

# Aliot & Elwald

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Armstrong (*Liddesdale*, i. 178) has collected a large number of different spellings of the name; but those above mentioned are the most distinctive forms, around which all the others, with more or less variation, group themselves. (See more on this subject in Appendix No. 1.)

These are the various spellings given by Mr. Armstrong:—Ælwald, Allat, Dalliot, Eellot, Elewald, Eliot, Eliott, Ellat, Ellet, Ellett, Ellette, Elliot, Elliotti, Elliott, Elliswod, Elliot, Elliott, Elluat, Ellwald, Ellwod, Ellwodd, Ellwold, Ellwood, Elnuand, **Elwand**, Eluand, Eluwand, Elvand, Elwaird, Elwald, Elwalde, Elwand, Elwat, Elwod, Elwold, Elwood, Elwoold, Elyot,

Elyoth, Hellwodd, Illot, Ilwand;—Aylewoodes, Aylewoods, Elioats, Eliots, Ellattis, Elliottes, Ellotes, Ellots, Ellottes, Ellottis, Ellotts, Ellwoods, Eluottis, Elwades, Elwaldes, Elwaldia, Elwalds, Elwalls, **Elwandis**, Elwarths, Elwaths, Elwodds, Elwoldis, Elwolds, Elwoodes, Elwoods, Elwoolds, Eylewoodz.

To these may be added:—Eleot, Elwet, Elwett, Elwoode, Helewald;—Ellyots, Elwets, Elwetta, Elwottis, Eylwittes.

<sup>2</sup> Tytler, *History of Scotland*, iv. 375. James iv. had then taken up the cause of Perkin Warbeck. Mr. Armstrong has been unable to find the authority for this statement of Tytler's.

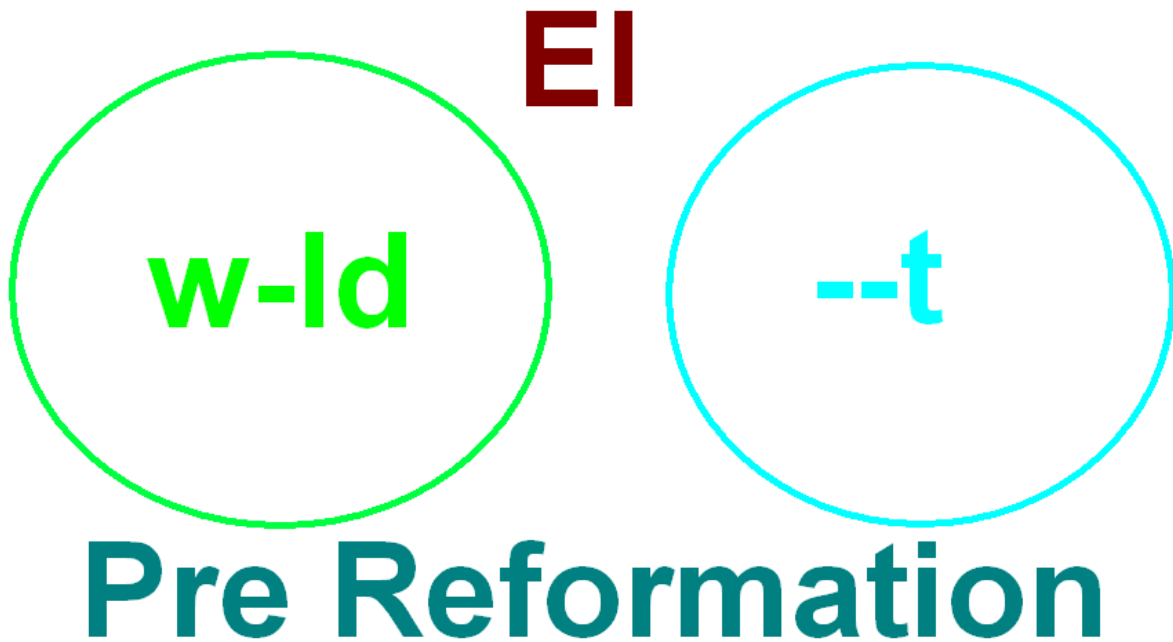
The Border Elliots and the Family of Minto  
By George Francis Scott Elliot

