

Kerr Scott Elwald

Sceat of Ælfwald



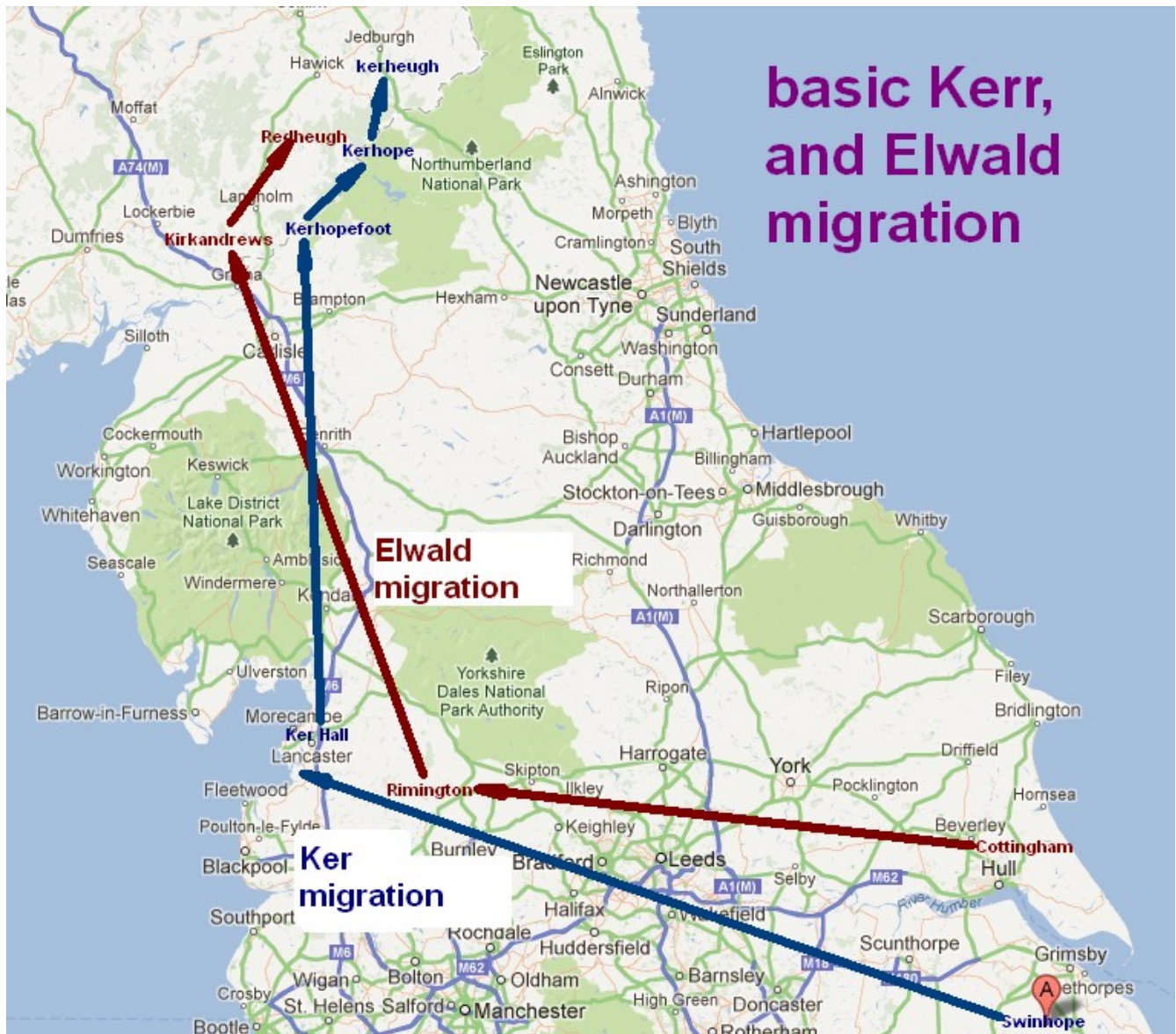
All the above have the symbol of the stag. It is felt that previous to the adoption of the surnames Ker, Scot, and Elwald (Elfwald) that these were considered as on family of the stag, likely;

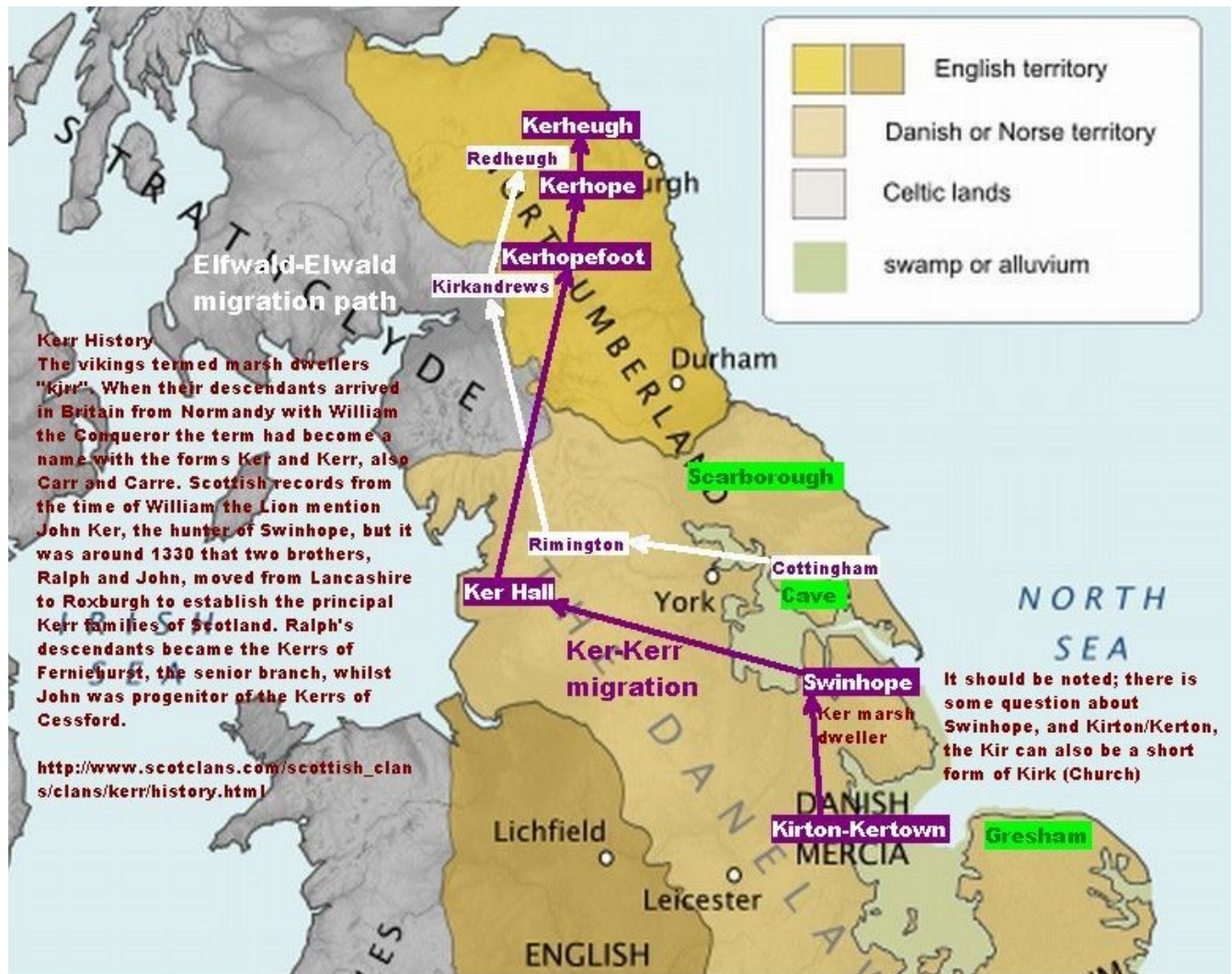
Gaelic/Pictish/Celtic Briton	Beatty, Burn, Dunn, Carlisle, Carlton, Carruthers, Coulter, Cuthbert, Dalgliesh, Drysdale, Glendenning, Glenn, Gowland, Halliday, Kennedy (Gaelic for "Ugly Head" or "Helmeted Head", although family may be Hiberno-Norse in origin), Kilpatrick, Kirkland, MacLellan, McCulloch,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

