor of Burnton with a mill by knight's service of the earl, and worth £10 ; the third part of Tyndeley worth ten shillings in socage, from the lord of Elyngham ; one burgage on free burgage tenure from the king, worth yearly five shillings ; a pasture called Black Middyingmore, near Warneforde, on socage from the earl, and worth yearly two shillings ; one wood called **Elwaldsyde** on knight's service from the earl, worth five shillings.

† 3 Edw. III., Rot. 12.

‡ 8 Edw. III., Rot. 6.

**The history of the borough, castle, and barony of Alnwick By George Tate pg148**

**ELWARTLAW** (Gm):

**Elwaldlaw**, 1542 RMS. This must be a MSc formation: cf *Johannis Elwald*, 1436 HMC (*Wed*). OE *Alfwald* or *Aldwald* is /125/ the origin of the surname.

<http://www.spns.org.uk/MayWilliamsonComplete.pdf>

## Culture and Leisure

*The proposed development site lies within Edinburgh's UNESCO World Heritage site, situated within the medieval suburb of Elwaldside/Pokitscleiff. This suburb grew along the main medieval road leading westwards from the Grassmarket and West Port, located at the southern end of the Grassmarket. The early origins of this suburb are not known, though it is likely that it was established around the time that construction was started on the Kings Stables (located at the foot of castle rock) in 1335 AD. The earliest known property deeds for the area date to AD 1454, though a Nicholas Elwald is known to have owned property in the vicinity of the suburb in AD 1427.* Full Planning Application 06/02664/FUL at 102 West Port (West Port House) Edinburgh EH3 9HS

**88.** 7th January 1408.] Instrument narrating that John Rede of Dalrympil, burgess of Edinburgh, freely granted to the FRIARS PREACHERS of said burgh, in pure alms, an annualrent of two silver marks, to be levied twice a year from his tenement there, now occupied by himself, situated on the north side of the said burgh, betwixt the land of the deceased **Nicholas Elwald** on the west side, and the land of John Cameron on the east side of the said tenement. And the said John Rede delivered one silver penny to Friar Adam, prior of the said Preachers, then present and acting for his brethren, in token of possession of the said annualrent, and so invested him therein. These things were done on the pavement of the said burgh, in front of said tenement, in presence of John of Esdale, Robert Besate, presbyters, William Robertson, then bailie of said burgh, Duncan Rollow, Alexander Napar, Adam Goldsmyth, junior, burgesses, John Ker, sergeant of the burgh, and many others, on 7th January 1407-8. Richard Langlands, presbyter of St. Andrews diocese, by imperial authority notary public. [86, Box 2.

<sup>1</sup> This Charter is printed in *Charters of St. Giles, Edinburgh*, Bannatyne Club, pp. 40, 41.

[Calendar of the Laing Charters, A.D. 854-1837: belonging to the University ...](#)  
By Edinburgh University Library, David Laing

**DSL – DOST** **Law**, *a.* and *n.*<sup>4</sup> Also: **lawe**, **lau**. [North. and north midl. ME. *law(e)*, *lau* (Cursor M.), midl. and south. *lowe*, *loue*, *loghe*, *loze* (c 1200), earlier *lahe*, *laze*, *lazhe* (Orm), inflected form of *lāh* **LAICH** *a.* Cf. also **LAUCH** *a.*]

Unlike **LAICH**, **LAUCH**, (and **LACH(E)**), common esp. in the fig. senses, 4–5 below.

**1.** Low in stature or upward extent; small. The vallis of the toune than wer Sa law that [etc.]; **BARB.** xvii. 380. The Scottis schip scho wes sa law, That monie gunnis out our hir flaw; **LYND.** *Meldrum* 729. The lawest treis hes cropis thocht thay be small; **Bann. MS.** 211 b.

At one time it was though **law** means mound, but it meant the opposite of mound, means and indention. Elwald relates to trees. It is felt elwald means a grove, enough trees to have deer in them. So Elwaldsyde/Elwaldside would mean the a **sizable wooded side**.

burch celebranti . . . annuos redditus infra scriptos . . . videlicet . . .  
de tenemento nostro iacente in Vico Regis magne ville de Edinburch  
inter tenementum Ade Goldsmyth ex parte occidentali . . . et tenemen-  
tum Ade Halkerstoun ex parte orientali . . . quinque marcas . . . et  
triginta tres folidos et quatuor denarios de tenemento dicti Ade Gold-  
smyth iacente . . . inter tenementum predictum ex parte orientali . . .  
et terram quondam Nicholai **Elwald** ex parte occidentali . . . annum  
redditum viginti quatuor folidorum et quatuor denariorum de tenemento  
nostro iacente in Vico Canonorum inter tenementum quondam Thome  
Tynel ex parte orientali . . . et tenementum Nevini Gandow ex parte  
occidentali . . . annum redditum nouem folidorum de tenemento Jo-  
hannis Wardene iacente in villa de Leith inter terram Johannis de  
Newtoun ex parte boreali . . . et terram dicti Johannis Wardene ex  
parte australi . . . annum redditum quinque folidorum de tenemento  
Johannis **Tait** iacente in . . . Leith inter terram Johannis de Barr ex  
parte boreali . . . et terram quondam Symonis de Hiltoun ex parte  
australi . . . et . . . annum redditum . . . duorum folidorum de terra  
Alani Napar iacente in . . . Leyth inter terram domini Roberti Logane  
militis ex parte boreali . . . et terram Alexandri de Prestoun ex parte

The Book of the Old  
Edinburgh Club,  
Volume 1  
By Old Edinburgh  
Club  
Chamberlain Rolls  
1389 to 1437

Giving for the following information;

## Old High German

### Etymology

Proto-Germanic *\*walþuz*, whence also Old English *weald*, Old Norse *vǫllr*

### Noun

**wald** *m*

1. forest

## Old Saxon

### Etymology

From Proto-Germanic *\*walþuz*, whence also Old English *weald*, Old Norse *vǫllr*.

### Noun

**wald** *m*

1. a forest

### Descendants


- Middle Low German *wolt*
- Low German *wold*



3. (*countable*) A forested or *wooded* area. [quotations ▲]

- Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be until / Great Birnam **wood** to high Dunsinane hill / Shall come against him. —Wm. Shakespeare, *The Tragedy of Macbeth*  
*He got lost in the **woods** beyond Seattle.*

It can be seen that in old German and Anglo-Saxon **wald** means **forest**, for the English also **wood**.

**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} Niederwald {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.]  aus dem Größten heraus sein Wir sind noch nicht aus dem Schneider.	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.]
<b>Urwald</b> {m}; unberührter <b>Wald</b>	pristine forest
Ardennen <b>Wald</b> {m}; Ardennen {pl} [geogr.]	Ardennes
Bayerischer <b>Wald</b> {m} [geogr.]	Bavarian Forest
Thüringer <b>Wald</b> {m} [geogr.]	Thuringian Forest



## Displaying User ID: QQPJE

[Search for Genetic Matches](#) > [Enter Search Parameters](#) > [Search Results](#) > Displaying User

DYS 393 13	DYS 390 24	DYS 19/394 14	DYS 391 11	DYS 385a 11	DYS 385b 14	DYS 426 12	DYS 388 12	DYS 439 12	DYS 389-1 13
DYS 392 13	DYS 389-2 29	DYS 458 16	DYS 459a 9	DYS 459b 9	DYS 455 11	DYS 454 11	DYS 447 25	DYS 437 15	DYS 448 19
DYS 449 29	DYS 464a 15	DYS 464b 15	DYS 464c 17	DYS 464d 17					

Haplogroup: Unknown

Last name: Wood

Variant spellings:

Tested with: Family Tree DNA

Contact person: Michael Wood [Contact this user](#)

Most distant known paternal ancestor on the direct male line

First Name: Uriah

Last Name: Wood

Year Born: 1724

Year Died: About 1790

Country of Origin: Germany

Latitude:

Longitude:

Above is a Uriah Wood, could have been Uriah Wald/Wold, with similar Y-DNA as the Elliott group. It is felt that the German word **wald** may have become **wold** then in England **wood**, it is questionable were did the **el** in **elwald** came from, and where was it added?

It is felt that the word may have taken two different migration paths from Germany.



The direct path wood be from wald>wold>wood (meaning forest). My Y-DNA shows that this is most probable, and for researchers this may be the way to go, but on thing how did the name **Wood** ever become **Elliott**, this are the names **Elwood** and **Ellwood**. Where did the **El** come from? Since the **Elwald** name emerged in the United Kingdom, it is and or path, not both. The shortest path seems the most logical.