Ellat, Ellet, Ellett, Ellette, Elliot, Elliotti, Elliott,  
Elliswod, Elliot, Ellot, Elluat, Ellwald, Ellwod, Elnuand,  
Elnwand, Eluand, Eluwand, Elvand, Elwaird, Elwald,  
Elwalde, Elwand, Elwat, Elwod, Elwold, Elwood,  
Elwoold, Elyot, Elyoth, Hellwodd, Illot, Elwand,  
Aylewoodes, Aylewoods, Eliots, Eliots, Elattis,  
Elliottes, Ellotes, Elliot, Ellottes, Ellottis, Ellotts,  
Ellwoods, Eluttis, Elwades, Elwaldes, Elwandis,  
Elwarths, Elwaths, Elwodds, Elwoldis, Elwolds,  
Elwoodes, Elwoods, Elwoolds, Eylewoodz.

"Singular: Aelwold, Allat, Dalliot, Eellot, Eleot (1624),  
Elewald, Eliot, Eliott, Ellat, Elleot (1655), Ellet, Ellett,  
Ellette,  
Elliott, Elliot, Ellioti, Elliswood, Ellot, Ellote (1639),  
Ellott, Elluat, Ellwald, Wllwod, Wllwodd, Ellwold,  
Ellwood, Elnuand,  
Elnwand, Eluand, Eluat (1556), Eluwand, Elvand,  
Elwaird, Elwald (1561), Elwalde, (1494), Elwat, Elwod,  
Elwold, Elwood,  
Elwoold, Elyot, Elyoth, Hellwodd, Illot, Ilwand, Eleot,  
Elwet, Elwett, Elwoode, Helewald.  
"Plural: Aylewoodes, Aylewoods, Elioats, Eliots,  
Ellattis, Elliottes, Ellots, Ellottes, Ellottis, Ellotts,  
Ellwoods, Eluottis  
(1570), Elwades, Elwaldes, Elwets, Elwadis, Elwalds,  
Elwalls, Elwandis, Elwarths, Elwaths, Elwodds,  
Elwodis, Elwolds,  
Elwoodes, Elwoods, Elwoolds, Eylewoods, Ellyots,  
Elwatts, Elwottis, Eylwittes."

