

# Daniel Elliot from Scotland

10/14/2009

First of all it would be appreciate to have questions or challenges on what is to be state because it is a draft an will need corrections please contact me Mark Elliott at [melliott.nm@gmail.com](mailto:melliott.nm@gmail.com).

First of all the name Daniel Elliot or variants there of will be traced from Scotland, on to Ulster Ireland then on to America.

## A Daniel Elliot in Sixteenth Century Scotland

The first Elliot found in Scotland is a "Dandl Elliot" of "Dandl Elliot of Baggott" of Liddesdale. This is in no way taken to be in line to the Daniel Elliot to be furthered describe , but it does show a variation of the name "Daniel Elliot" existed in Liddesdale before Scottish migration to Ulster.

*"Ady Baty of Crury*

*On 26 June 1542, Ady Baty of Crury was murdered at night in Westerkir in Eskdale. His assailants are identified as Robene Frostar, Ade Frostar, Dande Tailryeour, Dandl Elliot of Baggott, and others.[25] Perhaps "Ady" is a nickname of Adam."*

<http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~bp2000/AdamSearch/Baty.htm>

The above does show that the name Daniel Elliot has Scottish origins before the Ulster-Ireland Plantation times in the first half of the seventeenth century. It should be noted that the Elliot Clan and allied Armstrong Clan were driven out of Liddesdale, Scotland by the English and were allowed to settle in Ulster, Ireland.

## Ulster,Ireland Daniel Elliot in line if DNA Verified

In Ulster, Ireland we find a Daniel Elliot,

Terms which may help you in the reading;

*Demise is an Anglo-French legal term (from French démettre, from Latin dimittere, to send away) for a transfer of an estate, especially by lease. The word has an operative effect in a lease implying a covenant "for quiet enjoyment".*

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demise>

## *Oath of Allegiance of James I (1606)*

*Also called the Oath of Obedience, this oath was enacted in the reign of James I.[4] According to W. B. Patterson[5]:*

*“James himself did not give up his vision of a peaceful and united Church at home and abroad which he had unfolded to Parliament at its opening session in 1604. But in defending the Oath of Allegiance, he allowed himself to be drawn into a bitter Europe-wide theological controversy. ”*

*It contained seven affirmations[6], and was targeted on "activist political ideology"[7].*

*The more important clauses are the following:--*

*"I, A.B., do truly and sincerely acknowledge, &c. that our sovereign lord, King James, is lawful and rightful King &c. and that the pope neither of himself nor by any authority of Church or See of Rome, or by any other means with any other, has any power to depose the king &c., or to authorize any foreign prince to invade him &c., or to give licence to any to bear arms, raise tumults, &c. &c. Also I do swear that notwithstanding any sentence of excommunication or deprivation I will bear allegiance and true faith to his Majesty &c. &c. And I do further swear that I do from my heart abhor, detest, and abjure, as impious and heretical this damnable doctrine and position,--that princes which be excommunicated by the pope may be deposed or murdered by their subjects or by any other whatsoever. And I do believe that the pope has no power to absolve me from this oath. I do swear according to the plain and common sense, and understanding of the same words &c. &c. &c" (3 James I, c. 4).*

*This oath was proclaimed law on 22 June, 1606.*

*[edit] Papal objections*

*On 22 September following Pope Paul V condemned the formula:*

*“ It cannot be taken, as it contains many things evidently contrary to faith and salvation. ”*

*[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oath\\_of\\_Allegiance\\_\(1606\)#Oath\\_of\\_Allegiance\\_of\\_James\\_I\\_.281606.29](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oath_of_Allegiance_(1606)#Oath_of_Allegiance_of_James_I_.281606.29)*

Ulster Journal of Archaeology  
Published by s.n., 1895  
Item notes: v. 1  
Original from Harvard University  
Digitized Sep 14, 2007 page 206

Tullykelter.jpg

That in 1615 Tullykelter was demise (leased), to "Daniel Elliot" who did not take the "Oath of Allegiance"

An historical account of the plantation in Ulster at the commencement of the seventeenth century, 1608-1620

After making his will the late Archbishop had died, and Gabriel Conynham had [previously] died, and Robert Weire and James Somervill survived ; and after Malcolm's death they entered into possession of his portion of Derrin-fogher, to the "opus et us'," in the will of the late Archbishop, limited. But he had not taken the oath of supremacy, and therefore the present King Charles was seized as in fee of his whole proportion in right of his Crown of Ireland.

On the 13 March, 1615, the Archbishop had granted to James Somervill and Elizabeth, his wife, the parcels of land called Tullacalter (Tullykelter) and Tullenmlinora, Dromscobbe and Carrinmore. Elizabeth Somerville was a Hamilton, supposed to have been a daughter of Thomas Hamilton, of Brimhill. A daughter of theirs married, as before stated, Captain John, the Archbishop's third son. On the ordnance map is shown the ruins of Tullykelter Castle.