**wold** <sup>1</sup>  (wɔld)

*n.*

An unforested rolling plain; a moor.

[Middle English, from Old English *weald*, *forest*.]

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**wold** <sup>2</sup>  (wɔld)

*n.*

Variant of  
[weld](#)<sup>2</sup>.

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**wold**<sup>1</sup>

*n*

(Earth Sciences / Physical Geography) *Chiefly literary* a tract of open rolling country, esp upland

[Old English *weald* bush; related to Old Saxon *wald*, German *Wald* forest, Old Norse [vollr](#) ground; see [WILD](#)]

---

**wold**<sup>2</sup>

*n*

(Life Sciences & Allied Applications / Plants) (Clothing, Personal Arts & Crafts / Dyeing) another name for [weld](#)<sup>2</sup>

[Collins English Dictionary – Complete and Unabridged](#) © HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1994, 1998, 2000, 2003


Above the word **wold** in English indicates non forest though it may have come from forested land.

It has been referenced that the el in Elwald came from elf or elk (moose/stag).

For elf;

dict.tu-chemnitz.de/dings.cgi?lang=en&service=deen&opterrors=0&optpro-

 German	 English
<b>elf</b> {num}	eleven 
▼ Fee {f}; <b>Elf</b> {m}; <b>Elfe</b> {f}	fairy; faerie [poet.] 
Feen {pl}; <b>Elfen</b> {pl}	fairies
gute Fee {f}	good fairy
▼ <b>Elfe</b> {f}	<b>elf</b> ; <b>elfin</b> 
<b>Elfen</b> {pl}	elves
▼ Kobold {m}	<b>elf</b> 
Kobolde {pl}	elfs

→   [www.dicts.info/dictionary.php?l1=English](http://www.dicts.info/dictionary.php?l1=English)




English to Danish

**elf** alf

**elf** alf (sb)(pl elves), alf (sb)(pl elves), lille spilopmager (sb)(pl elves)

Could word migrate from German **elf** to Danish **alf** to English **elf**? That would be a very easy progression of the word, but the German **elf** most likely became the English **elf** without going through Denmark.

For elk;

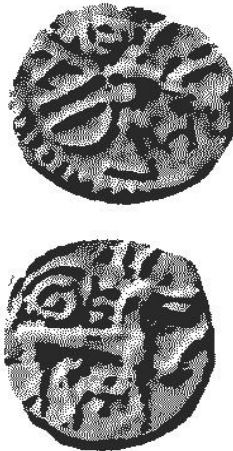
 German	 English
Elch {m} (Alces alces) [zool.]	<b>elk</b> ; European <b>elk</b> ; moose [Am.]
Elche {pl}	<b>elks</b> ; moose 
Bathirch {m} [zoool.]	red deer, elk [Am.] 

English to Danish

**elk** elg; elsdyr (n)

**elk** elg (sb)(zo), elg (sb)(zo), elsdyr (sb)(zo), wapitihjort (am) (art kronhjort), wapitihjort (am)(art kronhjort)

Could the German **elch** become the Danish **elg**.



King Elwald minted a coin with an elk (stag) head on one side/syde and a full elk on the other side.

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elk



### Naming and etymology

[edit]

Early European explorers in North America, who were familiar with the smaller [red deer](#) of Europe, thought that the larger North American animal resembled a [moose](#), and consequently gave it the name *elk*, which is the common European name for moose. The word *elk* is related to the [Latin](#) *alces*, [Old Norse](#) *elgr*, [Scandinavian](#) *elg/älgr* and [German](#) *Elch*, all of which refer to the animal known in North America as the moose.<sup>[3]</sup>

The name *wapiti* is from the [Shawnee](#) and [Cree](#) word *waapiti*, meaning "white rump".<sup>[4]</sup> This name is used in particular for the Asian subspecies ([Altai wapiti](#), [Tian Shan wapiti](#), [Manchurian wapiti](#) and [Alashan wapiti](#)), since in [Eurasia](#) the name *elk* continues to be used for the moose.

Asian subspecies are sometimes referred to as the *maral*, but this name applies primarily to the [Caspian red deer](#) (*Cervus elaphus maral*), a subspecies of red deer. There is a subspecies of elk in [Mongolia](#) called the [Altai wapiti](#) (*Cervus canadensis sibiricus*)<sup>[5]</sup>, also known as the Altai maral, Siberian wapiti or Siberian elk.<sup>[citation needed]</sup> (This usage of "Siberian elk" is ambiguous, since the name also refers to *Alces alces ssp. cameloides*.<sup>[6]</sup>)

The word for **elk** seems to be Latin, German, Old Norse, Scandinavian. It is felt that the ***El*, part of *Elwald*, *Elwood*, *Ellot*, and *Elliot* (retained in the English spelling)**, paralleled later on as developed in Northumbria, meant of the wood (woods) like elfs, or elk, in this case it was referring to people, of strength, like ***Armstrong***. It is felt the ***wald/wold/wood/lot***, part of the work, meant elf like people in the manner of stags, with great strength were of the woods, like elk (stag) are during the day, and may have came out and did their raiding during the night, with swords, like antler spikes, but these are the Elwald. Elwald is also and early name of the Church of Rome.

Previously to being accepted as a surname in Northumbrian during the thirteenth century.

of Tynemouth, the monks took him by ship to Jarrow, and had bestowed great pains in bringing him up and educating him for the service of God. "From that time," said they, "our brethren, the monks of Jarrow, have taken charge of that place; their monks, Edmund, and afterwards Eadred, served that church along with the priest Elwald, who was also a canon of the church of Durham, and regularly went from thence to Durham, as often as his turn of duty occurred, to celebrate mass for the week. We remember also Wulmar, a monk of our convent, and other brethren in their turns, being sent thither from Jarrow, to perform the divine services there. The

<sup>1</sup> Dugd. Baron. i. 132.

<sup>2</sup> See Gallia Christ. ix. 877.

<sup>3</sup> See Simeon's Hist. of the Church of Durham, chap. lxiii.

**The Church Historians of England: pt. 1. The history of the kings of England  
... By Joseph Stevenson pg602 year 1121**

It should be noted that this writer concurs with Robert Bruce Armstrong that the name Elwald began, as a personal name then became a surname.

Scottish arms being a collection of armorial bearings, A.D. 1370-1678, reproduced in facsimile from contemporary manuscripts, with heraldic and genealogical notes by R.R. Stodart. Published 1881 by W. Paterson in Edinburgh. Library of Congress CR1659 S8, CR1659 S8

Mr Robert Bruce Armstrong has very kindly allowed me to make use of the result of his investigations into the early history of the Elliots, and I am thus enabled to give a correct notice of the Redheuch family, and of the origin of the Larriston and Braidley branches.

Elwald, a personal name, became a surname, and was gradually altered to Elwood, Elliot, or Allot, finally to Elliot or Eliot.

In 1587 the Elliottis are mentioned as a clan on the middle march, having a chief.

In 1488 Robert Elwald of Thorleshope, and his brother Patrick, occur, and that place long remained the seat of a branch of the Elliots.

It is also felt the family was established in Thorlishope (in Hueghhouse region ) before Redheugh. Redheugh line were not the major amount of Elwald but were the ones which records were recorded and just seem that way.

Remember the Elwald geographically during The Marches, and philosophically are between true border people The Armstrong, and the gentry The Scott, both allied to the The Elliot.

It is felt when an Armtrong presents something it does not have a gentry like influence on it like when a Scott presents something. Armstrongs can make themselves known, from bike riding or moon landings, but they do not want anything to do with politics. It is their skills improvement they are concerned with.

Though Elwald has been used as a personal name where it was felt to be developed as a surname;



Is in a region near Coldingham delineated by Elwaldside, Elwaldlaw and Elwaldsyde.

Elwald side is felt to mean, and wooded region on the side of Edinburgh, or the side or and estate with is of a measured amount which could contained Elk/Stag. Elwaldlaw is a grove (plot) in and indentation. The geographic of Liddesdale the measurable lots of tree groves were along the stream flows. So the Elwald lived in tree groves in the cupped out areas/groves of trees (cup schawes Copschaws). The name though felt to have German, then Old East Nordic Origins.

The El/Elle part of the name is felt to come from the German to measure.



**Elle** *El•le* **f** , -, -n

**Elle** (Anat) **ulna spec**  
 (Hist, Measure) **cubit**  
 (=Maßstock) ~yardstick  
 alles mit der gleichen or mit gleicher Elle messen (fig) to measure  
 everything by the same yardstick or standards

Translation German - English Collins Dictionary

Elwald is a measured amount of land like a forestead.