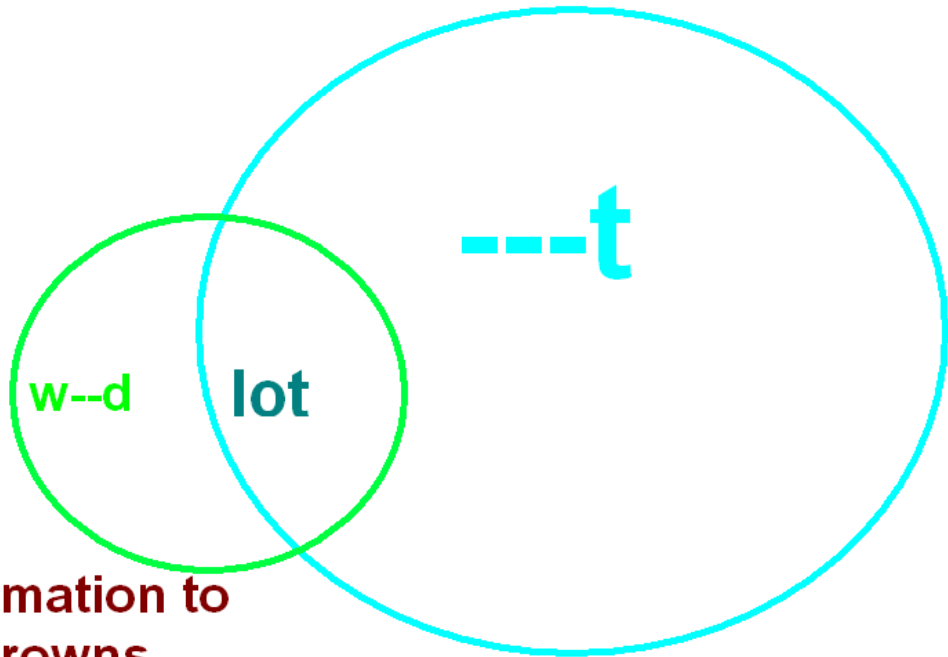
# Basic Rule<sub>pre</sub>

Reformation;



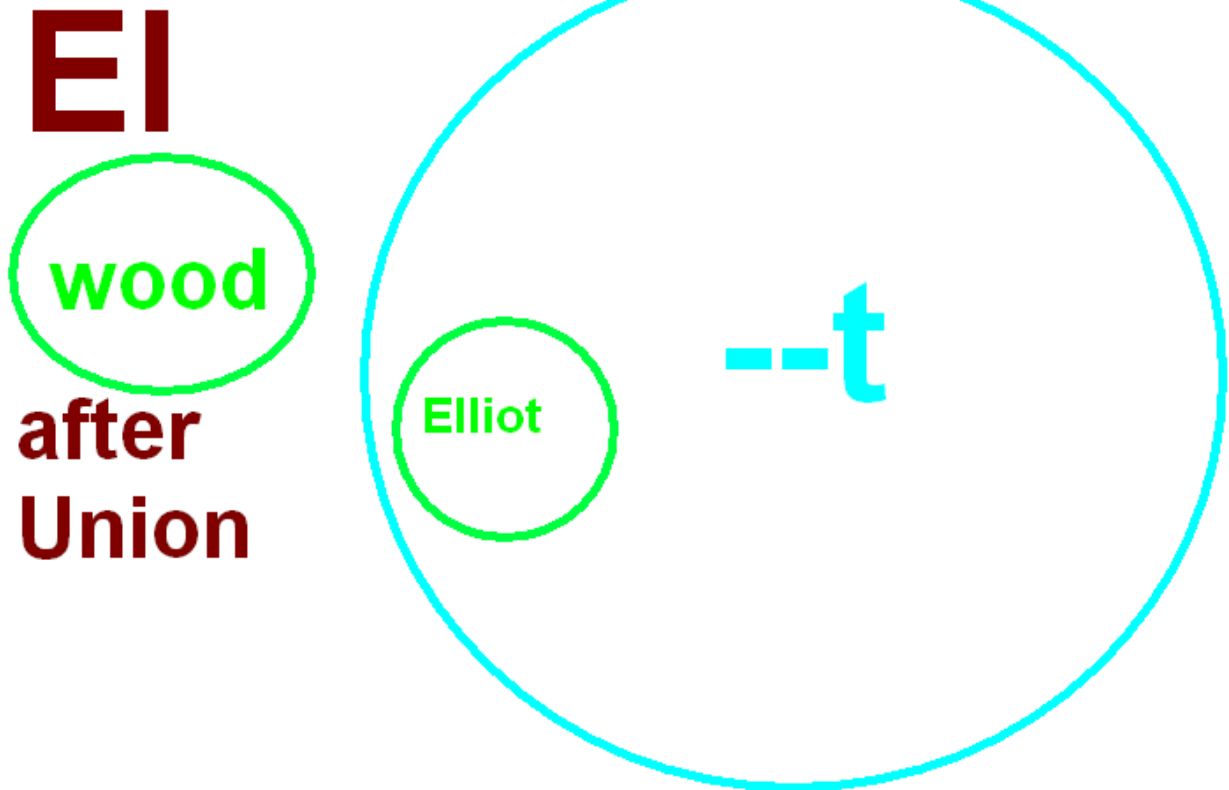
The Elwald, and Elyot were separate basically before reformation. The names coexist.