[illegible]




Time to Most Recent Common Ancestor (Years)																								
ID	modal	Armst	Beatty	Bells	Burns	Carru	Crozi	David	Dixon	Eliot	Daniel	Heron	Irwin	Johns	Kerrs	Little	Murray	Musgr	Ruthr	Scott	Tates	Taylor	White	
modal	67	660	750	660	570	6000	960	750	570	570	1350	2010	840	840	570	1140	1050	960	660	750	840	1050	1800	
Armst	660	67	1140	1140	750	6000	1350	960	1260	1050	1560	2130	1140	1350	840	1470	1140	1350	1350	1050	1350	1470	2250	
Beatty	750	1140	67	1260	960	6000	1560	1350	1050	1260	2010	2370	1560	1560	1140	1560	1560	1470	1470	1560	1350	1800	2130	
Bells	660	1140	1260	67	840	6000	1560	750	1140	1260	1470	1890	1260	1050	750	1260	1260	1140	1140	1140	1260	1350	2520	
Burns	570	750	960	840	67	6000	1140	750	1050	840	1350	1680	1140	960	840	1260	1350	1260	1050	960	1350	1560	2370	
Carru	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	67	6000	5760	5520	5760	6000	6480	5760	5520	5310	6240	5310	4890	5310	5520	6240	5310	6750	
Crozi	960	1350	1560	1560	1140	6000	67	1350	1470	1470	1890	2250	1560	1680	1260	1680	1890	1890	1350	1680	1560	1890	1890	
David	750	960	1350	750	750	5760	1350	67	1140	1140	1560	1800	960	750	660	1470	1050	1350	1050	840	1050	1470	2640	
Dixon	570	1260	1050	1140	1050	5520	1470	1140	67	1140	1470	2370	1350	1140	960	1680	1350	1470	960	1350	1470	1470	2130	
Eliot	570	1050	1260	1260	840	5760	1470	1140	1140	67	1680	2250	1350	1050	1050	840	1560	1470	1140	1260	1350	1350	2130	
Daniel	1350	1560	2010	1470	1350	6000	1890	1560	1470	1680	67	2520	2010	1800	1260	2010	2010	2010	1560	1560	1890	2010	2760	
Heron	2010	2130	2370	1890	1680	6480	2250	1800	2370	2250	2520	67	1890	2010	2250	2370	2520	2250	1800	2010	2640	2910	3810	
Irwin	840	1140	1560	1260	1140	5760	1560	960	1350	1350	2010	1890	67	1260	1050	1560	1260	1260	1050	840	1350	1350	2640	
Johns	840	1350	1560	1050	960	5520	1680	750	1140	1050	1800	2010	1260	67	1050	1350	1470	1560	960	1140	1140	1470	2760	
Kerrs	570	840	1140	750	840	5310	1260	660	960	1050	1260	2250	1050	1050	67	1140	840	1050	1260	1050	1140	1260	2250	
Little	1140	1470	1560	1260	1260	6240	1680	1470	1680	840	2010	2370	1560	1350	1140	67	1680	1350	1680	1800	1800	1800	2640	
Murray	1050	1140	1560	1260	1350	5310	1890	1050	1350	1560	2010	2520	1260	1470	840	1680	67	1680	1680	1140	1800	1560	3180	
Musgr	960	1350	1470	1140	1260	4890	1890	1350	1470	1470	2010	2250	1260	1560	1050	1350	1680	67	1350	1260	1470	2010	2250	
Ruthr	660	1350	1470	1140	1050	5310	1350	1050	960	1140	1560	1800	1050	960	1260	1680	1680	1350	67	1050	1140	1800	2370	
Scott	750	1050	1560	1140	960	5520	1680	840	1350	1260	1560	2010	840	1140	1050	1800	1140	1260	1050	67	1350	1350	2520	
Tates	840	1350	1350	1260	1350	6240	1560	1050	1470	1350	1890	2640	1350	1140	1140	1800	1800	1470	1140	1350	67	1560	1890	
Taylor	1050	1470	1800	1350	1560	5310	1890	1470	1470	1350	2010	2910	1350	1470	1260	1800	1560	2010	1800	1350	1560	67	2640	
White	1800	2250	2130	2520	2370	6750	1890	2640	2130	2130	2760	3810	2640	2760	2250	2640	3180	2250	2370	2520	1890	2640	67	
0-270 Years			300-570 Years			600-870 Years			900-1170 Years															
- Infinite allele mutation model is used																								
- Average mutation rate varies: 0.0027 to 0.0027 rates derived by Doug McDonald from the Sorenson database																								
- Values on the diagonal indicate number of markers tested																								
- Probability is 50% that the TMRCA is no longer than indicated																								
- Average generation: 30 years																								


basic Kerr, and Elwald migration





It is felt the Kerr are the more closely related to my line. The Elwald, Armstrong (Wake), are noted to be Anglo-Saxon, and the Kerr Danish. Armstrong, and Elwald are known to be Anglo-Danish. It should be noted for the *Armstrong*, the symbol is a *strong arm*.