**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.

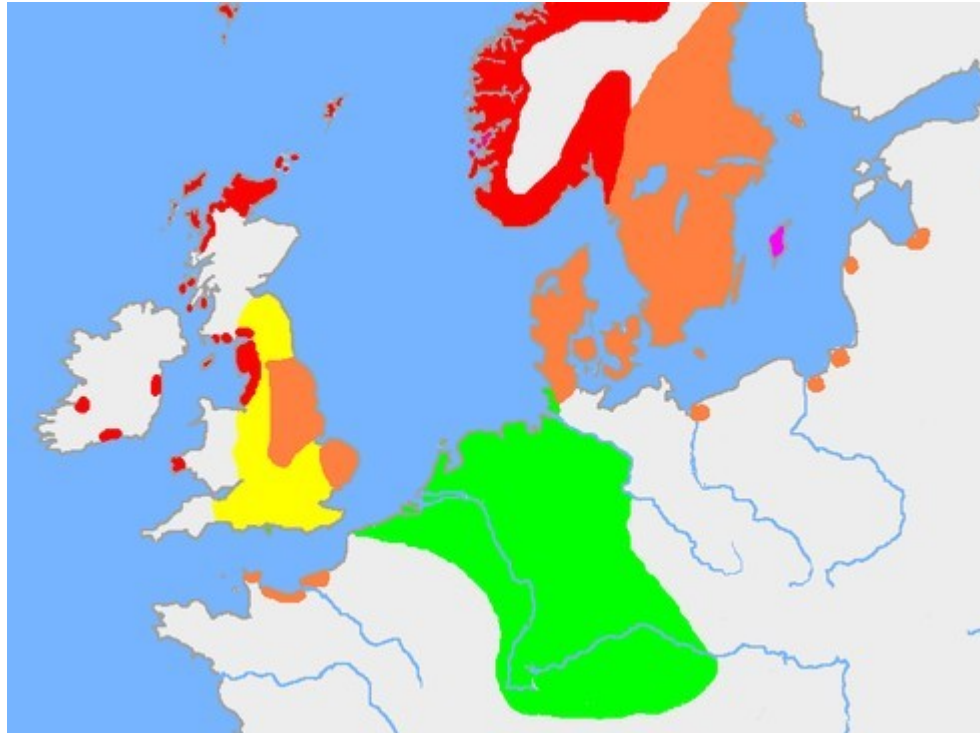
[www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/lot?show=0&t=1344909823](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/lot?show=0&t=1344909823)

**4 a** : a portion of land

**b** : a measured parcel of land having fixed boundaries and designated on a plot or survey

A lot is a measured amount land.

At approximate the time of the Reformation by the book educated Redheugh/Lariston Clan **Elwald** became **Ellot**. Also the in the Nicholforest region, and **Elwald** became forms of **Elwold** then **Ellwood**, still retaining the basic meanings of the word. It is felt the Redheugh/Lariston branch changed the name to **Ellot**, because they read the stories of King Arthur, with Lancelot (Lance an old Armstrong name), of Camelot. Names ending with **wald** had connotations of evil and links to the Church of Rome, and old past Kings.



**English:** The approximate extent of *Old Norse* and related languages in the early 10th century.

- ■ Old West Norse
- ■ Old East Norse
- ■ Old Gutnish
- ■ Old English
- ■ Crimean Gothic
- ■ Other Germanic languages with which *Old Norse* still retained some mutual intelligibility (viz. Old Frisian, Old Saxon, Old Dutch, Old High German).

The area in green seems to contain the area of Belgium, Netherlands and Germany where the word.

It can be seen that Northumbria, and Denmark are Old East Norse which would be closer to German than Old West Norse.

Though map above shows area which is felt to be of Elwald surname emergence in yellow in north of the orange. But since Elwald had been established as a surname, it is felt the meaning was brought over from Scandinavia to North Northumbria.

# Old Norse

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Old Norse** is a [North Germanic language](#) that was spoken by inhabitants of Scandinavia and inhabitants of their overseas settlements during the [Viking Age](#), until about 1300.

web.nickshanks.com/history/anglo-saxon



## The 9th century

During the ninth century, the Danes began a series of major raids on the whole of England. This ended in an agreement which left the Danes in control of half of the country. Alfred the Great eventually fought the Vikings to a standstill at Edington which produced the Treaty of Wedmore in 878 AD. This led to an uneasy peace and the establishment of the Danelaw. The fighting would continue, and in 886 AD, Alfred captured London from the Danes. The name Engla lande ("the land of the Angles") was used at the end of this century.

eupedia.com/forum/showthread.php?26770-R1b1a2a1a1a4



### R1b1a2a1a1a4

I am new to your group. I just completed Deep Clade Testing which further defined my Haplogroup.

I have traced my oldest paternal ancestor to Vardingholt, Germany in 1488. Vardingholt is on the Germany-Netherlands border, within a mile of the border.

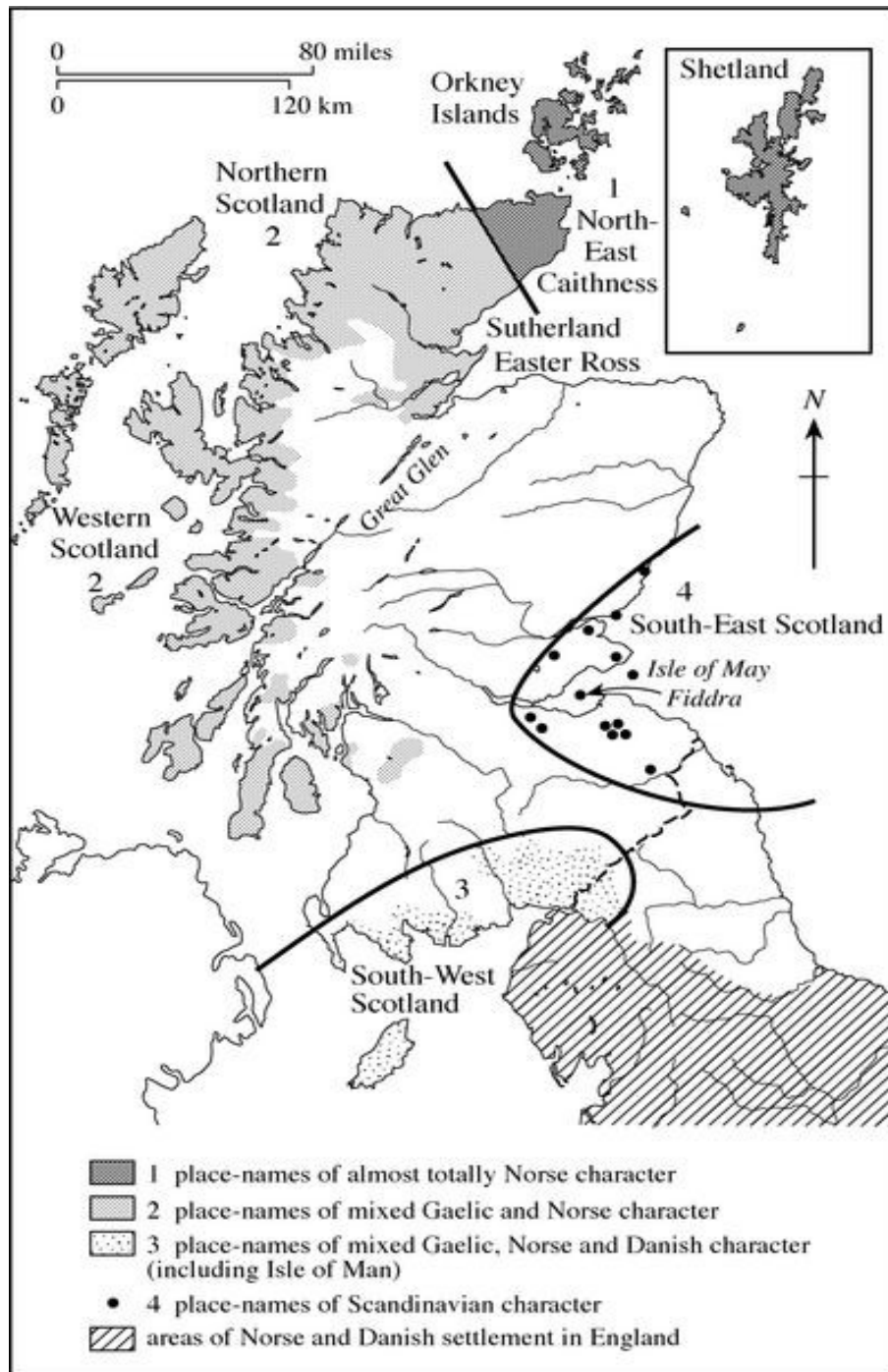
I am interested in discussion on this Haplogroup.