**EI**



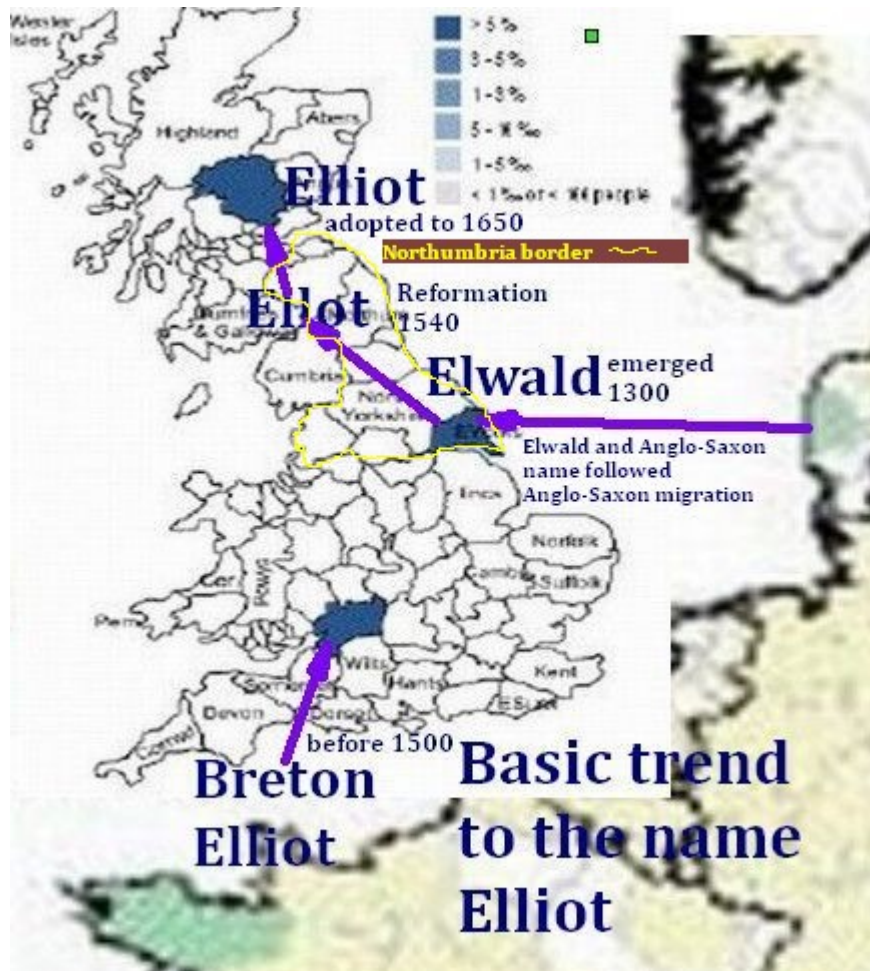
**Post Reformation to  
Union of Crowns**

After reformation and mutant *Ellot* (Scottish meaning measured lot) is shared.



After unit *Elwald to Elliot to Elliot* where the border name *Elliot* becomes of the “t” group.

It can be said an *Elwald* becomes a Breton *Eliot*.



Though it has been said there are two locations of origins for the name Elliot. There is only one locality of the origin of the name Elliot, and that is of Wm de Aliot. Where *Aliot* a Norman geographic location in France, became *Eliot* and *Eliot* became *Elliot*, and then *Elwald*, became *Ellot*, (also in small extent used by *Eliot* becoming *Ellot*).