On the 1 May, 1615, James and Elizabeth Somerville proceeded to underlet Dromscobbe to Philomy M'Cabe for five years, and some land called Lestonier to Edmund Ballagh M'Caffry for one year. These two tenants "were meer Irish, born in Ireland, and by origin and race meer Irish," and James and Elizabeth had therefore broken the conditions under which they held ; and Dromscobbe and Letonier had become forfeited, "Regi nunc Car. forrisfact' devener'," and the King was now seized of them in fee in right of his Crown of Ireland. They had also demised for a term Tullycalter to Daniel Elliot, and he had not taken the oath of allegiance.

By George Hill

Published by M'Caw, Stevenson & Orr, 1877

622 pages

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<http://books.google.com/books?id=8oMJAAAIAAJ&pg=PA496&dq=%22Daniel+Elliot%22+Ulster+Ireland>

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH : PRECINCT OF MAGHERIBOY

1. 2000 acres, Sir John Home : castle and bawn ; a village near containing 24 families ; 4 freeholders, 9 lessees, 11 cottagers ; able to produce 30 men with arms.

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2. 1500 acres, Malcolm Hamilton (grantee of Sir Robert Hamilton) : a strong castle, but no bawn ; 3 freeholders, [Robert Weire, Gabriel Coningham, and James Somerville] ; 11 lessees, [Daniel Elliott, Gabriel Coningham, Jr., Alexander Coningham, Matthew Chambers, David Cathcart, Gilbert Lainge, John Watson, William Crawford, John Hall, George Deinbane, John Greer, William Hall and Thomas Cranston] ; able to produce 77 men with arms.

1 having 140 acres.

make 26 Men armed. Here is

(133). *Twenty acres*.—The leaseholders' names were Daniel Elliott, Gabriel Coningham, junr., Alex. Coningham, Mat. Chambers, David Cathcart, Gilbert Lainge, John Watson, Wm. Crawford, John Hall, George Deinbane, John Greer, Wm. Hall, and Thomas Cranston. Of these, only Gilbert Lainge, Mat. Chambers, Gabriel Coningham, and James and Eliza Somervill took the Oath of Supremacy. (See *Inquisitions of Ulster*, Fermanagh, (24) Car. I.) The archbishop did not long retain these lands in Fermanagh, having sold them before 1631. On the 2nd of Dec. in that year, a grant

business, for Balfour had sworn to him that all the bishop was worth should not save his life."—*Spottiswoode Miscellany*, vol. i., p. 119.

(134). *Dromra*.—This proportion, written *Dromra* in the inquisitions, was sold by James Gibb, the original patentee (see p. 304), to James Hamilton of Keckton, Esq., who, on the 26th of February, 1617, "did give and grant the said manor of Dromra to John Archdalle, in the county of Fermanagh, Esq., his heires and assignes ; by force and in virtue whereof the said John Archdalle is lawfully seized as of fee-simple, forever."

The Scotch-Irish: or, The Scot in North Britain, north Ireland, and North America

By Charles Augustus Hanna

Published by G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1902

Item notes: v. 1

Original from the University of Michigan

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page 536 DanielLessees

<http://books.google.com/books?id=eTx2AAAAMAAJ&pg=PA536&dq=%22Daniel+Elliott%22+Ulster+Ireland#PPA536,M1>

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH : PRECINCT OF MAGHERIBOY

1. 2000 acres, Sir John Home : castle and bawn ; a village near containing 24 families ; 4 freeholders, 9 lessees, 11 cottagers ; able to produce 30 men with arms.

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536            The Scotch-Irish Families of America

2. 1500 acres, Malcolm Hamilton (grantee of Sir Robert Hamilton) : a strong castle, but no bawn ; 3 freeholders, [Robert Weire, Gabriel Coningham, and James Somerville] ; 11 lessees, [Daniel Elliott, Gabriel Coningham, Jr., Alexander Coningham, Matthew Chambers, David Cathcart, Gilbert Lainge, John Watson, William Crawford, John Hall, George Deinbane, John Greer, William Hall and Thomas Cranston] ; able to produce 77 men with arms.

As read in the above Daniel Elliot, a lessee in early seventeenth century become the second resident of Tullycalter (Tullykelter).