Steve

I have not come to any conclusion about the Elliot found in North East Scotland. Seem to be finding different surnames liked to my Y-DNA. Felt to it could be pre surname migrations, but what about the two Elliot his already found up there? Can not come to any conclusion.

As far as the Elwald are concern since the Y-DNA entered England/Scotland without a surname there is only one direction of migration. With Ulster getting so many hits, there is one way the Elliot Y-DNA travel to Ulster and that is from the borders of Scotland.





Map above shows were place names of Scandinavia character #4, and of Gaelic, Norse and Danish character #3. The Elwald surname emergent are is #4, the Nicholforest region where it is felt a Richard Elwald was recorded to be in 1384 is #3.

# SCOTTISH LANDLORDS

[http://ancestryireland.com/scotsinulster/ScottishUndertakers/Scottish\\_Undertakers.html](http://ancestryireland.com/scotsinulster/ScottishUndertakers/Scottish_Undertakers.html)



[en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haplogroup\\_R1b\\_\(Y-DNA\)#R1b1a1\\_28R-M73.29](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haplogroup_R1b_(Y-DNA)#R1b1a1_28R-M73.29)



## R1b1a2 (R-M269)

R1b1a2 (2011 name) is defined by the presence of SNP marker M269. R1b1a2\* or M269(xL23) is found at highest frequency in the central Balkans notably Kosovo with 7.9%, Macedonia 5.1% and Serbia 4.4%.<sup>[7]</sup> Kosovo is notable in also having a high percentage of descendant L23\* or L23(xM412) at 11.4% unlike most other areas with significant percentages of M269\* and L23\* except for Poland with 2.4% and 9.5% and the Bashkirs of southeast Bashkortostan with 2.4% and 32.2% respectively.<sup>[7]</sup> Notably this Bashkir population also has a high percentage of M269 sister branch M73 at 23.4%.<sup>[7]</sup> Five individuals out of 110 tested in the Ararat Valley, Armenia belonged to R1b1a2\* and 36 to L23\*, with none belonging to subclades of L23.<sup>[28]</sup>

European R1b is dominated by R-M269. It has been found at generally low frequencies throughout central Eurasia,<sup>[24]</sup> but with relatively high frequency among Bashkirs of the Perm Region (84.0%).<sup>[3]</sup> This marker is also present in China and India at frequencies of less than one percent. The table below lists in more detail the frequencies of M269 in various regions in Asia, Europe, and Africa.

The frequency is about 71% in Scotland, 70% in Spain and 60% in France. In south-eastern England the frequency of this clade is about 70%; in parts of the rest of north and western England, Spain, Portugal, Wales and Ireland, it is as high as 90%; and in parts of north-western Ireland it reaches 98%. It is also found in North Africa, where its frequency surpasses 10% in some parts of Algeria.<sup>[29]</sup>

From 2003 to 2005 what is now R1b1a2 was designated R1b3. From 2005 to 2008 it was R1b1c. From 2008 to 2011 it was R1b1b2.

M269 still un-defined R-M269\* (R1b1a2\*)

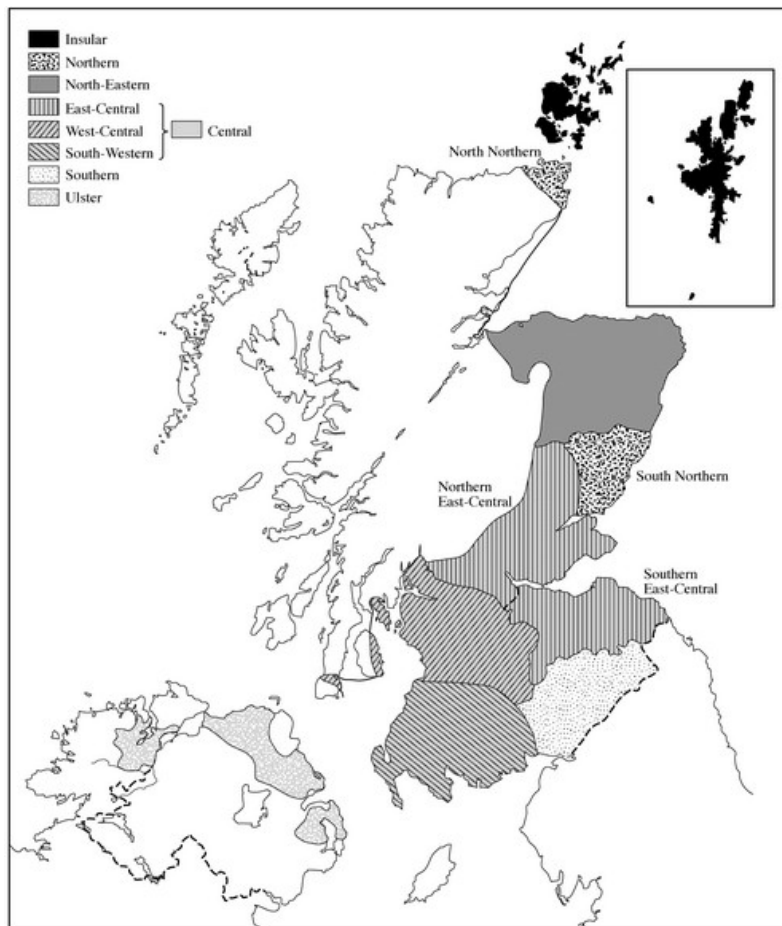
# The Elliot in the early Ulster Plantation are of the Elliot of the borders, because they the surname Elliot is of the borders.

← → ↻ 🏠 [www.dsl.ac.uk/SCOTSHIST/output4.php?file=NEW-Revised2Origins.htm](http://www.dsl.ac.uk/SCOTSHIST/output4.php?file=NEW-Revised2Origins.htm) ☆ 📶

- 1603 onwards: Ulster - Co. Antrim, Co. Down, Co. Donegal, later spreading into Co. Londonderry. Montgomery and Gregg give the following concise account from the Scottish Border onto Ulster was carried the name "Ellot". The Scottish name "Ellot" was for a century, until an "i" was inserted to make it English. This is like changing the German name "Schmidt" to the English name "Smith" and as a writer of English saying it now is correctly spelled. Today's English spellers are insistant on inserting an "i" and utilizing as which it is felt people in the past a misspelling of the name Elliot.

Lowlanders speaking Scots began to trickle over the channel in the second half of the sixteenth century (indeed it was (in part)<sup>[40]</sup> their presence in Ulster which first alarmed and provoked the Tudors to attempt early but largely unsuccessful plantations), but their first significant infusion occurred around the turn of the seventeenth century, in the very earliest years of the reign of James VI/I. Through private grants or other means, they arrived in east Ulster in numbers sizeable enough and were sufficiently successful in developing the land to exclude the counties of Antrim, Down and Monaghan from an official plantation ... begun in 1610 ... that initiated the recruitment of Scots and English to take up land in the province ... (London)Derry was included in the official plantation plans. Its settlement was the prerogative of the London companies, which had little luck in the enterprise. The Lowland Scots, because of their closer bases, were able to take over a good portion of the north-east corner of the county and penetrate loosely the rest of (London)Derry and Tyrone. It was also as part of the official plantation plans that Scots were brought over to Donegal from 1610 onwards ... They were settled in the northern parts of the low-lying east Donegal region known as the Laggan. ... The plantation was only one phase of a wider process of Scottish migration that can be sketched only in outline, because much of the later to-ing (and fro-ing) between Lowland Scotland and Ulster was anonymous and untraceable. (1997: 572)

<http://www.dsl.ac.uk/SCOTSHIST/output4.php?file=NEW-Revised2Origins.htm>



Map 10: The main dialect divisions of Modern Scots (based on CSD: Map 1; Gregg, 1985: Part II, Map 1).

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.

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.

Above is from the *Armstrong Chronicles*, Jame L. Armstrong

Ralstons of Renfewshire bore the three acorns upon their shields as did the house of Whithaugh; they stand for the battle of Birnam Wood. The **Elliot**s were called Aelwolds, Elewalds, 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

It is felt that the *Elwald* are Anglo-Danish from *Elgwalt*.