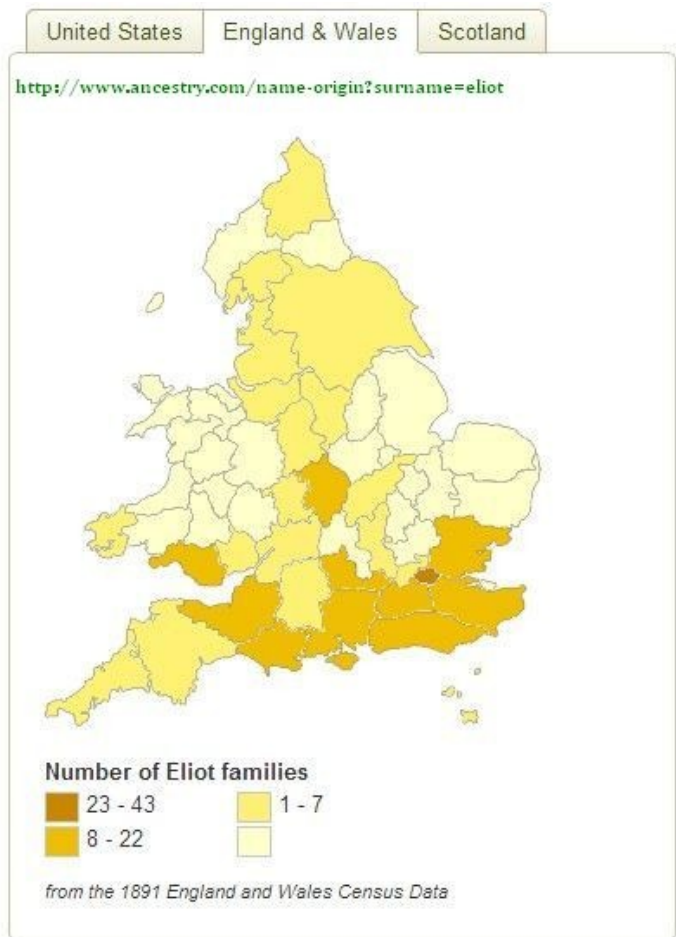
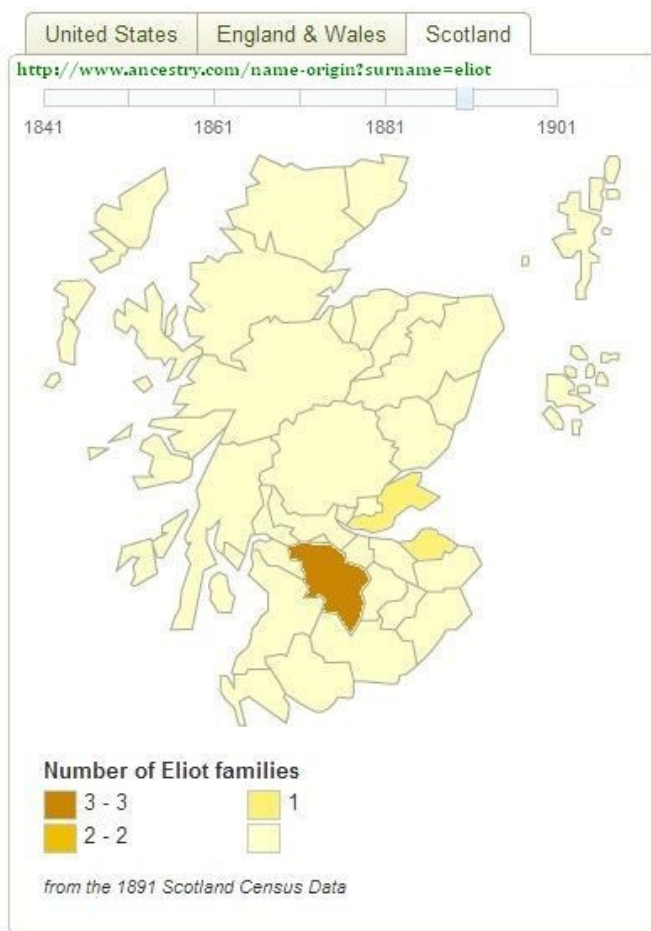
By superimposing the distribution, one can see bluing in Breton south, and Denmark east.

From Denmark evolves *Elwald*. From Breton France comes *Eliot* (of *Aliot*). Then over the years *Elwald* by about 1650 becomes the *Elliot* form of *Eliot*.

