

Chasing my Y-DNA part 53

Who is buried in the Hexam Abbey tomb of Elwald?



The Priory of Hexham, Volume 2nd
edited by James Raine
SUPPOSED TOMB OF KING ELFWALD.

Development of English literature and language, Volumes 1-2 By Alfred Hix Welsh

PROSE — HISTORICAL METHOD.

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monotonous dryness gather up and take note of the great visible events:

'A.D. 788. This year there was a synod assembled at Fingal in Northumberland, on the fourth day before the nones of September; and Abbot Albert departed this life.

A.D. 788. Here **Elwald**, King of the Northumbrians, was slain by Siga, on the 11th day before the calends of October; and a heavenly light was often seen there, where he was slain. He was buried in the church of Hexam; and Osred, the son of Alred, who was his nephew, succeeded to him in the government. This year there was synod assembled at Acley.

A.D. 790. Here Archbishop Eanbert died, and Abbot Ethelherd was chosen archbishop the same year, and Osred, King of the Northumbrians, was betrayed, and banished from his kingdom, and Ethelred, the son of Ethelwald, succeeded him.'

A.D. 789. This year Elwald, king of the Northumbrians, was slain by Siga, on the eleventh day before the calends of October; and a heavenly light was often seen on the spot where he was slain. He was buried in the church of Hexham; and

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle

By Various, Reverend James Ingram

<http://dcodriscoll.pbworks.com/w/page/9956232/Leodwalding>

1.1.2.2.1.1 **St Ælfwald** (Elwald), King of Northumbria 779-788; d. 23 Sept 788, murdered; bur. Hexham Abbey. [Wikipedia](#)



VICARS OF TYNEMOUTH.

A history of Northumberland By Northumberland county history committee

1083. **Elwald** or Alwald, 'qui et canonicus Dunelmensis ecclesiae fuerat' (Symeon of Durham, *Hist. Ælwald* *Regum*, Rolls Series, vol. ii. p. 260), attested a charter of Bishop St. Carileph, April 27th, 1085.

Note; The Hermitage, Wide Haugh (like Whitehaugh), in map below of Hexam

Survey and Ordnance Survey of Scotland First Series



It should be noted that the word *steel* for *stream* is also used in this region. One should be noted that **Steel** is also a surname, that is felt to come from the border region. It should be noted pre about 1320, and after 1600, there was no border. Pre-1320 people were of the same northern Northumbria.

1.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hexham



History

[edit]

Hexham Abbey originated as a monastery founded by Saint Wilfrid in 674. The crypt of the original monastery survives, and incorporates many stones taken from nearby Roman ruins, probably Coria or Hadrian's Wall. The current Hexham Abbey dates largely from the 11th century onward, but was significantly rebuilt in the 19th century. Other notable buildings in the town include the Moot Hall, the covered market, and the Old Gaol.

The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* (Manuscript D: Cotton Tiberius B IV) records the murder of King Ælfwald by Sigga at *Scythlecester* (which may be modern Chesters) on 23 September 788:

This year Alfwald, king of the Northumbrians, was slain by Siga, on the ninth^[2] day before the calends of October; and a heavenly light was often seen on the spot where he was slain. He was buried at Hexham in the church.^[3]

Her wæs Alfwald Norðhymbra cyning ofslægen fram Sigan on .viii. Kalendas Octobris, 7 heofonlic leoht wæs lome gesewen þær þær he ofslægen wæs, 7 he wæs bebyrged on Hagustaldesee innan þære cyrican.

The name of Hexham derives from the Old English *Hagustaldes ea* and later *Hagustaldes ham* whence the modern form (with the "-ham" element) derives. *Hagustald* is related to the Old High German *hagustalt*, denoting a younger son who takes land outside the settlement; the element *ea* means "stream" or "river" and *ham* is the Old English form of the Modern English "home" (and the Scots and Northern English "hame").^{[4][5]}