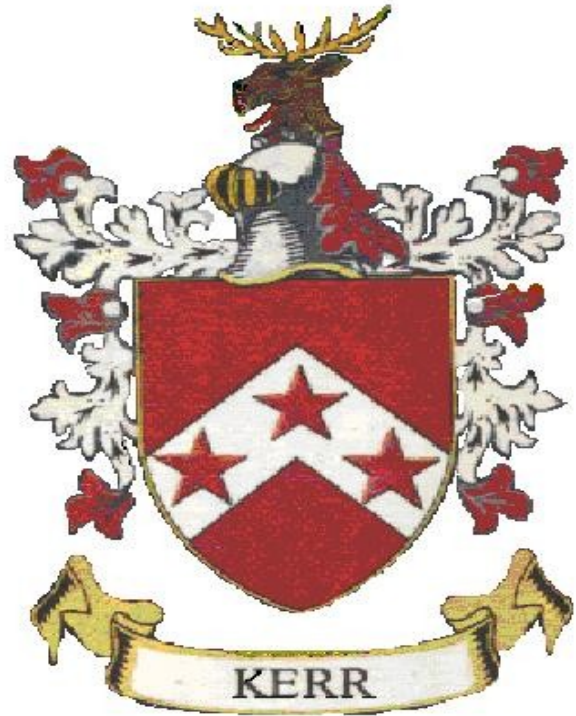
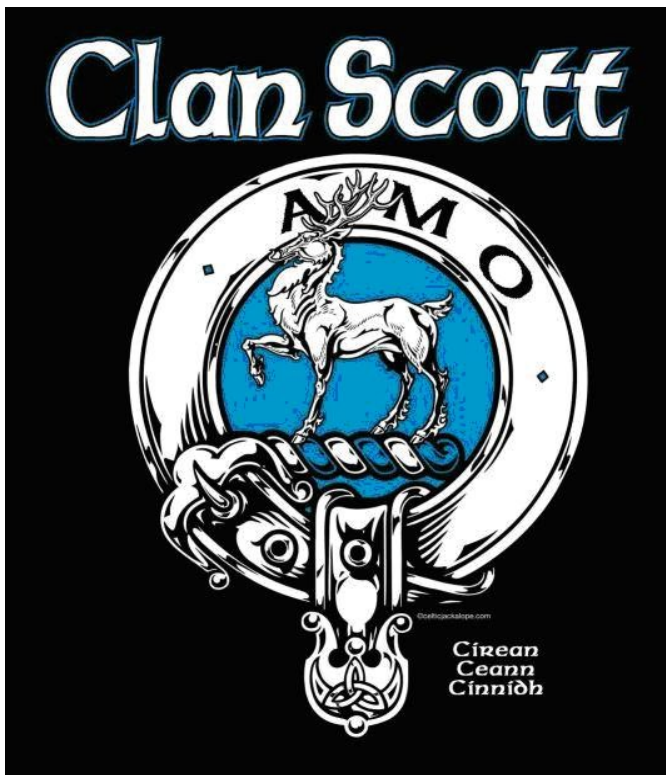
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Before the surname of Elwald people which the Elwald could have been apart of could have represented themselves by a stag.



Previous to surnames, since the *Scott* were noted to fued with the *Ellot* and *Kerr*, it is felt they may have come from a similar group utilizing an Elk (Stag).

Y-DNA comparisons of the surnames Scott, Elliot, and Kerr, may indicate it.

burch celebranti . . . annuos redditus infra scriptos . . . videlicet . . .  
 de tenemento nostro iacente in Vico Regis magne ville de Edinburch  
 inter tenementum Ade Goldfmyth ex parte occidentali . . . et tenementum  
 Ade Halkerftoun ex parte orientali . . . quinque marcas . . . et  
 triginta tres folidos et quatuor denarios de tenemento di&ti Ade Gold-  
 fmyth iacente . . . inter tenementum predi&tum ex parte orientali . . .  
 et terram quondam Nicholai Elwald ex parte occidentali . . . annum  
 redditum viginti quatuor folidorum et quatuor denariorum de tenemento  
 nostro iacente in Vico Canonicorum inter tenementum quondam Thome  
 Tynel ex parte orientali . . . et tenementum Nevini Gandow ex parte  
 occidentali . . . annum redditum nouem folidorum de tenemento Jo-  
 hannis Wardene iacente in villa de Leith inter terram Johannis de  
 Newtoun ex parte boreali . . . et terram di&ti Johannis Wardene ex  
 parte auftrali . . . annum redditum quinque folidorum de tenemento  
 Johannis Tait iacente in . . . Leith inter terram Johannis de Barr ex  
 parte boreali . . . et terram quondam Symonis de Hiltoun ex parte  
 auftrali . . . et . . . annum redditum . . . duorum folidorum de terra  
 Alani Napar iacente in . . . Leyth inter terram domini Roberti Logane  
 militis ex parte boreali . . . et terram Alexandri de Prestoun ex parte

The Book of the Old  
 Edinburgh Club,  
 Volume 1  
 By Old Edinburgh  
 Club  
 Chamberlain Rolls  
 1389 to 1437

Tait seems to have early Elwald connections.

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 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	

Above one can be see how the Tait, Armstrong, and Scott, and Kerr can relate to my be connected to the Elliot, of the Daniel Elliot the ones which are grouped together.

Mark Elliott      questions or comments      [melliott.nm@gmail.com](mailto:melliott.nm@gmail.com)

It should be noted with the name above Liddel is the name of the river which drains Liddesdale, and part of this drainage is also the Steel where it is felt the surname Steel comes from.

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**DSL – SND1** **STEEL**, *n.*<sup>2</sup> Also *steele*, *stiel*. A steep bank, esp. a spur of a hill-ridge. Freq. in Border place-names, e.g. *Ashiestiel* (Slk.), *Steele Road* (Rxb.), *Stielhead* (Dmf.). [stil]

**\*Rxb.** 1825 *Jam.*:

*Steel*. A wooded *cleugh* or precipice; but applied to one of greater extent than “slain”; the lower part of a ridge projecting from a hill where the ground declines on each side [in Liddesdale]. It is generally understood as including the idea of the remains of old *shealings*.

**\*Bwk.** 1885 *Hist. Bwk. Nat. Club* XI. 77:

There are five ravines subsidiary to the main Stonecleugh running between it and the Lammermoor ridge, and subdividing into spaces more or less extensive the intervening high slopes; some of the intervals being elevated spurs called *Steels*.

[From O.E. uninflected *stīzel*, the inflected forms of which have given Eng. *stile*, lit. a place for climbing over.]

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# Land

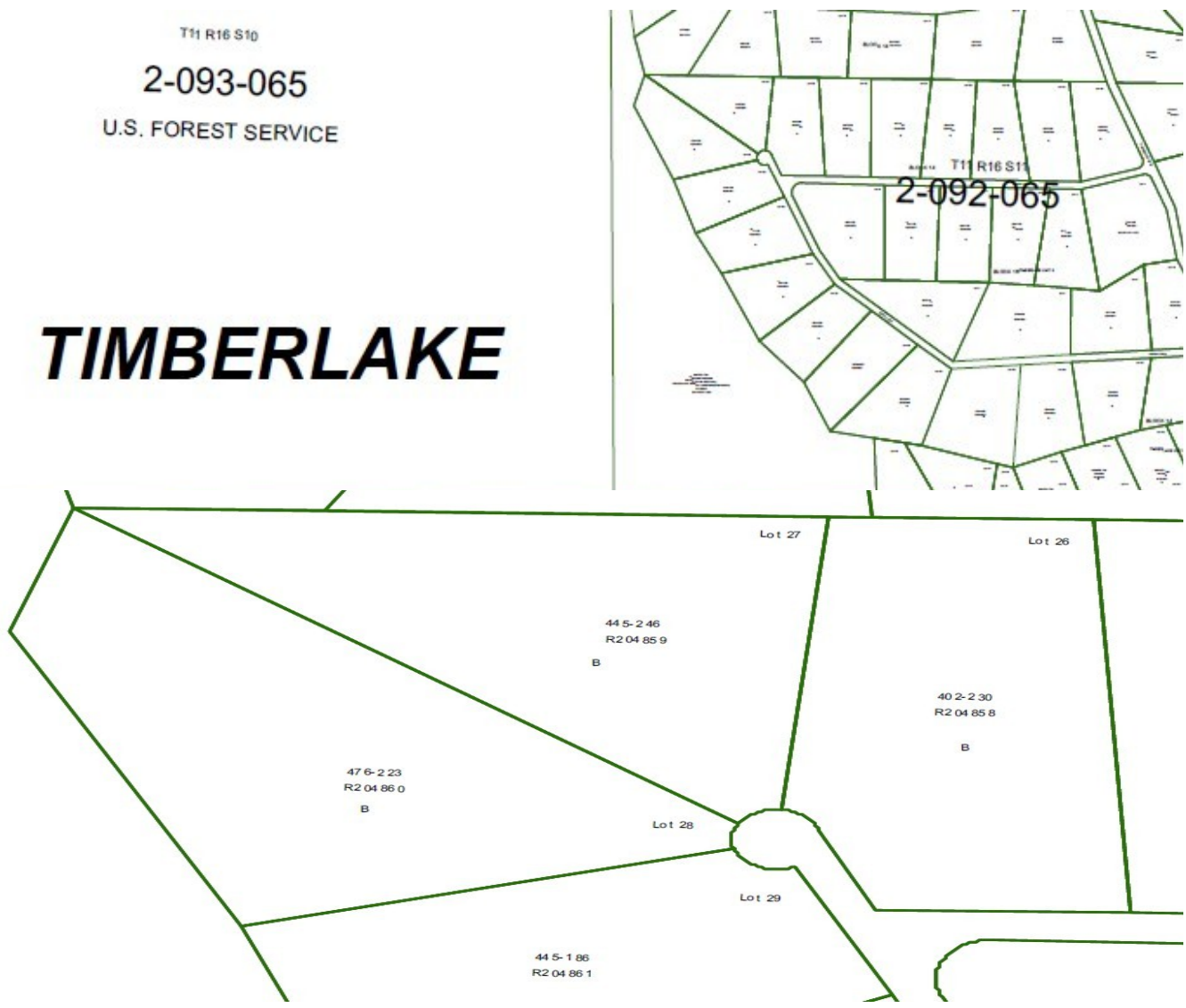
The lay of the land gives the lay of the genealogy. Land deeds are usually signature in the manner in which the signer portrays the signature should be. People move, and it seems if people live a long time in a spot they establish certain cultural values and the language or dialect is retain, such as with UK Welsh or US Zuni. Since migration patterns have been towards urbanization, it is the rural population which gives more information on migration.