Now given;

## APPENDIX I.

### ELLIOT FAMILY.<sup>1</sup>

THIS branch of the old Scottish border family of Elliot appears to have come over to Ulster at or shortly after the Plantation. According to old family tradition, the founder was a cadet of the house of Stobbs, County Roxburgh. We have several old family papers from which the pedigree is clearly traceable back to William Elliot; he married Margaret, sister of David Cairnes<sup>2</sup> of Londonderry. His son was also named William, and was designated "of Straghan," in the County Fermanagh, in 1689. He appears along with Thomas Elliot of Galoon and George Elliot of Tully, also in Fermanagh, in the list of Protestant gentry attainted by King James's Parliament. In the plantation papers we can only find record of two planters of the name of Elliot. These are Daniel Elliot, who obtained the lands of Tulla-

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<sup>1</sup> The author regrets very much that he has not had the time or opportunity to make researches in the Record Office in Dublin or the Register House in Edinburgh, which might throw light upon the identity of the original founder of this branch of the Scottish family of Elliot. He hopes at some future time to investigate the subject more fully. The family tradition that the founder was a cadet of the family of Stobbs in the County of Roxburgh is of old standing. The Rev. John Graham, who enjoyed the acquaintance of the representatives of the Irish Elliots a hundred years ago, in a brief note on the family, in his *Ireland Preserved*, refers to both William Elliot, who was attainted in 1689, and Major William Cairnes, who died in 1789, as "cousins german" of Sir Gilbert (*sic*) Elliot, Lord Heathfield, the hero of the siege of Gibraltar in 1787. Allowing for a certain vagueness in the meaning of the term "cousin german," and even overlooking the fact that Lord Heathfield's Christian name was not Gilbert, but George Augustus, the fact remains that the family tradition that the Irish Elliots were a branch of the Elliots of Stobbs is of considerable antiquity. The tradition that the Irish Elliots and the Elliots of Stobbs were of the same stock has confirmation in the fact that the arms of the Irish Elliots, as recorded in the Ulster Office, are practically those of Stobbs, with an alteration of the tinctures as difference. Elliot of Stobbs in the Lyon Register, Edinburgh, bore "gules, on a bend engrailed or, a baton az" (see shield No. 13, Chapter X.). The several cadets of the house of Stobbs bear as follows:—Lord Heathfield, "Gules on bend arg., a baton az, with an augmentation in chief, commemorative of the siege of Gibraltar"; the Earls of Minto quarter "Gules, within a bordure vair, on a bend engrailed or, a baton azure"; Elliot of Fermanagh, "Argent, on a bend gules, a baton or." (Ulster Office).

<sup>2</sup> David Cairnes's uncle Robert Cairnes of Killyfaddy and Finesker married Mary Elliot, an aunt of William Elliot.

coltler and the precincts thereof, in the County Fermanagh, part of the extensive grant originally allotted to Sir Robert Hamilton<sup>1</sup>; and Sir John Elliot, Knight, Baron of Exchequer, who was allotted the small portion known as the Manor of Kilcronehan, County Cavan. We have no evidence to show whether a relationship existed between Sir John Elliot of Kilcronehan and Daniel of Tullacoltier, nor can we say positively whether the three Elliots in the list of attainders were the descendants of either. It seems probable, however, that they were great grandsons of Daniel Elliot of Tullacoltier, from the fact that some sixty-five years later than his time they held property not far removed from his, and that there does not appear to be record of any other Elliot among the planters in County Fermanagh.

Of the three attainted Elliots, we have further record only of William Elliot of Straghan, near Lisnaskea. In the list of attainders already referred to, he is described as a Lieutenant in the army. He took a prominent part in the defence of Ballyshannon against the forces of James II., and as a captain, fought under King William III. at the battle of the Boyne. He married his first cousin Mary, daughter of William Cairnes of Killyfaddy, and sister of the "Old Captain" William Cairnes (referred to on pp. 112, 113, 156). Of the issue of this marriage we have record only of the eldest son William Elliot of Cloneblagh, who married Elizabeth daughter of Hugh Montgomery of Lisduff, County Longford. (See Appendix II., and for their issue, p. 112 *sqq.*). Lieutenant William Elliot, who married Mary Cairnes, had two sisters, Mary, wife of her cousin Doctor Thomas Cairnes, and Lettice, wife of the Rev. Humphrey Thompson of Monaghan.

The early family burying place of the Elliots of Fermanagh was in the old churchyard of Augherlurcher.<sup>2</sup> Some tombstones recording the family were extant in 1825, but the author has not had the opportunity of ascertaining if any still remain.

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<sup>1</sup> Inquisitions, Fermanagh, 1623.

<sup>2</sup> Also known as Archerlurcher or Augherlaugher.

According to the above the lines of Elliot after the Ulster Plantation era seems probable the lines are decedents of Daniel Elliot, but none of the lines seem to use the name Daniel. Question is where did the name Daniel go?

The Armstrong Clan was allied with the Elliot Clan in Scotland and now in Ulster so it would be good to determine what has happened to an Armstrong may be a similar.

Edmund Armstrong

Last Edited=19 Jul 2004

Edmund Armstrong is the son of Andrew Armstrong and Elizabeth Johnson.<sup>1</sup> He married Mary Hamilton, daughter of William Hamilton.<sup>1</sup>

Edmund Armstrong lived at Stonestown, County Kildare, Ireland. In 1641 a Royalist. He fought in the Battle of Worcester in 1651, and taken prisoner.

He had five other sons and two daughters.