	1) KER OF PHERNIHIRST	1) Gules, on a chevron Argent three cinquefoils Gules and in base a stag's head erased Or.	1) Queen Mary's Roll 1562 QM005
	2) KER OF PHAIRNYHIRST	2) Gules on a chevron Argent three mullets Azure in base a stag's head erased Or.	2) Armorial of Sir David Lindsay of the Mount (Secundus)
	3) KER OF FERNIEHURST	3) Gules, on a chevron Argent three mullets Gules	3) Alexander Nisbet's System of Heraldry 1722



William of Horseliehill 1562

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seal—a bend between two cotises—correspond to those of the Elliots of Redheugh and Lariston, and are quite unlike those of the Elliots of Horseliehill, which differ entirely from the arms of any other Elliot family.^③ This shows that Gilbert did not belong to the Horseliehill family, and furnishes a further argument in favour of his being descended from the house of Lariston.

The Border Elliots and the Family of Minto
By George Francis Scott Elliot

③ The arms of William Elliot of Horseliehill are figured in Armstrong's *History of Liddesdale*, i. 178,—a chevron between two mullets in chief and a stag's head in base.

The Elliots of Redheugh
and of Stobs



Shield of Robert of Redheugh the 16th
given between 1568 and 1591

Cadets of Stobs



Shield of Sir Gilbert of Elliott
of Stobs 1st Baronet 1666

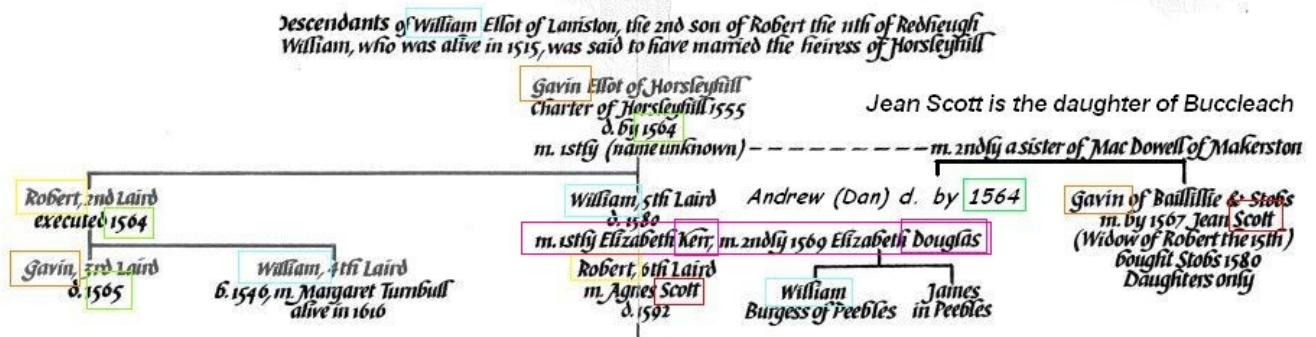
The *Elwald* where sometimes referred to *Elwand*. On the shield one can see an *elwand/ellwand*, a Scottish Standard, like the *IS/SI meter/metre* bar. This is a symbol for one who also lays out land and would be called an *ellot (Ellot)*, today a *surveyor*. One who is govern by measurement.

Gilbert of Horseliehill, became Gilbert of Stobs, and now the family is of Redheugh.

Finding that my family is of the William of Horseliehill/Larriston line, which branches into the, Gilbert of Horseliehill/Redheugh line.

Most common William, then Gavin, and Robert

The Elliots of Horsleyhill



Note; William first married E. Kerr, and Gavin of Ballillie and Stobs married widdow of Robt 15th Jean Scott, of Buccleach.

William of Horseleyhill, is the 5th Laird died 1580, brother german

Slaughter of the Laird of Hassindene.

Oct. 21.—WILLIAME **ELLOTT** of HORSLEHILL, Robert, Gawane¹ and Arche,² Williame Elliot, bastard sone to vmq^h Robert Elliot, James Scot, sone to Walter Scot in Hassindene, delatit of the Slaughter of vmq^h DAVID SCOT OF HASSINDENE; committit vpoun xvijj day of October instant.

judge Buck? PERSEWARIS, The Lard of Balcleuche, (The Quenis Aduocattis.)

PRELOCUTORIS for the Persewaris.

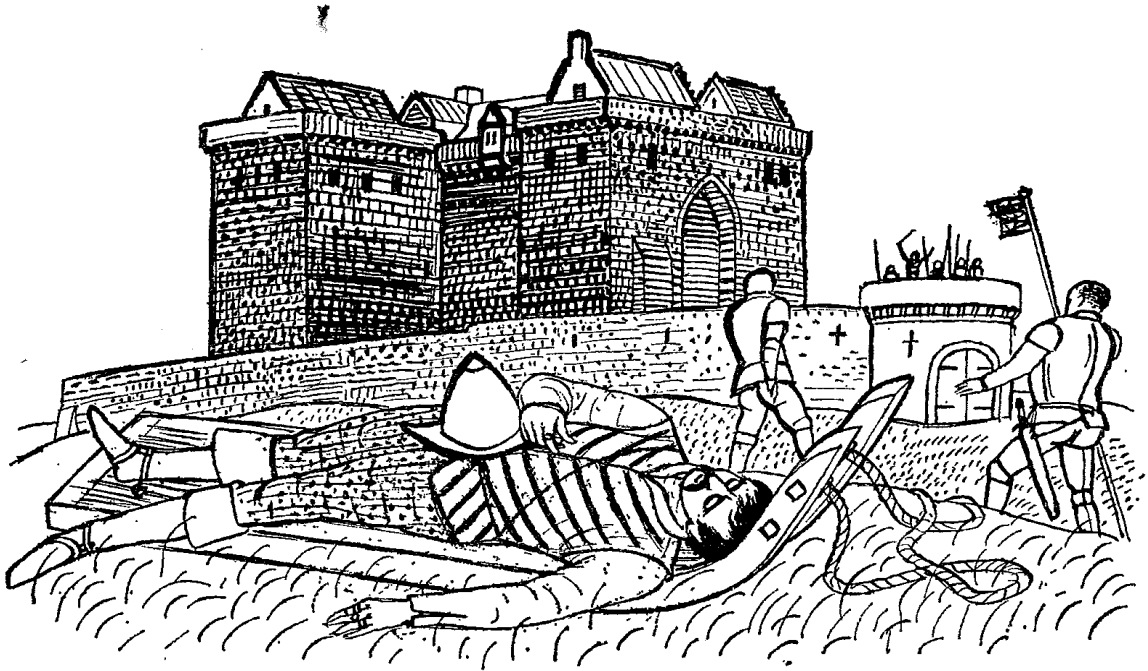
PRELOCUTORIS for the Pannall.

