

# Meaning of Elwald to Elliot

Of Northumbrian; a Scottish Border Name

There are many spellings which are variations. The reader like today's modern computer with scanning and Optical Character Recognition (OCR) wants to put in an “i”, but there is no, and may it be repeated no “i” or even a “y” in **Elwald** or **Ellot**.

In the eighth century we find the name of Elwald in King Elwald I who minted this rare coin called a skeet.



This is an era in which very few written records were kept and very few could read, so symbolism could be used to represent people. The above coin appears as an elk head on

one side and may be a deer on the other side.

At first it was felt that **El** is not for **Elk** because the word **Elk** did not appear at the time, and **Elf** and King Elwald I was said to be the **Elf** ruler.

It should be noted we do not need the meaning of **Elf** or **Elk** but the meaning of **El**.

So I tried to look up the etymology or origins of the words **Elf** and **Elk** and the year in which the names originate.



<http://www.word-origins.com/definition/elf.html>

## Word History

Date of Origin Old English [OE]

In Germanic legend, elves were potent supernatural beings, capable of exercising considerable magic powers to the benefit or harm of human beings. Their decline to their modern status as small mischievous sprites seems to have begun in the 16th century. The word comes from a prehistoric Germanic *\*albiz*, a variant of which produced Old Norse *álfr* (source of English *oaf* (17<sup>th</sup> c.)) and German *alp* 'nightmare'.

See also *Oaf*

**elf** [elf] [Show IPA](#) <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/elk>

–**noun, plural** elves [elvz] [Show IPA](#).

1. (in folklore) one of a class of preternatural beings, esp. from mountainous regions, with magical powers, given to capricious and often mischievous interference in human affairs, and usually imagined to be a diminutive being in human form; sprite; fairy.
2. a diminutive person, esp. a child.
3. a mischievous person, esp. a child.

### **Origin:**

bef. 1000; ME, back formation from *elven*, OE *elfen* nymph (i.e., female elf), var. of *ælfen*; see [elfin](#)



<http://www.word-origins.com/definition/elk.html>

## Word History

Date of Origin Old English [OE]

The Indo-European base *\*ol-*, *\*el-* produced a number of names for deerlike animals – Greek *élaphos* ‘stag’, e.g., and Welsh *elain* ‘hind’, not to mention English *eland*. In its Germanic descendants, two main lines of development are evident: its extensions *\*olk-* and *\*elk-* produced respectively Germanic *\*algiz* (whence Old Norse *elgr*) and Germanic *\*elkho(n)-* (whence Old English *colh*). It is not actually entirely clear which of these two is represented by modern English *elk*, which is first unequivocally recorded in the late 15th century. It is formally possible that it could be a survival of the Old English word, with its final /kh/ sound changed to /k/, but the long gap in the written record between Old English *eolh* and Middle English *elk* suggests that it could be an Old Norse borrowing.

See also *eland*

**elk** [elk] [Show IPA](#) <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/elk>

–**noun, plural** *elks*, ( *especially collectively* ) *elk* for 1, 2.

1. Also called **European elk**, the moose, *Alces alces*.
2. Also called **American elk**, **wapiti**, a large North American deer, *Cervus canadensis*, the male of which has large, spreading antlers.
3. a pliable leather used for sport shoes, made originally of elk hide but now of calfskin or cowhide tanned and smoked to resemble elk hide.
4. ( *initial capital letter* ) a member of a fraternal organization (Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks) that supports or contributes to various charitable causes.

### Origin:

bef. 900; ME; OE *eolc*, *eolh*; c. G *Elch* (OHG *el* ( *a* ) *ho* ), L *alcēs*, Gk *álkē*

With the statement under the origins of **elk**; “**el-** produced a number of names for deerlike animals”, which are the symbols on the minted coin.

So have a concluded that; **EL- means deerlike.**

To be deerlike would to have speed and agility, and given antlers as on the coin would also be able to piece, like may be with a sword or pike. Deerlike animals have a tendency to hide themselves in the woods during the daylight hours.

<http://www.kafejo.com/lingvoj/conlangs/aep/words.htm#bosk>

**bosk**

**Noun:** A small wood, grove; thicket. Also see weald and wold.

**weald**

**Noun:** Forest, wood, grove, but also bushes or foliage. Similar to German Der Wald, a forest or woodland. Also see wold and bosk.

**wold**

**Noun:** Forest, wood, grove, but also bushes or foliage. Also used to describe an upland region of moorland. Similar to German Der Wald, a forest or woodland, and probably also related to veld and veldt, though I don't usually think of treeness in that context. (Ah, as I suspected! I tweaked the sounds a little bit, in the usual ways that sounds can change with time, and came up with wild. That guess prompted a bit of research, culminating in the discovery of a theory that all these words do indeed spring from a common ancestor, Indo-European weidh (separate - also the source of divide and widow), and referred to land separate or remote, the sort of land which is usually (in Germanic countries, anyway!) wooded.) Also see weald and bosk.

# Wald

<http://www.dsl.ac.uk/>

**DSL - DOST** Wald, n. [ME and e.m.E. wald(e, wælde, wolde (Layamon), OE wald.] An area of open country, a plain, a hill, a stretch of moorland; the earth, the ground. b. attrib. Ane heid wald hedge, a hedge marking the boundary of a piece of land.