<http://thepeerage.com/p12516.htm#i125154>

Armstrong

Andrew Armstrong who a descendent of this Laird, came to Ireland in the next century, settling in Co. Fermanagh. He served as a cavalry officer in Charles I's army after the 1641 rebellion, and many distinguished branches of the Armstrong family in Ireland derive their descent from him.

Like his father, Edmund Armstrong also fought for the Royalist cause in the mid 17th century and he was taken prisoner at the Battle of Worcester in 1657 (1651?).

Colonel Andrew Armstrong, Edmund's son, served in many battles with the Duke of Marlborough

[http://www.irishmidlandsancestry.com/content/family\\_history/families/armstrong1.htm](http://www.irishmidlandsancestry.com/content/family_history/families/armstrong1.htm)

A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland Enjoying Territorial Possessions Or High Official Rank: But Uninvested with Heritable Honours

By John Burke

Published by Colburn, 1838

Item notes: v. 4

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[http://books.google.com/books?id=DchsAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA343&lpg=PA343&dq=%22Edmund+Armstrong%22%22Battle+of+Worcester%22&source=bl&ots=Pvt2XEDyWW&sig=NCPLu hDfpVcVvDbPt7eGccXVtKg&hl=en&ei=RvII SsPaBM3JtgektOT4Dg&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=6#PPA343,M1](http://books.google.com/books?id=DchsAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA343&lpg=PA343&dq=%22Edmund+Armstrong%22%22Battle+of+Worcester%22&source=bl&ots=Pvt2XEDyWW&sig=NCPLu hDfpVcVvDbPt7eGccXVtKg&hl=en&ei=RvII SsPaBM3JtgektOT4Dg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=6#PPA343,M1)

## Line

This is a branch of the family of Armstrong, deriving from a common progenitor with the Armstrongs of Gallen.

THOMAS ARMSTRONG, esq. (second son of Andrew Armstrong, esq., by Elizabeth, his second wife, daughter of M. Johnston, esq., and younger brother of Edmund Armstrong, ancestor of the Armstrongs of Gallen) was born in the county of Fermanagh, in 1639, and accompanying his brother Edmund, was with him and many other Royalists taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, 3rd September, 1651, and conveyed to London. He subsequently returned to Ireland and settled at Banagher in the King's county, of which he was one of the Burgesses, and several times sovereign of the corporation. In his time a new stone bridge over the Shannon at Banagher was commenced and Mr. Armstrong had the principal share not only in obtaining the presentment for raising the money in the county, but also in conducting the progress of the work. It was finished in the reign of JAMES II., and Margaret, Mr. Armstrong's eldest daughter was the first female that passed over it.

Burke's Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry

By John Burke

Published by H. Colburn, 1847

Item notes: v. 1

Original from Harvard University

Digitized Aug 3, 2007 Page 23

Armstrong23.jpg

[http://books.google.com/books?id=YdIKAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA23&lpg=PA23&dq=%22Edmund+Armstrong%22%22Battle+of+Worcester%22&source=bl&ots=qCxoiZfb8N&sig=MOeC3gNxjxcjQFIKnS74jszaPVk&hl=en&ei=RvI1SsPaBM3JtgektOT4Dg&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=resu<br>lt&resnum=3](http://books.google.com/books?id=YdIKAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA23&lpg=PA23&dq=%22Edmund+Armstrong%22%22Battle+of+Worcester%22&source=bl&ots=qCxoiZfb8N&sig=MOeC3gNxjxcjQFIKnS74jszaPVk&hl=en&ei=RvI1SsPaBM3JtgektOT4Dg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=resu<br>lt&resnum=3)

**Andrew Armstrong** *d.* in 1671, aged ninety-five. His son, **THOMAS ARMSTRONG, Esq.**, was *b.* in the co. Fermanagh, in 1639, and accompanying his brother Edmund, was, with him and many other Royalists, taken prisoner at the **battle of Worcester**, 3rd September, 1651, and conveyed to London. He subsequently returned to Ireland, and settled at Banagher, in the King's Co., of which he was one of the burgesses, and several times sovereign of the corporation. He *m.* Grissel, sister of Captain Charles Beatty, of the co. Longford, and by her, who *d.* in 1680, had, with four daus., (Margaret, *m.* to Capt. William Charleton; Catherine, *m.* to Oliver Crofton, Esq.; Anne, *m.* to William Beatty, Esq.; and Elizabeth, *m.* to Mr. Courts,) three sons, **JOHN**, killed at the siege of Gibraltar, in 1704; **ANDREW**, heir to his father; and James, who *d. unm.* The second, but eldest surviving son,

Thomas Edmund Armstrong estimated age of twelve accompany by brother Edmund was taken as a prisoner at the Battle of Worcester, 3<sup>rd</sup> September, 1651, and conveyed to London. He was returned to Ireland.

This shows that a young Daniel Elliot born around 1640 could have been accompany by may be father,(most likely the oldest son and would not have an older brother) in the Battle of Worcester

and then conveyed to London. The question now is how could he be released from London prison if his father was imprisoned with him or his father was killed in battle.