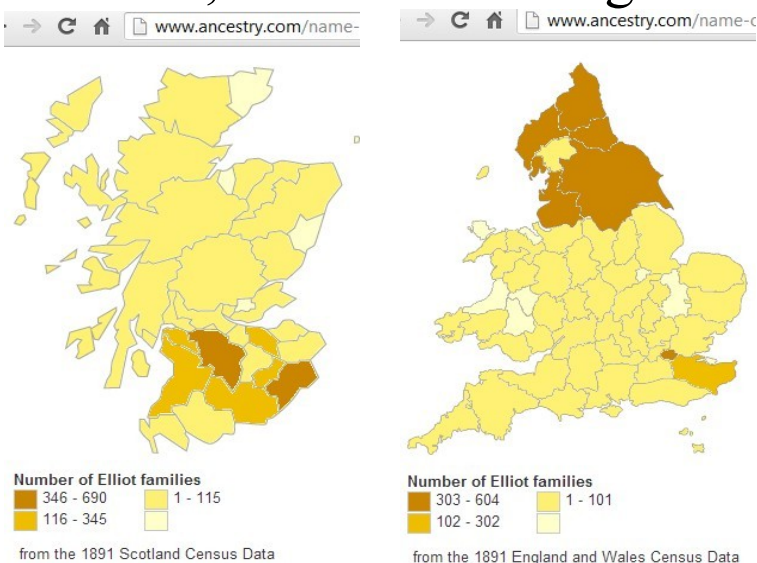
Basically any form of *Eliot* pre Reformation is of the Breton form, and up to about 1650 except *Ellot* it is of the Breton form.

The *Elwald* form is of and Anglo-Danish which utilize in most cases an individual which is a son of a person with a singular name *Elwald*, such as John the son of Elwald become John *Elwald*, where the form *Eliot* is following a Norman naming convention from naming after a geographic location this time in France by the name of *Aliot*, where in England the name becomes *Eliot*.

Where people in Scotland with the name *Elwald* and *Ellot*, the surnames like in Scandinavian naming conventions are repetitively being use, other form of differentiation such as describing, location, color, who's man, who's relation, and aliases are used.



The closest name to Aliot is Eliot. Definitely the name **Eliot** in 1591 is not located in Scotland, but southern England.



Note the **Eliot** distribution in 1591. One can see Elliot is north into Scotland of Eliot.



## I. ELIOT FAMILY IN ENGLAND.

### 1. SIR WILLIAM DE ALIOT, A. D. 1066.

TRADITION traces back the ancestry of the Eliots of England, to the time of the landing of William the Conqueror on the shores of England, in the year 1066. The following extracts exhibit the evidence, and the degree of probability of the fact.

In the "History of the Conquest of England," translated from the French of A. Theierry, vol. 1, pp. 283, 4, is given the following account of the landing of the Conqueror:—

"William's troops landed, without encountering any resistance, at Pevensey, near Hastings, on the 28th of September, 1066. The archers landed first—they wore short habits, and had their hair cut close. Next followed the horsemen, wearing steel head-pieces, tunics, and cuirasses, and with long heavy spears, and straight two-edged swords. After them came the workmen of the army, pioneers, carpenters, and smiths, who unloaded on the strand, piece by piece, three wooden castles, framed and prepared beforehand. The Duke [William] was the last to come ashore; who, in setting his foot upon the land, made a false step, and fell upon his face. A murmur immediately arose, and some voices cried out—'God preserve us! this is a bad sign!' But William, rising

Genealogy of the Eliot family 2

By William Smith Porter

Note; *Aliot* as compared to *Eliot*.

## 2. ELIOTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND.

Before entering upon the history of the Eliots of Cornwall, England, which embraces the Earls of **St. Germans**, and from which the Apostle is supposed to have sprung, we present sketches of persons and families bearing the name of Eliot, Elliot, Elliott, Elyot, Elyotte, Elyt, &c., in chronological order, and numbered for the convenience of reference.