<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/weald>

**Main Entry: weald**

**Pronunciation:** \'weld\

**Function:** noun

**Etymology:** the Weald, England, from Middle English weeld, from Old English weald forest — more at wold

**Date:** before 12th century

**1 :** a heavily wooded area : forest <the Weald of Kent>

**2 :** a wild or uncultivated usually upland region

**Main Entry: wold**

**Pronunciation:** \'wold\

**Function:** noun

**Etymology:** Middle English wald, wold, from Old English weald, wald forest; akin to Old High German wald forest, Old Norse vo?llr field

**Date:** before 12th century

**1 :** a usually upland area of open country

**2 capitalized :** a hilly or rolling region —used in names of various English geographic areas <Yorkshire Wolds>

<http://www.thefreedictionary.com/weald>

**weald** [wi?ld]

**n**

(Earth Sciences / Physical Geography) Brit archaic open or forested country

[Old English; related to Old Saxon, Old High German wald, Old Norse vollr, probably related to wild]



It is felt that the wald basically meant the type of woods which you would find in the Liddesdale region along the water of the Hermitage and Liddle rivers. The names such as Copshaw **Park**, and Bygate **Wood**, where **Wood** and **Park** were indicative of small forrest along these streams.



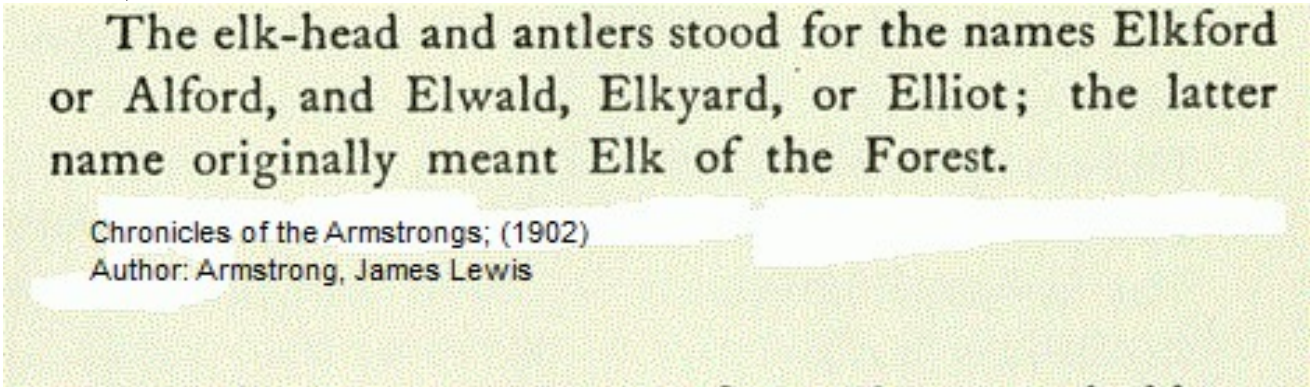
In the region where the Elwald live it can be seen this type of wooded region.

**So Elwald would mean; a deer (elk) like people of the woods.**

**Now the question is;**

**Did the name surname Elwald come from the personal name of King Elwald?**

**Given;**



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.

Chronicles of the Armstrongs; (1902)

Author: Armstrong, James Lewis

Though it is felt by this writer that **Elwald** meant **Elk (deerlike animal) of the Forrest**. In disregarding the letter “i” in the latter it becomes **Ellot** which is also felt to mean **Elk of the Forrest**. It is those nasty “i”s or “y”s which English literates including their computers can not help from sticking into or can not conceive the the Scottish name **Ellot** would not have one. Get use to it the Scottish name **Ellot** does not have one.

But any way the symbol on the minted coin of **King Elwald I** is the same symbol use in the **Liddesdale** region where **Elwald** is being used as a sir name carved in stone. The mathematical likelihood of these to actions being independent of each other is extremely low. So it is accepted by the writer that the sir name **Elwald** came from the personal name of **King Elwald I**.

## Where does the Scottish name **Ellot** come from?

From **Elwald** we get **El wald**, and from **Ellot** we get **El lot**. So the **wald** has been changed to **lot**.

<http://www.dsl.ac.uk/>

**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.

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As it can be seen **wald** and **lot** have similar meanings.

But **lot**; can be use in words such as Hamellot, Camellot, Sir Lancellot and Ellot.

About this time in the early sixteenth century a William of Larriston names it is felt his second son which is also felt to become the first Laird of Stobbs Gavin or Gawaine who is well educated referred to as a tutor, clerk and bailee (administrator).



Who is **Gawaine**?



Sir Gawaine is son of **Lot** in of Orkney, in the story of Sir Lancelot.

CHAP.  
VIII.  
1567.

Balfour, if the suspicion really had any ground, hastened, like Sir James, to turn round just as those in power turned. Even before the latter contrived to sell the castle of Edinburgh to Scotland's new government, Gilbert Balfour refused, in the castle of Kirkwall, to come to any terms with Bothwell—nay, showed him such opposition that, as Bothwell subsequently states, his stay there lasted only two days.<sup>1</sup> Like a strange passing meteor the Orkney Isles saw their duke vanish towards the north.

On the Shetland Isles, whose bailiff, Olaf Sinclair, belonged to the same family as Bothwell's

It should be noted that in the above the Laird of the Hermitage, James Hepburn Earl of Bothwell is also Laird of Orkney.

Mark Elliot 9/5/2010



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