The Gudman of Thirlstane, Tho^s Scot of Edene, The Lard of M^cKerstone, W. Douglass of Cruik, Walter Scot of Edschaw, Tho^s Scot of Hanyng, The young Lard of Edmiston, Alex. M^cDowgall, The Gudman of Tuschelaw. of Steidrig, Mr George Dowglass.

My Lord Justice Clerk askit instrumentis, that the pannall aboue writtin defyrit thair persewaris to be putt vpone thair Assyise; becaus thai knew befor the tryell of the cryme thai wer delatit of: And protestit, that albeit the Justice depute, be awyise of his Assessoris, for the present tyme consentit heirto, that the same in tyme cuming fuld be na preparatiue.—VERDICT and SENTENCE. 'Fylit—Decollat.'³

(half), to Andrew (Danie) Elliot of my line, Gavin Elliot of Horsleyhill, the father, was killed in support of Walter Scot of Hassindeen;

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Bothwell wounded before Hermitage Castle

ROBERT the 16th of REDHEUGH was very young when his father died and for the next nine years the Clan was led by his great-uncle, Martin Elliot of Braidley. As Braidley was in Teviotdale, Martin moved to Redheugh where his authority as acting Chief could be more easily maintained. It was as well that he did so for almost immediately the Clan was involved in one of the greatest and most ferocious feuds known on the Borders, a feud so violent that 'all Teviotdale was laid waste' for nearly three years.

The events leading up to this dispute are somewhat obscure but, even before Robert the 15th's death, trouble had been brewing between the Scotts of Hassendean and the Horsleyhill Ellots who occupied the Middle Mains of Hassendean called Horsleyhill Wester. On the 18th October 1654 this ill feeling culminated in the murder of David Scott, the laird of Hassendean, by the Horsleyhill Ellots. The Scotts immediately retaliated by causing eight Ellots and a Scott to be apprehended and taken before the Privy Council for trial, at which the young Buccleuch aged 15 acted as Queen's Advocate. Although the verdict was not

arrived at quickly, the Lords sitting until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the sentences were severe. Robert Elliot, laird of Horsleyhill, his bastard son William, and James Scott, son of Walter Scott of Hassendean, were beheaded that very night on the Castle Hill by torchlight; William, brother of the laird of Horsleyhill, William of Larriston and Gavin's Willie of Falnash were banished; only Horsleyhill's brother Gavin was acquitted and his brother Archie 'being but a boy'.

The trial itself appears to have been a fair one, those speaking on behalf of the Ellots all being closely related by marriage to the Horsleyhill branch—the laird of McKerstoun, William Douglas of Cruch, the young laird of Edmonstoun, Alexander McDougal of Steidrig and Mr. Geo. Douglas.¹ But the litigation of a modern society had little place in the Scotland of the 16th century and the bringing of a clan dispute, even one involving assassination, before a Court in Edinburgh was almost unknown in the Borders. There is no doubt that, in the eyes of Martin and of the Ellots, the execution of the laird of Horsleyhill was regarded as judicial murder. According to the Border code the honour of the Clan was at stake and the only recourse was by deadly feud with those who had brought the case, however disastrous the consequence to both participants.*

The outbreak of the feud with the Scotts faced Martin with the uncomfortable prospect of a war on two fronts: to the North stood the Scotts supported by their Teviotdale adherents, to the South just across the border lay the English, ever ready to attack at any sign of weakness in Liddesdale. In these circumstances Martin's first step was to gain the agreement of the English Warden to a truce from raiding.² This, after some negotiation, he succeeded in obtaining, the English in reality being only too content to see these redoubtable clans at each other's throats. Having achieved protection for his rear in this way, Martin was ready to let loose the full fury of the Ellots. The first large engagement was an attack on Buccleuch's lands by 300 Ellots who burned and spoiled over an

* Disruptive as feuds of this kind may have been, they were a part of that protection which the clan system provided in a lawless age, injury to one member of the clan being held an injury to all. The threat of deadly feud gave members of the clan a security which would otherwise have been entirely lacking and was indeed responsible for the fact that the frontier war carried on between Scotland and England was confined in the main to the reiving of cattle and sheep and the ransoming of prisoners and did not extend to indiscriminate slaughter of the inhabitants.