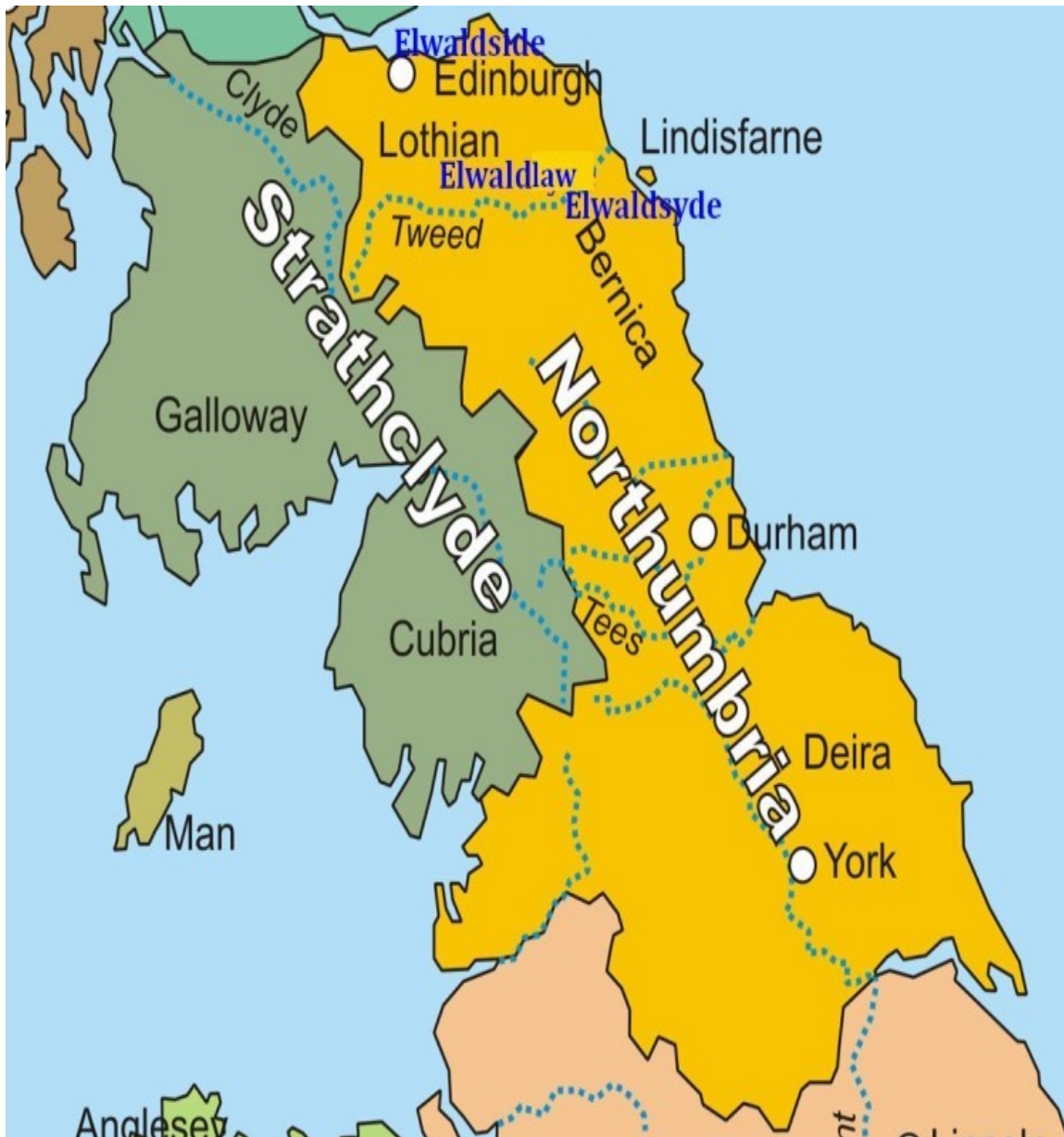
Like many towns in the Anglo-Scottish border area and adjacent regions, Hexham suffered from the border wars between the kingdoms of Scotland and England, including attacks from William Wallace who burnt the town in 1297. In 1312, Robert the Bruce, King of Scotland, demanded and received £2000 from the town and monastery in order for them to be spared a similar fate. In 1346 the monastery was sacked in a later invasion led by King David II of Scotland.

Population	11,446 (2001)
OS grid reference	NY9363
Civil parish	Hexham
Unitary authority	Northumberland
Ceremonial county	Northumberland
Region	North East
Country	England
Sovereign state	United Kingdom
Post town	HEXHAM
Postcode district	NE46
Dialling code	01434
Police	Northumbria
Fire	Northumberland
Ambulance	North East
EU Parliament	North East England
UK Parliament	Hexham

List of places: UK · England · Northumberland

The name Elwald or Alwald (Ælwald likely reason for two spellings), is felt to have a consistency, in spelling of the suffix wald in the north Northumbria region which became the Scottish border region, and English Northumberland.

Elwald- as a prefix in the north Northumbria region.