Surnames in are culturally pasted down through the males, Navajo clan ships down through the females. Land as a Norwegian friend told me is past to the oldest son, this is a cultural process which was able to establish estates of stratified power in England, of which the Armstrong did not seem to want a part of, and the Scott did.

Land is measured in area, today likely by computer, but in the past breaking and area up into rectangles and triangles, and for irregular regions drainage basins, utilizing what my dad showed me in office was and **integrating perimeter** (most people will not know what one is or how it is used it).

So when the question was brought forth what the word **lotlayer**, meant it was rather easy in my environment to translate. First of all being from New Mexico, like to talk about chile. One time was in a restaurant in Las Vegas, norther New Mexico, and the official New Mexico question was asked “red or green” and said “red”, think the guy with my Las Vegas, Nevada hat on thought I was from out of state, so he may have felt I preferred “green”, but with northern New Mexico quiescence, the preference is red then I responded “**chile rojo**” (English; **red chile** in NM spelled ending with an “e”), but this gives an example of word reversal. Also noting this referred to Robert Elliot of Great Island, New Hampshire, his son Nathaniel and bookkeeper/surveyor were out running a line, and Robert Elliot was able to obtain a lot of measured property in his life time. It is felt he made peace with the natives, and could defend himself because of past military experience. A **lotlayer** is **one which lays out lots**.

Here part of a subdivision of Timberlake Ranch, south of Gallup, east of Zuni, near Ramah.





One can see the subdivision is broken up into lots. Above are lots 26-29, a numbered.

It is very important for people in their genealogical research to not the meaning of Elwald and Elliot is basically the same. This change was done in a basic illiterate society, so meaning is kept in the change, but by a literate Redheugh/Lariston then the first Elliot of Stobbs family which were educated by in family tutors and had money for books, and had an ability to keep records.

The family of the Clan Chief made the change but did not change the meaning, for an illiterate society.

**DSL – DOST** **Arber (arbeir), n.** [ME. *arber* (15th c.), earlier *erber*, *herber*, L. *herbārium*.] Agarden or orchard; an arbour. — I saw thre gay ladeis sit in ane grein arber; *DUNB. Tua Mar. W.* 17 (M). I all prevely past to a plesand arber [*M. arbeir*]; *ib.* 525.

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One error in the genealogical research is the thought that Elliot, came from Elliot, near Arberlot;

#### CHAP. V.—ARBIRLOT.

The Church of Aberelliot (**Arbirlot**) was an early ecclesiastical site, dedicated to Saint Ninian. The Bishop of St Andrews gave the Church to the Abbey of Arbroath. It was a vicarage, the cure being served by a **vicar-pensioner** under the Abbey chapter. A. Maurice, Abbe, is designed “de Abereloth.” He witnesses grants to the Abbey of Arbroath by King **William the Lion**, and also by Gilchrist, Earl of Angus, in the beginning of the thirteenth century, but he is low down in the list of witnesses. From the occurrence of its Abbe among the witnesses to royal charters at that early period,

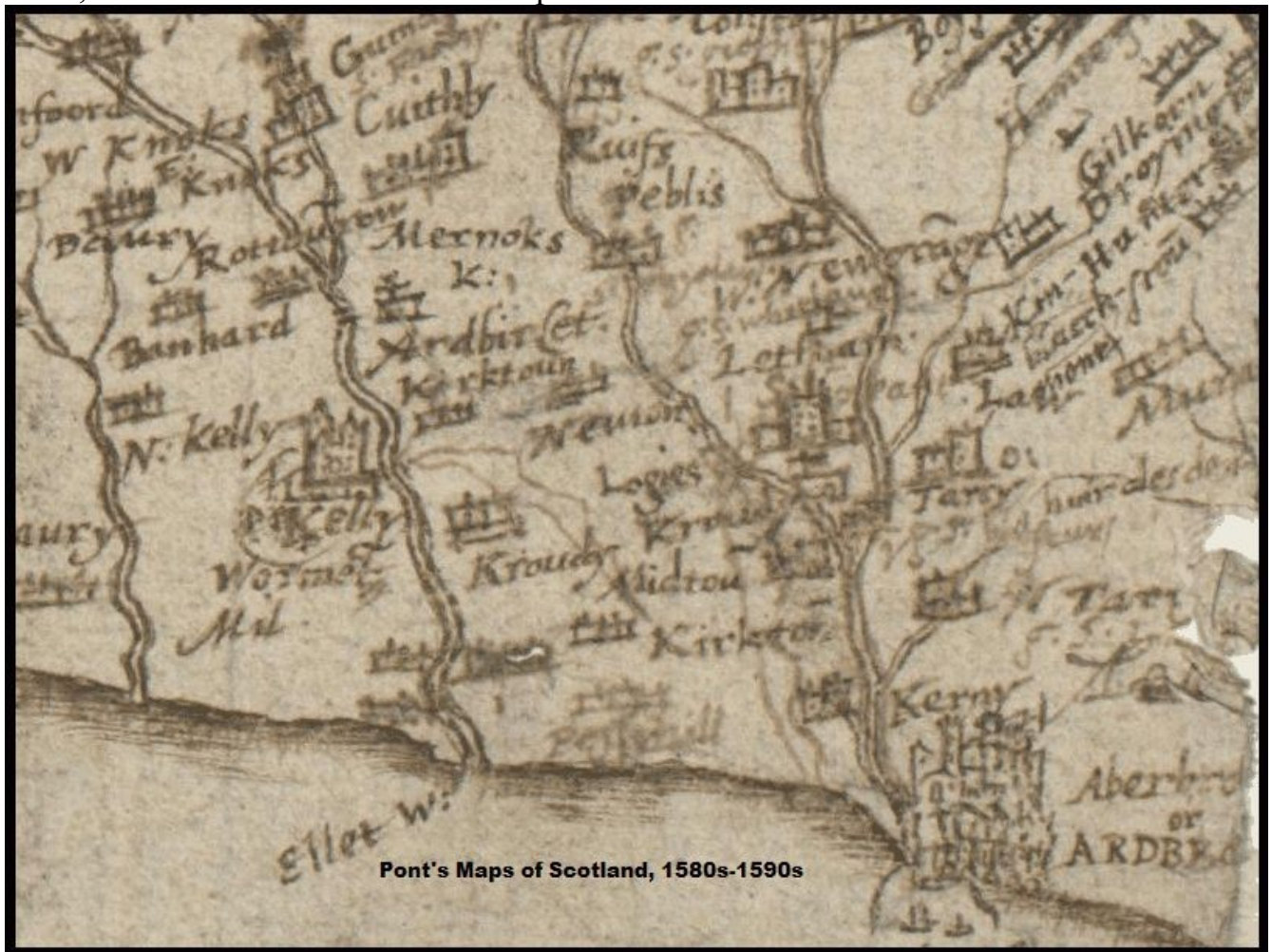
**Angus or Forfarshire, the land and its people, descriptive and historical pg366**

Note; *Aberelliot (Arbirlot)*



Counties of Scotland, 1580-1928  
 Name: Edward, Robert, ca. 1616-1696  
 Title: Angusia Provincia Scotiae sive  
 The Shire of Angus.  
 Shire of Angus.