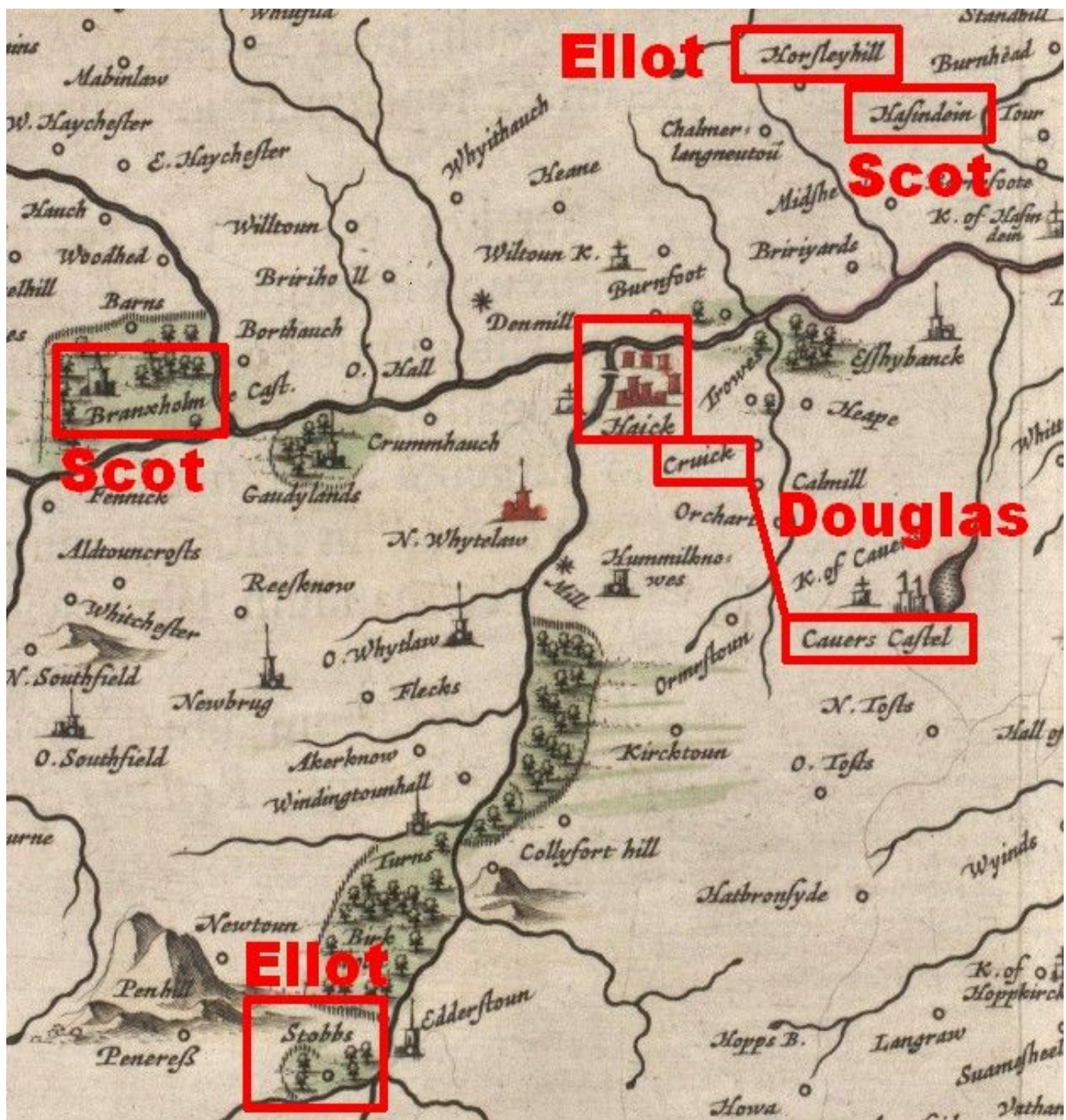
nothing would content him but Martin Elliot's head.⁸

In July 1566 the feud was at last composed and it seems probable that the marriage of Jean Scott (widow of Robert Elliot of Redheugh) to one of the Horsleyhill Ellots, Gavin Elliot of Baillilie, which occurred at about that time, was the means used to confirm the peace between the two clans. At once the Ellots gave up their assurance with England and Sir John Foster, Warden of the English Middle March, was proved right when he supposed that 'they would now raid in England'.² In this respect normality was restored. But the breach between Martin Elliot and Bothwell outlived both the close of the feud and the end of the agreement with the English and the quarrel became clearly evident when, three months later (8th October 1566), Bothwell made his first official visit to Liddesdale as the Queen's Lieutenant of all the Scottish Marches. Contemporaries describe it thus:* 'Queen Mary departed toward Jedburgh to hold a Justice Court there on the 8th October (1566). Upon the same day the Earl of Bothwell was sent by her into Liddesdale to bring into the public air, to be punished for their demerits, certain disordered persons. He had apprehended

* This account contains excerpts from the 'Diurnal of Occurrents', the letter from Lord Scrope to Cecil and the letter from Foster to Cecil.

