Elwald-Aliot Surname Relations, and Emergence

Process which was used, was first finding Y-DNA matching with surnames which correlated to localities, which match the surnames. Three out of the four could be used Scarborough, Cave, and Grisham, but not Dennis had locations on the the east coast of the United Kingdom centering at N&S Cave.

Though this method was based on the naming convention of the Normans where they that their names from their estates, and later carried by gentry the name Elwald explained later was taken by Scandinavian convention from the father, and maybe from the land since elwald means measured or owned forest.

Given the above; it is felt that the Eliot/Elyot name came from Wm de Aliot 1066, a French localitie.
It is felt that the French-Normans, developed variants of Aliot, and the German-Scandinavians developed variants of Elfwald. It should be noted that they basically converged on the name Elliot first a variant of Aliot in 1650, at the time of the English Civil War, where the Elliot of Scotland inserted an “i” into their name and it became Elliot. It should be noted that today about 1 to 6 in the United Kingdom spell their name Elliot as opposed to Elliot, but in the the Border region of Scotland the numbers are reversed. Retention of the name Elliot is important to today's Borders.

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. Theirry, 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
By William Smith Porter
Keith Elliott Hunter, has made noted the great number of variants in the name Aliot which had developed most likely from southern England where the earliest surnames seem to began.

The above map shows light blue regions where people came from where their name became Elliot.

From Breton came the name Aliot to Eliot then Elliot, way before 1650, these are referred to as the Breton Eliot, of the Norman-French Elliot.

From Denmark, came the name Elwald to Ellot then Elliot, but it was not until they were in the Liddesdale/Plantations (Ulster/Barbados/America) from the English Civil War did the Scottish Anglican Royalist Elliot, become Elliot because of indenture ship to English Cromwellian Puritans which today are
still insistent if the name is properly spell **Eliot** of inserting an “i” into it.

The above shows that **Eliot** is a southern England name, and only a change of the “A” in **Aliot** to an “E” to become **Eliot**.

The name **Eliot** most likely came from Breton, and not Denmark.
Possible locations of the emergence of the name Elwald from North to South.

1. Toponym ca 1350 east of Edinburgh, there was a medieval suburb of the name Elwald.

A Nicholas Elwald lived in the suburb;

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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 annual rent 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 annual rent, 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 Ersdale, Robert Besate, presbyters, William Robertson, then bailie of said burgh, Duncan Rollow, Alexander Napar, Adam Goldsmith, junior, burgesses, John Ker, sergeant of the burgh, and many others, on 7th January 1407-8. Richard Langlands, presbyter of St. Andrews dioce, by imperial authority notary public. [86, Box 2.

1 This Charter is printed in Charters of St. Giles, Edinburgh, Bannatyne Club, pp. 40, 41.
Nicholas Elwald, could have received his name from Elwaldside a medieval suburb of Edinburgh.

2. Joseph fitz (son of) Elwald Coldingham;
patrimony, power, and privilege. These royal benefactions were liberally supplemented by the pious gifts of private donors, as for example when, in the end of the twelfth century, a Charter of Edward of Restalrig granted to the monks of Coldingham two tofts of land in Eyemouth. It must be further stated that the possessions of the monastery were sometimes confirmed by the English Kings, and notably by Henry II. (1154-89).

In the bestowal of grants of land, &c. to the Priory, reference is made to “dreng” or drengs—“the solitary dreng and villeyn”—attached to a particular holding, with which they were bought and sold. Their service was the most menial. They had small lots of land which they tilled for their own sustenance, but it is generally understood that at any moment they could be dispossessed, though it has been held on the other hand that even “the poor serf was protected by law from capricious sales.” Slaves, or more properly nativi, were sometimes sold to the Priory, but when the Church wished to emancipate those of others, “it was necessary first to purchase them.”

Records of sales of serfs have been preserved:—

(a) In 1247, Patrick de Prendegest bought the freedom of Reynaldus, a natius, with all his following, for 20 merks stg. He was probably a man whose parts burst through “his birth’s invidious bar.” He subsequently occupied a subordinate post in the Priory: (b) The Abbey of Coldingham purchased the freedom of Joseph, son of Elwald, and all his posterity, for three merks: (c) Eustace of Newbigging sold to the Prior of Coldingham the freedom of William Newbigging, and his wife, and children, for 15s. (d) Adam de Prendegest, in 1250, sold to the Almoner of Coldingham, Stephen Fitzwalde, with his followers and goods—servum meum et ejus sequelam et cattala. These cases—and they might be multiplied—present in its most odious form some of the evils of the feudal system, but they had the sanction of law, for when the drengs—drenghs or drenches—of the land of Horndean were in dispute with the monks of Coldingham, they were only prevailed upon to be servile through the interference of the Crown.

The following churches or chapels were held by the Priory—(a) St Ebba, (b) Eyemouth, (c) Ayton, (d) St Nicholas of Reston (e) Nathansthin (Nen-
Joseph son of Elwald about 1250 could have become Joseph Elwald.

3. Thomas filius Elwald de Hedreslaw 1275.
Thomas filius (son of) Elwald de (of) Hedreslaw, could have become **Thomas Elwald 1275**.

4. John Elwald son of Elwald of South Creake 1330-40

Shows above the above Elwald 1327, Matilda Elwald, and Henry Elwald 1332. Also a John Elwald son of Elwald of South Creak 1330.
5. Alanus Elfwald likely son of Elfwald and father of Alan Elwald 1248.
Above one can see an the name Elfwaldi, and a Alanus Elfwold (Elwald).

One needs to note; Elfwald is the name of a king whose supposed tomb is in the Priory of Hexam.

Given it is likely that Alanus Elfwald would have named his oldest son Alan, it is likely that;
It is felt that Alanus Elfwold is the father of Alan Elwald which is the father of Robert Elwald of Remyngton (Remington), Lancaster.

Because this Robert Elwald comes from the name Elfwald it

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

Calendar of the Close Rolls, Vols 1302-1307 pg 157
increases his likelihood of being the first chief of the Elwald clan.

The above shows a Master Elwett in 15th century roll of Yorkshire, has a crescent in the chief (crescent symbolizes being the chief). This could be a family of Yorkshire related to the chief line of Redheugh. Below shows Elwet name used in Liddesdale.

Aug. 21. 132. BORDER COMPLAINTS.

"Complaint Michiell Waule of Stewardsheiles in Ryddesdale upon Arche Elwet of the Hill, James Elwet his brother, younge John Elwet of the Parke, Hob Elwet of the Parke, sonne to James, Jock Elwet of the Parke, son to Scots Hob, Martyne Elwet of the Hewghouse called Rad Martyn, and their complices to the nubumber of a hundred persons, for they came to Eleshawe and there rest, stale and toke awaye lxxx kye and oxen, yj horses and measures and howeshold stuff, to the value of xlv sterlings, a slew dog, and then murdered and slewe Roger Waules and John Waules, the xxijth of August 1582. Wherof he dothe ask ask redres." No signature.


Mark Elliott 8/25/2013