Ellot, and Arbirlet used in above map.



Pont's Maps of Scotland, 1580s-1590s

In the above map one can see Ellet W. (water), and Ardbirlet. It has been quite common for Ellet to be recorded as Ellet. It was recorded as Daniel Elet in the testimony. It was

said also in a written. Language the “e” and “o” can look much alike.

Now it is called the **Elliot** Water (river), and a town at the mouth is called **Elliot**.

The name which the family receiving land of Redheagh/Redheuch (means a red slope), is spelled **Elwalde** (**Elwald**; the addition of the “e” makes it look more Latin and therefore today an in the past more educated), this established them as landholders allied with the **Douglas Clan**.



In 1747-52 not town but a **Burn of Elliot** (burn in water similar to a sand barge).

It should also be noted that on the map there is no Arbirlot, I added the name afterwards.

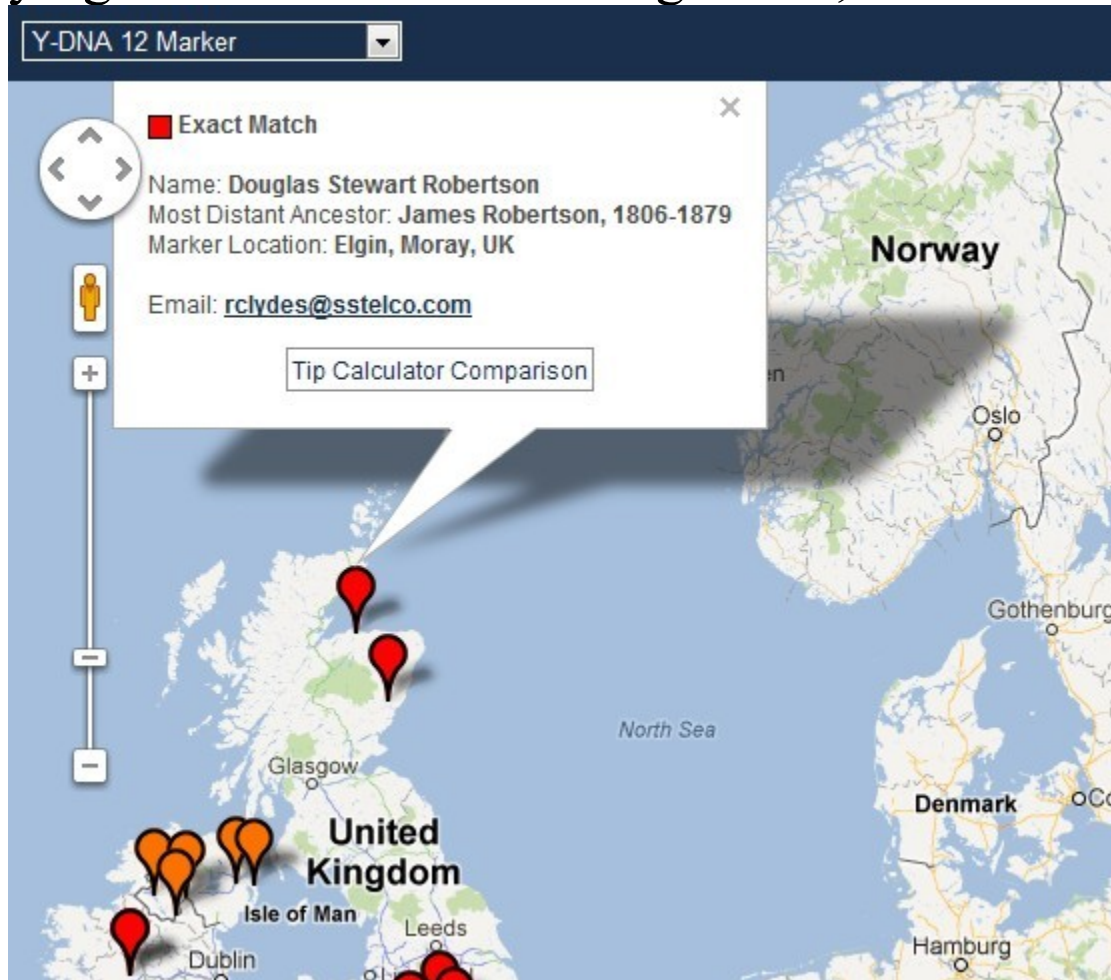
One does see though on the map a lot of trees in lots or orchards, and this is what one would call an *arbirlot*. Looking at the maps **Ellot** is the name of the **burn**, then the **water/river**, and then they became the name **Elliot** as the town did.

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8/17/2012

## Trying to Paralleled DNA Linguistics, and Location



Reviewing my Y-DNA found I was getting some hits in northeast Scotland. Could not see a great migration going there, but felt it could be of families which been their awhile. All I could think of is the Elliott/Irvine Y-DNA like, but not through my genealogy, but that of others, which may have traveled with a Y-DNA match to my own. This is the region where the Irvine were known to be found. I is felt that this migration may have taken place from the same location of my own Y-DNA to the area of surname emergence in southeast Scotland.

← → ↻ 🏠 freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~gallgaedhil/Elliott\_And\_Border\_Reiver\_DNA\_Project\_News.htm

The Irvines & Irvings Danish 1 of 1

- All but one of the Irvines, Irwins, Erwins, Ervins and Irvings recruited so far belong to the most common European haplogroup, R1b.
- About two-thirds of these haplotypes fall within 1 step of the 12 marker Irvine Modal Haplotype, which is 13-24-14-11-11-15-12-12-12-13-13-29. This haplotype is 1 step removed from the Western Atlantic Modal Haplotype, which typifies both the Armstrongs and the Elliots. The Irvines and Irvings could easily be of British Celtic origin, but the geographical distribution for the Irvine/Irving haplotypes has a slightly more Nordic or "Frisian" tinge than the Western Atlantic Modal Haplotype. This suggests that an Anglo-Saxon or Danish origin is also possible.
- The 25 marker Irvine or Irving Modal Haplotype is 13-24-14-11-11-15-12-12-12-13-13-29-17-9-10-11-11-25-15-20-30-15-16-17-17. Nearly all of the 25 marker haplotypes in Ysearch that come within 1 step of this one belong to an Irvine, an Ervin, an Irwin or an Irving. This strongly suggests that the different variations of the clan name do not necessarily signify different families, and that all variations most likely share a common ancestor.
- We have identified a new Irwin in the FTDNA customer database whose 12 marker haplotype exactly matches at least one of our Irvine participants. This haplotype is apparently not in Ysearch, but we have the individual's e-mail address and will attempt to contact him soon.
- We have added two Irvine haplotypes, one from the Shetland Isles project and the other an Orkney Islander recruited by Kent Irvine, to our database. These haplotypes are both R1b, and are not at all dissimilar. They are also close enough to the Irving/Irving group of Scots-Irish and Borders stock to suggest a shared origin, however distant.
- We have recently posted Border Reiver DNA Project notices on the Erwin, Ervin, Irwin and Irvine Message Boards at Genforum (we had previously posted one only on the Irving Message Board), and eagerly await new inquiries.

It shows for the Irvines there may be a Danish origin. It is noted that there is an Elliott/Irvine connection, and this match may be before surname emergence and in Denmark southwest Norwegian region.

Y-DNA 25 Marker

2 Step Match

Name: **Stephen Coull Gammie**  
 Most Distant Ancestor: **James Alexander Gammie (father not listed) b. 1858**  
 Marker Location: **Aberdeen, UK**

Email: [scgammie99@gmail.com](mailto:scgammie99@gmail.com)

Tip Calculator Comparison



There is a R1b1a2a1a4 Orim Walde (Elwalde)

www.familytreedna.com/public/norway/default.aspx?section=ysnp

This page is in Norwegian Bokmål Would you like to translate it?