Willis, *Notitia Parliamentaria*, vol. 2, p. 194, says:—

“This family flourished for eight or ten generations, in Devonshire, before they transplanted themselves into Cornwall; and had married with several considerable families in that county, as the Sigdens, Cotlands, Bonvilles, Sumasters, Fitzes, Careswells, &c.”

1. The earliest date connected with the name is found in “*Collectanea Topographica*,” vol. ii, p. 285. Before the year

Note; no *w* or *d* in the spelling of the above *Eliot* variants. There is a *y* which is not found in *Elwald* variants. This is felt when the *y* was used in the *Eliot* variants, when the *Elwald* variants were not using an *i* in the spelling of *Ellot*. All the above spellings have an *i* or an *y* in them.

1400, RYC. Elyett signed an indenture. This gentleman may have been Richard Elyot, Esq., father of Sir Thomas, (6 ;) or Richard Elyotte of Essex, (4.)

2. EDMUND Elyot was living in Somersetshire [1417 in 1417, in the 4th year of Henry V.

3. WILLIAM Elliot was Master of Rolls from Nov. [1485 13th, 1485, to Nov. 26th, 1487.

4. In vol. 1 of the "Worthies of England," in a list [1433 of gentlemen returned in 1433, may be found the names of WALTER Elyot, in Devonshire, and RICHARDI Elyotte, in Essex.

To the family of Walter, it would seem by the arms, was allotted—

5. Sir RICHARD Elyot, made by King Henry VIII, [1509 one of the Justices of the King's Bench. He was one of the Judges summoned Oct. 16th, 1509, to meet with the Peers in the first Parliament of Henry VIII, Jan. 21, 1510. This gentleman, by his will, dated in 1520, bequeathed his body to be buried in the cathedral of Salisbury; of which church, Robert Elyot died sub-dean in 1652. He, it may have been, who was father of

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in the invading army, drew his sword, and swore, by the honor of a soldier, that he would maintain, at the hazard of his blood, the right of his Lord to the sovereignty of the country. For this the Conqueror gave him an honorable addition to his coat of arms, viz., a Caton, or, on a field azure, an arm and sword as a crest, with the motto, 'Par saxa, per ignes, fortiter et recte.' From this valiant Knight are descended the celebrated Lord Heathfield, the Earls of Minto and **St. Germans**, and Sir William Francis **Eliot of Stobs**, Baronet."

In a Geneological History of Andrew **Eliot**, who came to Salem in 1663, as given in the 2d Series of the Mass. Hist. Collections, vol. 1, p. 229, the writer says:—

"So far as I have been able to form a judgment, from the materials furnished me, I conclude that the original ancestor of all the names of **Elyett, Elyot, Elyotte, Eliot, Elliot, and Elliott**, is the same as that traditionally accredited as the ancestor of the family of Henry Algernon **Eliot**, Esq., of the British Navy."

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It is *Eliott* not *Eliot* of Stobs.