We need to look at the records of an Alexander Gordon to figure how Daniel Elliot which I will refer to as Daniel Sr may have been released from prison.

<http://ggordon528.tripod.com/ged/gordon.html>

*Alexander GORDON and Mary LYSSON*

*My father says his father said that his father said?? That our first Gordon ancestor, in America, was captured by the British, suffered some mistreatment (treated like a common horse thief), and lastly was given a choice to "board a ship bound for America, or face execution in the morning." I guess he chose America.*

*Born approximately 1635, some researchers have his parentage as Alexander Gordon of Ayr Scotland. Another shows Thomas Gordon and Margaret Milne of Aberdeen, Scotland as his parentage. Thomas' parents are Archbald Gordon and Katrin Cheyne. Perhaps he came from Morayshire.*

*The The UK Battlefields Resource Page. Has this to say about the Battle of Worcester. On September 3 1651, roughly 12,000 Royalist, Scottish troops were holed up in the English town of Worcester. During the 10 hour battle 3,000 were killed and 7,000 taken prisoner.*

*The "History of England" by John Lingard. States, [Footnote 1: Whitelock, 509. Ludlow, i. 372. Heath, 301. Journals, Sept. 6, 9, 11, 19. ?Next day, 13th, the common prisoners were brought through Westminster to Tuthill fields? a sadder spectacle was never seen except the miserable place of their defeat? and there sold to several merchants, and sent to the Barbadoes."? Heath, 301. Fifteen hundred were granted as slaves to the Guinea merchants, and transported to the Gold Coast in Africa.? Parl. Hist. iii. 1374.]*

*October 15, 1652; A document witnessed by Goodman Blois, Richard Blois, Richard Norcras "Delivered by Alexander as his act and deed in presence of us underwritten to his master Goodman Stratton. Richard Norcross John Cloys" "We consent to the turning over of this Servant to Samuel Stratton the 19th of the 8 mo: 1652 Increase Nowell William Hibbins*

*1653; A petition of Alexander Gordon dated 1653 states that he came over with Mr. Cloise in the \_\_\_\_\_, Mr. John Atten, master; was imprisoned with others at Tuttellfield, whence they were redeemed by monies paid by Mr. Dan Stone, of Cambridge 10/15/1652, Alex Gorthing (probably the same), Scotchman, "lately being arrived in New England, was apprenticed to Goodman Stratton, of Watertown, in presence of John Cloise," &c. Recorded in Middlesex Co. Deeds. (History of Framingham 1640 - 1880)*

*"To the honored the Deputy Governor with the rest of the magistrates assembled in the County Court now held at Charlestowne this 3rd of the 11th mo 1663. The Petition of Alexander Gordon Scotchman. Humbly Showeth Whereas by the wise providence of the Almighty God your poare petitioner (with many others of his countrymen) was taken prisoner in the late English wars with Scoltand, and with many more prisoners brought into Tottell fields, where and from whence your poare petitioner was redeemed by monies paid by Mr. Daniel Stone of Cambridge, who hath, as appears by his bill given under his hand, freely given your poare petitioner the same, and also wheras Jno. Cloise of Watertowne at the same time moved your petitioner to go along with him by sea to this place without any agreement for time or wages, only his promise to be as a father in all love and kindness to your poare petitioner, and also whereas your poare petitioner obtained his passage by his labour withour any charge to the said Cloise as Mr. Jno Allen the*

*master of the said Ship hath under his hand given, manifesting also his willingness your poare petitioner should have the benefit of the same, also whereas the said Jno. Cloise hath (after faythfull fervice for about a years space performed by your petitioner and hard usage by the wife of the said Cloise) now sould your poare petitioner for seventeen poundes without any recompense or consideration of his promise made to your petitioner, or the petitioners labor in the ship on on the shoare whereby your poare petitioner apprehendeth himself to be muchwronged, yet being a poare exile and friendless hath been willing to suffer, your petitioner do therefore now humbly Comend the Consideration of the premises to this Honored Court haveing no other reffuge; and your petitioner shal be ready to prove the perticulars above named, and doe Humbly intreate this Honored Court to vousafe the Consideration thereof that so far as justice and equity, according to the laws of God and this Cominwealth, will tend to the releiff of your petitioner, your poare petitioner may receive some help therefrome, And your petitioner shall set down well payd with the determination of this Honored Court and shall continue humbly to pray etc. Alexander Gordon" (New World Immigrants, Vol 1 - Tepper*