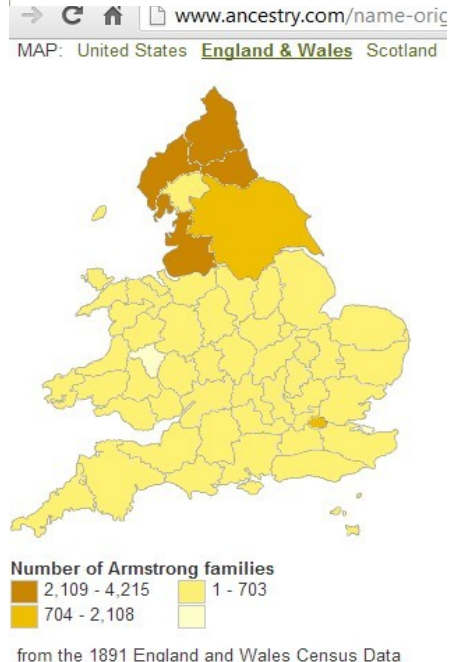
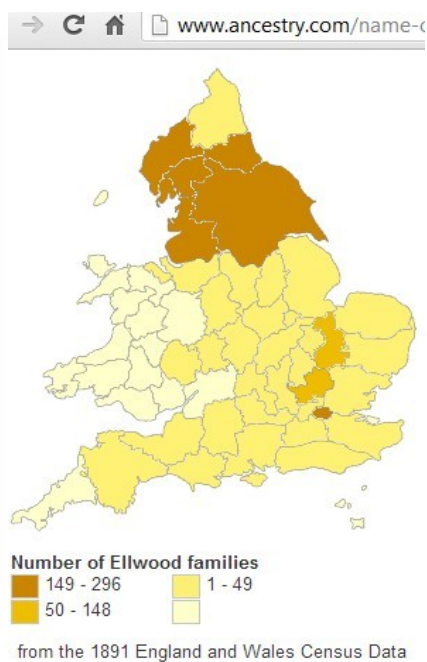
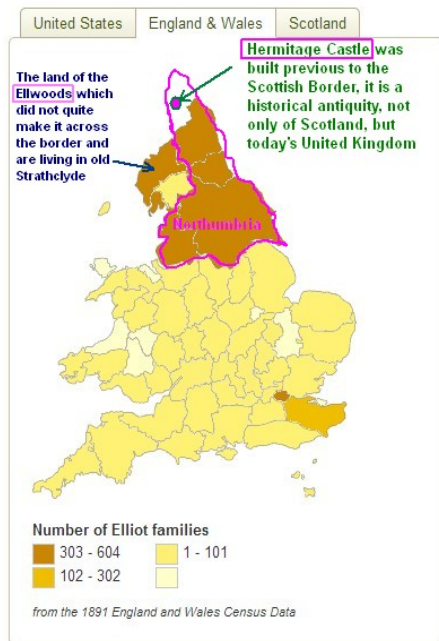
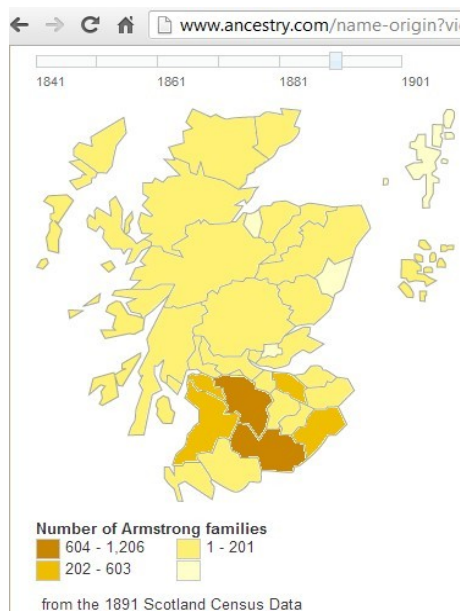
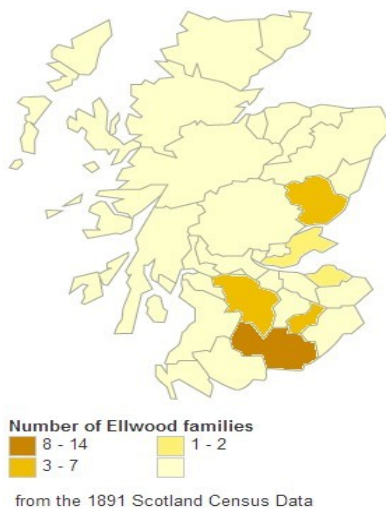
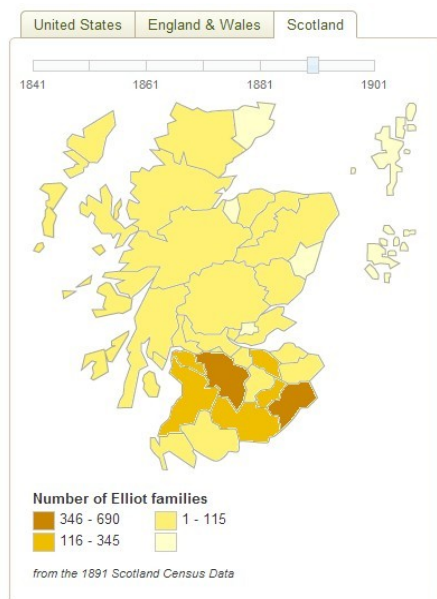
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Hope map will help people find locations. Note; Douglas of Cruick, which are in defense of the Horseleyhill Elliot in court, is likely of the same family as Douglas of Cavers, which are connected to the old Archibald Douglas family of Kirkandrews, on land of the Wake family of Cottingham, East Riding, Yorkshire, taken from them at the time of Robert de Bruce.

Distribution;

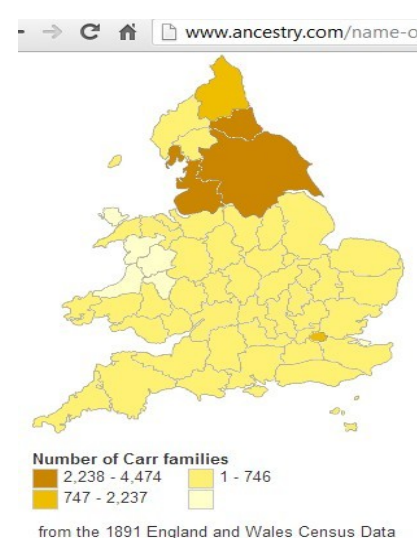
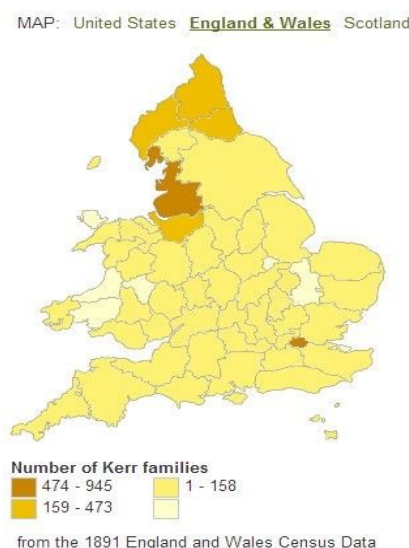
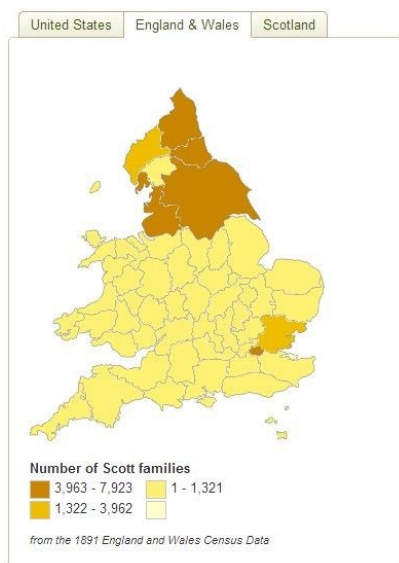
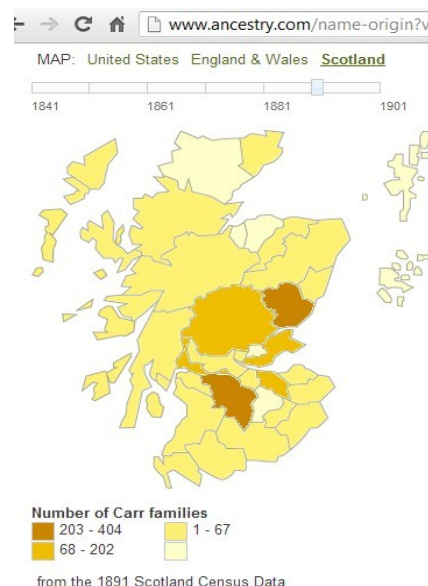
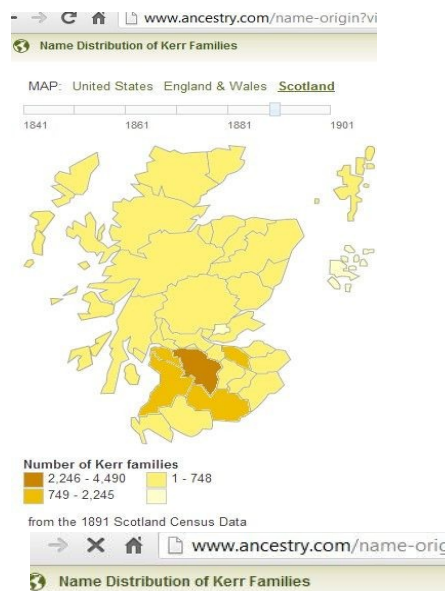
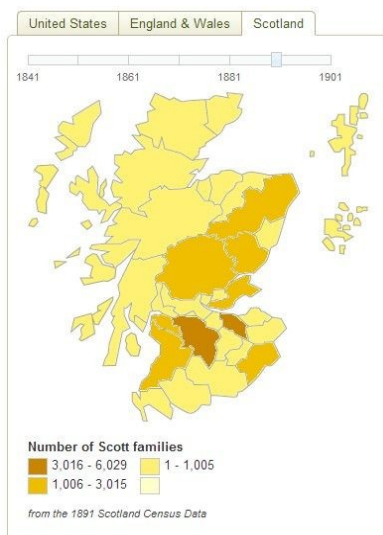