N98475	Johannes Johannesen Slaalien, b. 1716, Lom, Opplan	R1b1a2a1a1a	R-U106	U106+
200093	Hans Pedersen Berg ca 1610-1678 Kapp, Oppland	R1b1a2a1a1a4	R-L48	L1-, L148-, L164-, L188-, L217-, L257-, L325-, L44-, L47-, L48+, L6-, P107-, P89.2-, U106+, U198-
160269	Matz Selven, b. 1620, Agdenes, Sør-Trøndelag	R1b1a2a1a1a4	R-L48	L1-, L148-, L188-, L257-, L47-, L48+, P107-, U106+, U198-
176207	Orm Walde b1540 Toftenes, Mandal, Agder	R1b1a2a1a1a4	R-L48	L1-, L148-, L188-, L47-, L48+, P107-, U106+, U198-
N1971	Tore Ormsen Hamre b. 1758 Suldal, Rogaland	R1b1a2a1a1a8	R-L257	L176.2-, L193-, L21-, L257+

Walde, Wald and even are strong German surnames.

<b>Wald</b>	
<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wald">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wald</a>	
<b>Family name</b>	
<b>Meaning</b>	forest
<b>Region of origin</b>	Germany, Austria, etc.
<b>Language(s) of origin</b>	German
<b>Related names</b>	<a href="#">Wold</a> , <a href="#">Woldt</a> , <a href="#">Wehde</a> , <a href="#">Forst</a> (Forster, Forstmann); <a href="#">Walder</a> , <a href="#">Waldner</a> , <a href="#">Waldinger</a> , <a href="#">Waldmann</a> , <a href="#">Waldman</a> , <a href="#">Waldmüller</a> , <a href="#">Waldheim</a> ; <a href="#">Woods</a>
<b>Footnotes:</b> <sup>[1]</sup>	

## Joseph Fitz Elwold and Richard Forester are named;

Scot, Thomas Frank, and many others. Done in the year of our Lord, 1217, on Saturday before the feast of Saint Gregory, in our Lord the Prior's full court of Ayton. Witness the court." [National MSS. of Scotland. I. No. 57.]

(3) Sale of Joseph Fitz **Elwold**, a Serf, to Coldingham :—

“Henry of Prendergeste, to all who shall see or hear these letters, greeting. Be it known to you all that I have granted, sold, and forever quit-claimed from me and my heirs Joseph son of **Elwold**, and all his issue, to the Prior and Convent of Coldingham, for the price of three marks, which he gave to me in my great necessity, of money of the house of Coldingham. Wherefore I will and grant that the foresaid Joseph and all his issue shall be free and quit from all reclamation of me and my heirs. Before these witnesses: Ralf the Archdeacon and John his son, Elyas of Prendergeste and Adam his son, Richard Forester and Richard his son, Richard of Ristun, William of Lumisden, Adam of Little Ristun, Maurice son of Merlin and Reginald his brother, Adam son of Ilif of Aldengraue, Uctred son of

Coldingham: parish and priory By Adam Thomson (minister at Coldstream.)

It should be noted that Joseph Fitz (fitz means son of), and Richard de (one who takes care of forests) Forester are names being evolved at the time into surnames. There was a Forstar at the time of deeding land of Reheugh to Robert.

[www.sorensenfamhistory.org/genealogy/danish\\_names\\_genealogy.htm](http://www.sorensenfamhistory.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 aug from Germany; thus the German surname examples naturally solidifi

wald

1 of 1

**W**e 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.



Blaeu Atlas of Scotland, 1654  
Lidalia vel Lidisdalia regio,  
Lidisdail / Auct. Timotheo Pont.

**Bygate  
Wood**

**Redheugh**

In the map above by looking at Bygate Wood, one can see the size of the wood called Bygate.

Seeing Parck one can see that a park is smaller, than a wood, and it is felt a wood is smaller than a forest.



## German Surnames – Their Meaning & Origin

By Karl R. Mesloh - New Bremen, Ohio

For “*The Towpath*” January 1993 - January 1994

Those of you who have German ancestors, did you ever wonder what your surname (last name) means, or how it originated? Dr. George F. Jones wrote a most interesting and informative book on the subject titled, “German American Names”, in which he interpreted 12,700 names. In this and four ensuing articles, a look will be taken at the origins, and an attempt will be made to interpret as many of the German names on “*The Towpath*” mailing list as possible. (Incidentally, Wayne Wenning, of “*The Evening Leader*”, placed a copy of Dr. Jones’ book in each of the four local libraries: New Bremen, New Knoxville, Minster and St. Marys.)

The earliest German names were just a single name. It was not a first name, or a last name, it was just a “name”. This “name” was composed of two syllables with each syllable representing a “root”, and each “root” having a specific meaning. This name was very important to the Germans, for it represented that whatever they were today, whatever they would be tomorrow, and whatever virtues they would pass along to their namesakes, all lay in that “name” and so the Germans chose their name very carefully.

Whenever the Germans wanted to emphasize some particular aspect of their “being”, they used a tautological name; by tautological, it is meant that the name consisted of two different roots, but with each root having the same meaning. For example, an expert or adept swordsman might choose or be given the name “Schwerdecke” by his fellow warriors; “schwert” meaning sword, and “ecke” meaning sword so the name meant, sword-sword. Another example would be the name “Richwald” as “rich” meant ruler and “wald” meant ruler and so the name meant, ruler-ruler (please note, the ancient root “wald” meant ruler but today “wald” means forest). There are at least three such tautological names in the local area: Mesloh meaning “swampy low forest” or simply “swampy forest”, (the tautology being that a “low forest” grows in a swamp; Huckriede meaning “marsh-reed marsh”; Klipfels meaning “cliff-cliff” and so one would conclude that the Meslohs lived in or near a very swampy place, the Huckriedes in or near a very marshy place, and the Klipfels on a very high or steep or prominent (in some aspect) cliff.

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8/19/2012

fidelity. It has been held by some that the Scotch Elliots first settled in Forfarshire, on or near the river Eliot or Elot in the parish now called Aberlot, presumed to be a contraction of Aber-Eliot, and that from the river the family derive their name. Another account connects them with Elliotston in Renfrewshire. The author of *Border Memories* says it is alleged that the Elliots came to Liddesdale to join the Douglasses, when their power was on the wane. The migration of a whole clan at this period is not unprecedented, the Gordons in the fourteenth century having removed from Berwickshire, where their name still lingers attached to lands in the county, to Aberdeenshire, where they were destined to become a powerful clan.

To all these theories, however, as to the original cradle of the family, one insuperable objection presents itself. When they first appear in records in connexion with the Borders, it is under the name of Elwald; towards the end of the sixteenth century they are called Ellat or Elliot; and not until the seventeenth century do they become Elliot. The termination "wald" in Elwald seems to indicate a Saxon origin. An "Elwoldus," described as "dux Estanglorum," is mentioned in the Melrose chronicle as having died about the year 964. The cognate names of Adelwold and Ethelwold were common in Saxon times. The Domesday Book contains the names of an Alwold, a chamberlain in Berkshire, and an Adelwoldus, who held a similar office in Kent.<sup>1</sup> There were Elwolds dwelling in the parish of Ellingham in Northumberland during the twelfth century,<sup>2</sup> at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1230, and during the thirteenth and succeeding centuries the name is of not infrequent occurrence in the records of the English northern border counties. It seems most probable, therefore, that from this stock the Liddesdale Elliots are sprung, and not from the descendants of "Monsieur" Aliot, or from the legendary

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

<sup>1</sup> Battle Abbey Roll (Duchess of Cleveland), vol. i., p. 210.

<sup>2</sup> History of Northumberland, vol. ii., p. 268.

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

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

Registrum  
secreti  
sigilli  
regum  
Scotorum:  
1488-1529  
By  
Scottish  
Record  
Office,  
Matthew  
Livingston  
e, David  
Hay  
Fleming,  
James  
Beveridge,  
Gordon  
Donaldson

**George Tancred;** Two ideas which this writer concurs with that the family of Elwald origins is Northumbrian (northeast England, southeast Scotland).

A history of Northumberland  
VICARS OF TYNEMOUTH. By Northumberland county history committee

1083. **Elwald** or Alwald, 'qui et canonicus Dunelmensis ecclesiae fuerat' (Symeon of Durham, *Hist. Regum*, Rolls Series, vol. ii. p. 260), attested a charter of Bishop St. Carileph, April 27th, 1085.

But feel George Tancred had a tendency to utilize a personal not surname in the twelfth century.

The the name Elwald, and merged with a family of English Elliot with totally different family origins.

It is felt that a lot of the ideas which I am beginning to express have come from researchers in the past which have done a lot of research.

**Robert Bruce Armstrong;** that Elwald a personal name became a surname.