<http://en.rodovid.org/wk/Person:63028>

*Alexander Gordon was born in Scotland in 1635. At the age of sixteen he was a young soldier in General Monk's army in 1651 which went forth with the design to place Charles II as king on the throne which was vacant by the execution of his father King Charles I. On September 3 1651, roughly 12,000 Royalist of General Monk's army were holed up in the English town of Worcester. This became known as the "Battle of Worcester". During the 10 hour battle 3,000 were killed and 7,000 taken prisoner. Alexander was captured by English Soldiers led by Oliver Cromwell and was jailed as a prisoner of war at Tuthill Fields prison near St. Margaret's church in London, England. Alexander was held prisoner thru the winter of 1651 and 1652. Daniel Stone of Cambridge, England secured his release from prison in the spring of 1652 on condition that he be deported to the colonies. That year Alexander sailed to America aboard the Liberty, a ship commanded by Captain John Allen. The liberty landed in Boston. Alexander paid for his passage with a six year bound labor contract with John Cloyes, also called indentured servitude. As part of his contract Alexander was confined to Watertown, Massachusetts. John Cloyes sold his apprenticeship to Samual Stratton in October of 1652 without compensation to Alexander for his year worked. Alexander appealed to the court twice. On his second appeal, Alexander was released from his contract. Alexander then moved to Exeter, New Hampshire and found employment at a sawmill owned by Nicholas Lissen. In October 10, 1664 he married Nicholas Lissen's daughter, Mary Lissen in Exeter, New Hampshire and was given twenty acres of land as dowry by his father-in-law. He received a grant of land of twenty acres from Exeter on 10 October 1664 which was adjacent to the land given to him by Nicholas Lissen. Mary and Alexander had eight children, 2 daughters and 6 sons. In 1675 enlisted the colonists army to help defend the colony against the Indian chief, King Philip. In 1695, at the age of 60, Alexander again enlisted in the army, serving in Capt. Kingsley Hall's company in "King Williams War". Alexander eventually owned several sawmills. Alexander died in Exeter, New Hampshire in 1697 at the age of 62.*

Microfiche (negative). Louisville [Ky.] : Lost Cause Press, 1977. -- 15 sheets ; 11 x 15 cm. -- ([Selected Americana from Sabin's Dictionary ... ]).

Full view - Item notes: v. 2 - 1855 - 1094 pages

Jourden815

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**JOURDEN.**—Alexander Jourden, a Scotch prisoner, brought from England, by **John Cloise**, in Capt. Allen's ship, kept and ill-used by Cloise and wife, and then sold for £17; presented complaint to the County Court in 1653 [Court Files].

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Now the question is who is seaman John Cloyse, Dr Daniel Stone how do they connect, and why are they connect to Daniel Elliot.

It should be noted that the above Alexander Gordon was a saw miller.

A history of Framingham, Massachusetts: including the Plantation, from 1640 ...  
By William Barry

pg210-pg211

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**CLOYES.** This name is variously written Clayes, Cloyse, Cloise, and Cloice, now Clayes and Cloyes.

1. **JOHN CLOISE\*** was, by profession, a mariner, and settled first at Watertown. Oct. 31, 1639, he is referred to in the Col. Records, in connection with his servant, Peter Tylle, whom he was "to teach his trade of a seaman, by himself or others." His house at Wat. was "burned down," ab. 1656, when he, (then of Charlestown), with w. Jane, sold his land, &c., at Wat., to Samuel Stratten. He received a part in the division of wood at Charlestown, Mar. 1, 1658; and July 25, 1660, conveyed land in Charlestown to Giles Fifield. The same year, at Falmouth, Me., he signed a petition to the General Court., and in 1670, was living on the W.

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\* See a petition of Alexander Gordon, dated 1653 (Mid. Co. Files). A. G. came over with Mr Cloise, in the —, Mr. John Allen, master; was imprisoned with others at Tut-tellfield, whence they were redeemed by monies paid by Mr. Dan. Stone,

of Camb. Oct. 15, 1652, Alex Gorth-ing, (prob. the same), Scotchman, "lately being arrived in New Eng-land, was apprenticed to Goodman Stratton, of Wat., in presence of John Cloyse," &c. (Mid. Deeds).

side of Presumpscot River. He is supposed to have been killed by the Indians, in 1676. He is said (Hist. of Portland) to have had two wives, Abigail and Juliann, the latter being, in 1667, 47 years of age. His chil. b in Wat., were 1 JOHN, b. Aug. 26, 1638; 2. PETER, b. May 27, 1639; 3 NATHANIEL, b. May 6, 1642, m Sarah (Mills?), and w Sarah, was received to Charlestown church, Jan. 8, 1698. He also had, 4. ABIGAIL, m. Jenkins Williams; 5. SARAH m. Peter Housing; 6. THOMAS m. Susannah, dr. of George Lewis, and had *Mary*, b July 6, 1677; *Thomas*, who d. in Boston, before 1735, without issue; *George*, who m Lydia Deall, 1717, and lived in Salem, 1735; and *Hannah*. Thomas, the f. was killed by the Indians, May, 1690; the inventory of Thomas, "late of Casco Bay," is dated Dec. 2, 1700; \* 7. MARTHA, b. at Charlestown, Oct. 13, 1659.