Elliot

Ellwood Armstrong

One can see the Ellwood numbers are low in Scotland, and the Armstrong, and Elliot are basically distributed in Old Northumbria.

It should be noted that the number of Elliot/Ellwood are down compared to the other families; Armstrong, Scott and Kerr.



Scott

Kerr/Carr

It seems that the families of Elliot, Armstrong, Scott, and Carr are basically **Northumbria** families by their distribution in 1891. The Kerr is predominately a Scottish name, and the Carr is predominately an English name, where Elliot is predominately a Northumbria name.

It is felt that the Scott, Kerr, Armstrong and Elwald (Ellot/Elliot) most likely have similar migration pattern. It is said by the Fair Bear, York is close to the place of origins of Elwald and Armstrong, and Kerr family has indicated as similar origin of location.

William (Gawenis Will), which kind of guided the family of Horsleyhill was first married to and *Elizabeth Kerr*, then an *Elizabeth Douglas*.

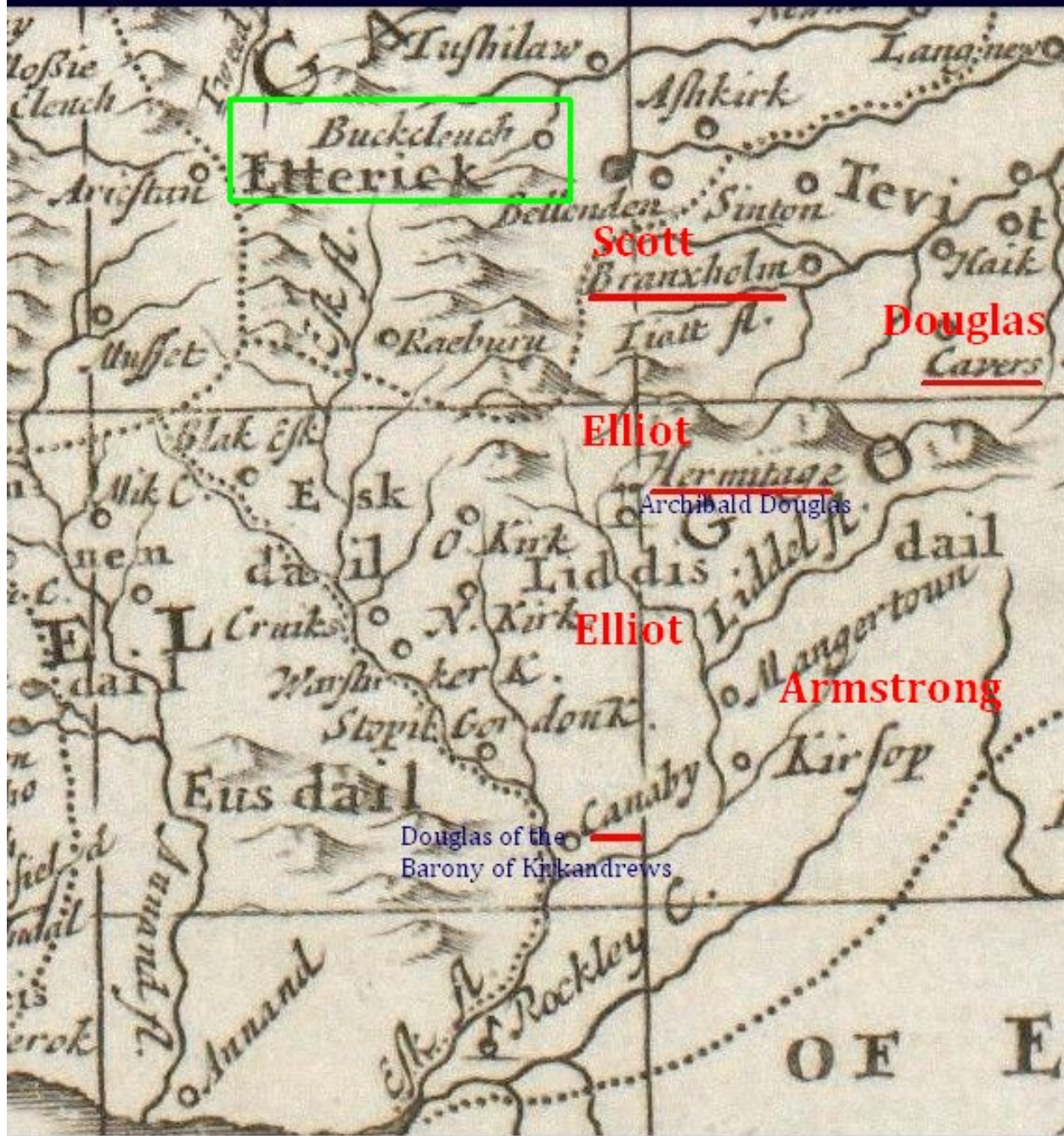
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Teviotia. Vulgo, Tivedail / auct. Tim. Pont, lo. Blaeu excudit.