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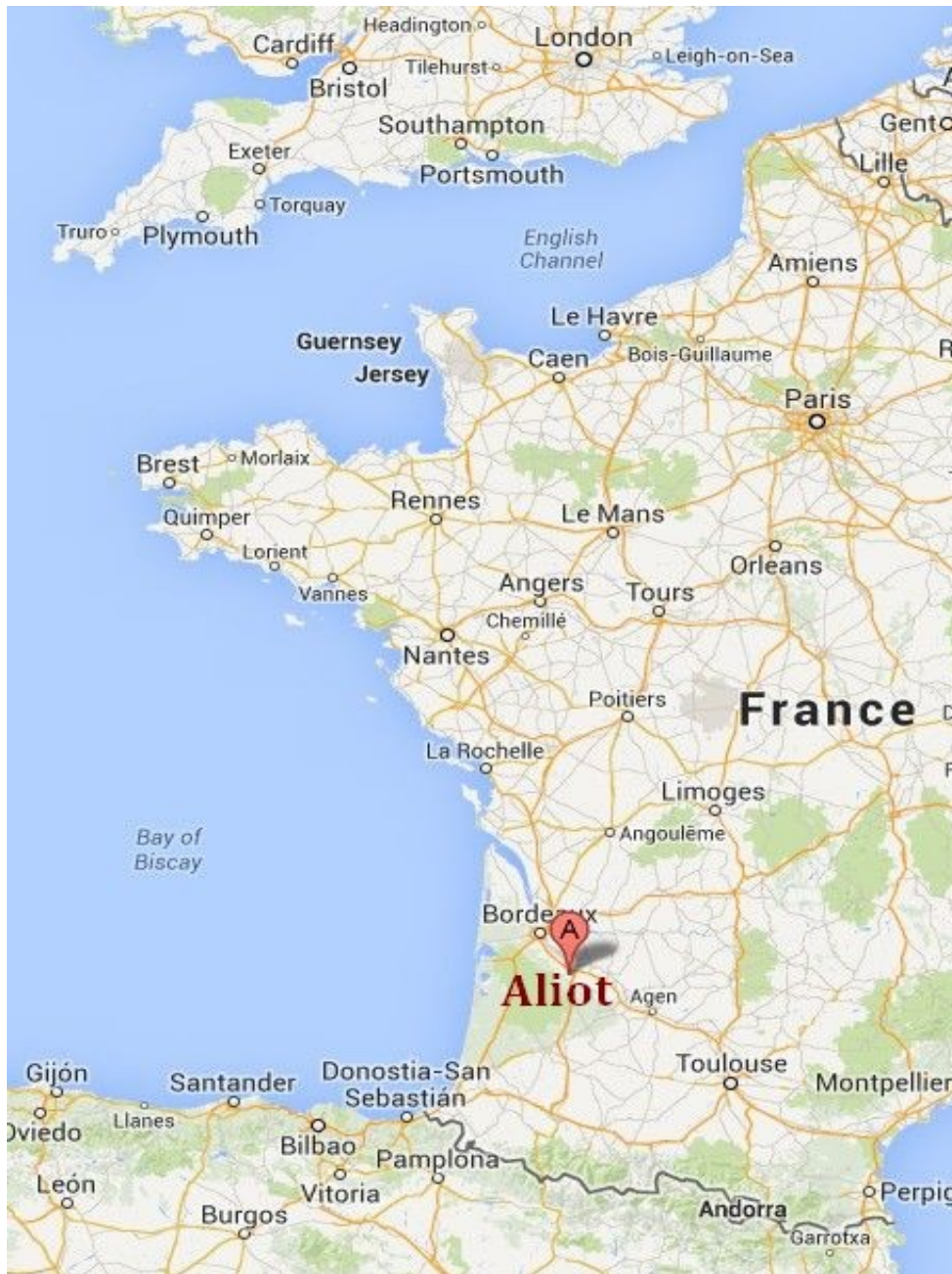
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In 1485 There is listed a William *Elliot*, of the *Eliot* variants. This is the name adopted by the *Elwald* variants.

In Norman naming convention, includes estate locations.



It look like *Eliot* came from Wm de *Aliot*.  
Hopes this helps to distinguish the *Aliot* from the *Elwald* variants.

## The Story of Germaine

<http://www.stgermaine.com/germaine.htm>

Germaine was born in the remote French village of Pibrac in 1579.

She was no Joan of Arc, nor Therese of Lisieux; she had never been heard of in her lifetime beyond her own village and was a practical outcast there. She endured a wretched life as an unwanted child of the Cousin family. There is not even proof that she was entitled to the name of Cousin. The wife of Laurent Cousin hated her and abused her. Some are of the opinion that she was Laurent's daughter. This seems scarcely credible, as what father would allow his own child to be consigned to a stable and literally starved to death, particularly in the case of Laurent Cousin, who was quite well to do.

At any rate Germaine was a frail, sickly child, afflicted with scrofula, a nauseous disease which caused abscesses about the neck. Her right arm was deformed and partially paralyzed. She was a prey to every disease of the times due to the unsanitary conditions under which she lived.



Mark Elliott

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