2. PETER, s. of John (1), lived at Wells, Me., and afterwards, in 1692, at Salem. He removed about the time of the Witchcraft delusion to Fram., settled at Salem End, where he d. July 18, 1708. From his will, dated three days before his death, it appears that his chil. were 1. MARY, (then a wid.), who m. Joseph Trumbull, and lived in Fram.; 2. HANNAH, m. Daniel Elliot, (lived in Fram. and Oxford); 3. HEPHZIBAH, m. Ebenezer Har-

The above has a lot of information on seaman John Cloyse and his son Peter which would be estimated to be about the same age as the first Elliot, Daniel Sr to come to America, the father of the Daniel Elliot Jr who married Hannah Cloyse.

Now who is Dr Daniel Stone?

It seems certain that among the felons sent to New England, by far the largest element was made up of prisoners taken in battle. A letter from Rev. John Cotton to Cromwell, dated Boston, July 28, 1651, states that "sundry Scots taken by him at Dunbar, September 2, 1650, had arrived there and been sold, not for slaves to perpetual servitude, but for six or seven or eight years," etc. That the word "sundry" meant one hundred and fifty we learn from the British *Calendar, Domestic Series*, for 1650. On September 19, the Council of State ordered 150 Scotch prisoners delivered to be sent to New England by John Foot; on October 23, it was ordered that they be shipped away forthwith, and, on November 11, that they be delivered to Augustus Walker, master of the *Unity*, for transportation to New England.<sup>2</sup> In 1650 Dr. Stone, a Massachusetts agent, bought several Scotch prisoners from Tothill jail, London. Again, of the prisoners taken at Worcester, September 3, 1651, two hundred and seventy-two were shipped to New England on the *John and Sarah* from London, and arrived in Boston the following spring. Their names, derived from the "Hutchinson Papers," were printed in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* (I. 377).<sup>3</sup>

The history of New England from 1630 to 1649, Volume 2

By John Winthrop, James Savage pg45

"The names of such as desire to be made freeman"

freeman45

**On 10 May, 1643.**

<b>Mr. Thomas Wallis,</b>	<b>Jeffrey Turner,</b>	<b>Mil</b>
<b>Gideon Lister,</b>	<b>William Turner,</b>	<b>Ric</b>
<b>John Parmenter,</b>	<b>Rich. Evans,</b>	<b>An</b>
<b>Christo. Smyth,</b>	<b>Nath. Howard,</b>	<b>Joh</b>
<b>John Jackson,</b>	<b>Francis James,</b>	<b>Joh</b>
<b>Thomas Beard,</b>	<b>John Woode,</b>	<b>Nat</b>
<b>Nich. White,*</b>	<b>Rich. Rawlen,</b>	<b>Wu</b>
<b>Wm. Ware,</b>	<b>Wm. Blanton,</b>	<b>Joh</b>
<b>Henry Woodworth,</b>	<b>Robert Pepper,</b>	<b>Hei</b>
<b>John Mansfield,</b>	<b>Thomas Danforth,</b>	<b>Joh</b>
<b>Wm. Vincen;</b>	<b>John Tydd,</b>	<b>Joh</b>
<b>George Barrell,</b>	<b>Nicholas White,</b>	<b>Joh</b>
<b>Isaac Colimer,</b>	<b>Peter Bracket,</b>	<b>Jam</b>
<b>James Morgan,</b>	<b>John Whetley,</b>	<b>Lau</b>
<b>Daniel Stone;</b>	<b>Isaac Wheeler,</b>	<b>Joh</b>
<b>Henry Simonds.</b>	<b>Robert Dants.</b>	<b>Rob</b>



*November 5, 1678.*

This was given in per the church as an introduction to the work of the day, upon the meeting of the council in publick.

Attest,

JOHN RICHARDS, *Scribe.*

The names of the council there met are

John Leverett, Esq. <i>Gov.</i>	Deacon Elliott,
Thomas Danforth, Esq.	Deacon Hastings,
Edward Tyng, Esq.	Deacon Bright,
Mr. John Sherman,	Mr. Edward Oakes,
<i>Moderator,</i>	Mr. — Stedman,
Mr. James Allin,	Mr. Daniel Gookin, jun.
Mr. Increase Mather,	Mr. Richard Collicott,
Mr. Samuel Willard,	Mr. Daniel Stone,
Mr. Edward Rawson,	Lieut. Daniel Turell,
Elder Wiswall,	Deacon Cooper,
Elder Rainsford,	John Richards,
Major Thomas Savage,	<i>chosen Scribe.</i>
Deacon Brackett,	