Blaeu Atlas of Scotland, 1654



ne > Maps of Scotland, 1560-1928

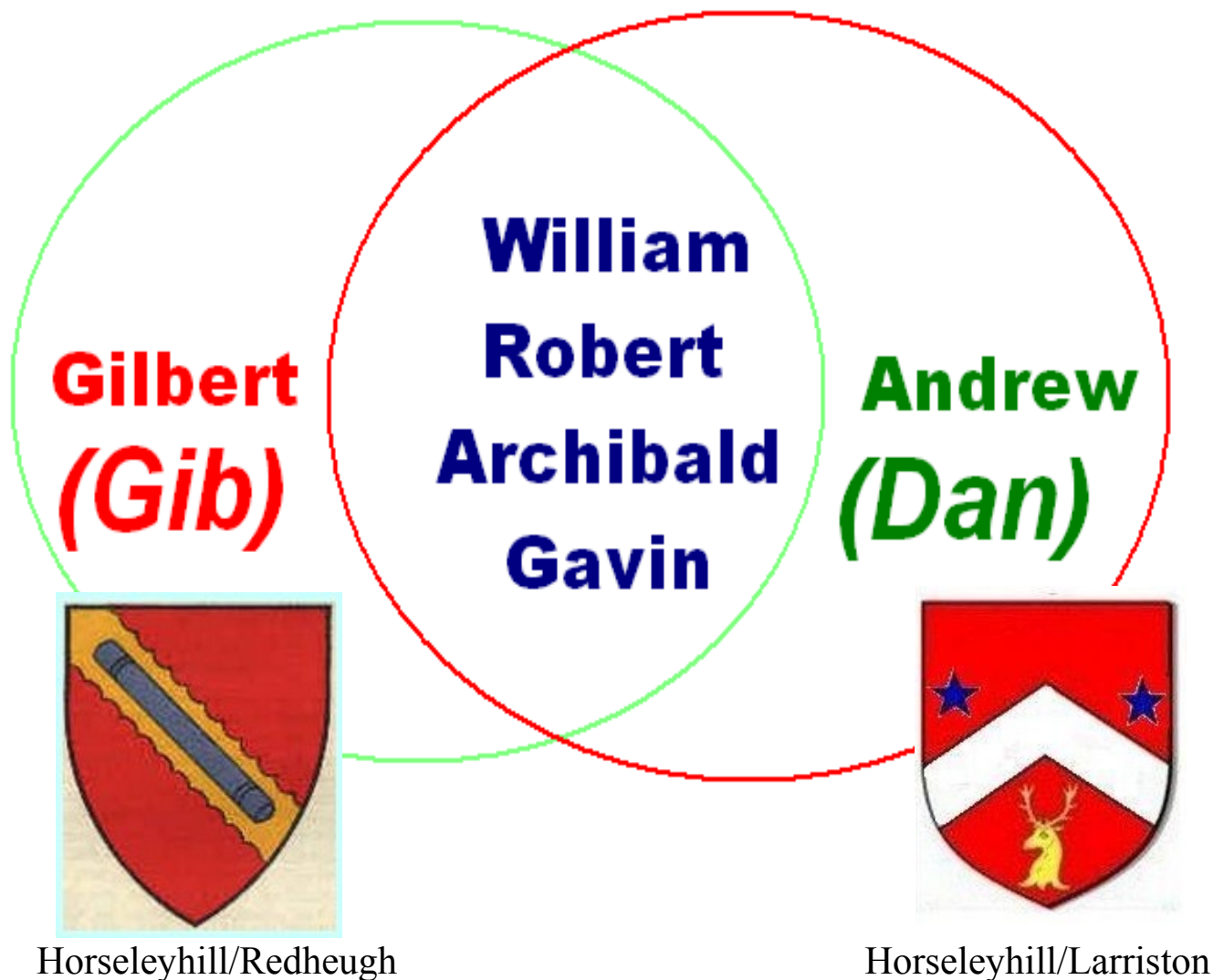


As to Sweet Milk, it is difficult to say who he was. The sobriquet occurs twice, as the “to-name” of individuals brought to the notice of the Privy Council, e.g.—Gib Elliott, in a list of Border delinquents, who had failed to appear before the Justice Court at Jedburgh in 1586-7; Dandie Elliott, said to be a follower of the Laird of Branhholm, as a marauder in certain plundering forays between 1598 and 1600. It was doubtless, therefore, one of the epithets or “to-names” in general use at the time, to distinguish the many clansmen with the same Christian name from each other.

Gib (Gilbert), likely the stepson of Gavin of Stobs, and *Dandie Elliot* a likely grand nephew of Gavin of Stobs, who became *Daniel Elliot* of Tullykelter, Fermanagh, Ulster, with help of the Hamilton family, which was married to Robert 16th, Gilbert's brother.

Though it is felt that William Elliot is the half brother of Gavin Elliot of Stobs which is the stepfather to Gilbert.

William Elliot and Gavin are of Horsleyhill, with Gavin of Horsleyhill, Baillillie (from baillie (bailiff)) the stepfather of Gilbert, noted by the different shield of to different lines.



The Dan Line is brother to Gavin of Stobs, and the Gib Line is a stepson, through marriage to a daughter of Buccleuch (Buck). Both lines share names **Archibald** (a Douglas name), **Gavin**, **Robert**, and **William**, where **William** then later **Robert** are the most important names to both families.

With assistance of the Hamiltons, (in-laws) to Gilbert the Dan Line

moved onto Ulster, at the time of the Union.

Buccleach was the judge when so many of the Dan Line were 'Fylit-Decollat' (decapitated), around 1564.

The some of the land which the Gilbert Elliot likely acquired, was likely the land which the Elliot, acquired by supporting a branch of the Scot family during The Slaughter of David Scot of Hassendeen.

Mark Elliott

9/30/2013