student of medicine. **Dr. Daniel Stone** seems to have become a prominent and influential citizen of Boston. We learn from Judge Sewall's Diary that he was one of a council chosen from the three churches of Boston to try charges brought against their pastor by the congregation of the Rev. Thomas Chiever Jr. of Malden. Judge Sewall, Adam Winthrop, Increase Mather, and Cotton Mather were among other members of the same council. He died in March, 1696, 7. His death is not recorded in the existing Boston Records, but Judge Sewall mentions it in his Diary. Under date of Sunday, March 29, 1696, 7, he writes, "**Dr. Stone** and Abraham Busby dye." Dr. Stone left no male descendants, as his only son, **Daniel**, died in Boston at the age of fourteen years. He left three daughters, all married: Mary Walker, Sarah Edwards, and Abigail Keech, whom he appointed executrixes of his will, and he named as Overseers to assist them "my loving friends, Mr. Adam Winthrop, Mr. John Clarke and Mr. Timothy Prout." His children were all born in Cambridge except one daughter, Mehitable, who was born in Boston in 1658, but the birth of this child cost the life of the mother, who died seven days later. The child also probably died young, as she was not living when the father made his will. I do not know the maiden name of Mary, the wife of **Dr. Daniel Stone**. Paige's History of Cambridge says he married about 1643 Mary, widow of Richard Ward and daughter of John Moore of Sudbury, but this is a palpable error. The **Daniel Stone** who married the widow Mary Ward was the nephew of **Dr. Daniel Stone** and the son of his brother Elder John **Stone** of Cambridge.

GregStoneWill60

sonne John Stone to possesse the whole, he paying to his other brothers thirty pounds apeece, i.e., to Daniel thirty pounds, & to David twenty pounds, the ten pounds above mentioned being by mee appoynted to make up the thirty. Or if he my sonne John like not so to do, then I do order that they Joyntly sell ye whole, & divide ye pay, to Jn<sup>o</sup> the one halfe p<sup>t</sup> & to my sonnes Daniel & David the other halfe. And the remainder of my estate in lands, cattell, chattels, moveables, debts, moneys, or w<sup>h</sup>ever, after my deare wife's decease, I do give and bequeath ye same to my three youngest children, to be equally divided between them, viz<sup>t</sup> to Elizab. Potter, Samuel Stone, & Sarah Miriam. And I do ordeyne my sonnes John Stone and Samuel Stone, Executors of this my last will & testam<sup>t</sup>, to whome I do comitt the care for their deare mother, my wife. And in testimony that this is my last will, (renouncing all former wills by mee made) I do hereunto put my hand & seale, this 22th of Novemb<sup>r</sup> 1672.

Mem. before the divission be made as above, I do give & bequeath to Jn Cooper ten pounds, & to Lidea Fiske ten pounds, and the remainder to be divided as above is declared.

Sealed & d. d.

Gregory

In pesence off us

(seal)

Thomas Danforth sen<sup>r</sup>

Stone

Edward Hall

Solomon Prentiss

Taken upon Oath by all the witnesses subscribed — 14.10, 1672.

Cambrige december the 13 1672

## , DESCENDANTS IN AMERICA

Dea. Gregory<sup>1</sup> Stone died at Cambridge, 30 Nov. 1672, aged eighty years, and was buried in the old Cambridge Cemetery. A simple footstone bearing the initials "G. S." was the only mark of his resting place until recent years, when a descendant, the late James Sullivan<sup>2</sup> Stone of Boston, erected a monument, suitably inscribed.

He married first, at Nayland, co. Suffolk, England, 20 July 1617, MARGARET GARRAD, baptized there 5 Dec. 1597, daughter of Thomas Garrad, who married at Nayland, 10 June 1591, Christian Frende who was buried 31 Jan. 1626/7. Thomas Garrad was baptized there 14 Mar. 1561/2, son of John Garrad who was buried 29 Nov. 1601. Mrs. Margaret (Garrad) Stone had four children and was buried at Nayland, 4 Aug. 1626.

He married secondly, about 1627, perhaps at Dedham, co. Essex, England, MRS. LYDIA (——) COOPER; by her first husband she had two children, John and Lydia Cooper; by her second husband she had three children; she accompanied her second husband to New England in 1635, survived him, and died at Cambridge, 24 June 1674.

Children by first marriage, recorded at Nayland:

2. i. JOHN<sup>2</sup>, bapt. 31 July 1618.
3. ii. DANIEL, bapt. 15 Aug. 1620.

Why would Daniel Elliot be picked out of the Prison in London by Captain John Allen and seaman John Cloyse? First of all they were getting indentures for two reasons, one to work there way aboard ship to America the other an indenture ship in a grist mill in Sudbury (Saxonville), MA for a Daniel Stone. If Capt John Allen had some influence since the agents name was Daniel Stone son of Deacon Gregory Stone he would be attracted to the name Daniel and because of Apostle John Eliot he would have a leaning to the name Elliot. They would be looking for indentures I feel at a young age which Daniel Sr would be. Some people have already estimated that he was born in 1640, though close may be a year of two earlier. Being Ulster Scotch may have help his case being chose to build and defend a grist mill close brother to Daniel Stone, John Stone of Sudbury was building.