Burnton maner' in Bamburghshire cum uno molend', Tyndeale maner' tercia pars, Bamburgh unum burgag' et quedam pastura vocata Le Blakmiddingmore juxta Warneford, **Elwaldside** boscus, Alnwyke quatuor tenementa et 52 acre terre et prati, Belshowe maner' dimid' et duo molend', Bechefeld 160 acr' terre et prati, Bradford 9 terr' husband', Caldstrother 100 acr' terre ; Ingowe 12 acr' terre et unum tenementum, Prodhowe dominium ; Kirketon unum tenementum et 24 acre

bosculus, (a wood) JM Latin English Dictionary

A history of Northumberland ([1858]) pg 260

bosculus, bosci N M [FAXDM] Medieval lesser

wood; lumber; timber; firewood; woodland, wooded area;

Elwaldside on map above spelled Elwaldsyde, a bosculus, wooded area, but utilized as a proper name.

• He held also one tenement and the third part of a tenement, and forty acres of land and meadow in Wolden (Wooden) on socage tenure worth yearly twenty shillings ; twelve acres of land in Sonderland-flat near Lesbery, in socage, worth yearly twelve shillings ; four tenements and fifty-two acres of land in Emildon and Dunstane held of the duke of Lancaster by knight's service, and worth yearly twenty-two shillings ; the manor of Newton-on-the-Sea and a water mill held of the earl of Northumberland on knight's service, and worth yearly £20 ; the manor of Burton with a mill by knight's service of the earl, and worth £10 ; the third part of Tyndeley worth ten shillings in socage, from the lord of Elyngham ; one burgage on free burgage tenure from the king, worth yearly five shillings ; a pasture called Black Middyngmore, near Warneforde, on socage from the earl, and worth yearly two shillings ; one wood called **Elwaldsyde** on knight's service from the earl, worth five shillings.

† 3 Edw. III., Rot. 12.

† 8 Edw. III., Rot. 6.

The history of the borough, castle, and barony of Alnwick By George Tate pg148

Feel same locality.

1 page matching **Elwaldside** in this book

Page 114

John Baty, Thomas Scot, Adam Furd and sir Thomas Hunter, chaplain.

IV. 57.

507. Instrument narrating that Thomas Towris, son and heir of the deceased John Towris of Edrikston, confessed that he had received from Sir John Towris of Inverleith the sum of £40 for the redemption of the lands of **Elwaldside** or Pokitscleif, in the barony of Inverleith and sheriffdom of

This is a suburb of Edinburgh, likely wooded.

Culture and Leisure

The proposed development site lies within Edinburgh's UNESCO World Heritage site, situated within the medieval suburb of Elwaldside/Pokitscleiff. This suburb grew along the main medieval road leading westwards from the Grassmarket and West Port, located at the southern end of the Grassmarket. The early origins of this suburb are not known, though it is likely that it was established around the time that construction was started on the Kings Stables (located at the foot of castle rock) in 1335 AD. The earliest known property deeds for the area date to AD 1454, though a Nicholas Elwald is known to have owned property in the vicinity of the suburb in AD 1427. Full Planning Application 06/02664/FUL at 102 West Port (West Port House) Edinburgh EH3 9HS

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

¹ This Charter is printed in *Charters of St. Giles, Edinburgh*, Bannatyne Club, pp. 40, 41.

burgh, decimo sexto die mensis Januarii, anno 1555, per reverendum in Christo patrem Robertum episcopum Orchadensem, Bartholomeum Villemoir de eodem, S.D.N. regine compotorum rotulatorem, Johannem Campbell, Johannem Ballenden de Auchnoule, dicte S.D.N. regine justiciarie clericum, equites, et magistrum Jacobum M^cGill de Rankelour Nethir, rotulorum, registri, ac consilii dicte S.D.N. regine clericum, quatuor commissariorum per commissionem S.D.N. regine ad hoc constitutos :—

Una terra husbandia de Graystane Rig Wester, extendens ad viginti solidatas terrarum, 20s. Quam prius habuit Edmundus Graden, et nunc assedatur Willelmo Graden, fratri dicti quondam Edmundi, pro spatio et terminis quinque annorum, incipiendo in festo Penthecostes in anno 1555, solvendo inde annuatim ut [supra], et pro introitu 40s.

Sex mercate terrarum de Angelraw cum crofta Kennediiscroft vulgo nuncupata, et mercata terrarum lie Markisworth nuncupata, jacentes inter terras lie Elwaldlaw ex boreali, terras de Cowanstoun [? Rowanstoun] ex occidentali, in campo inferiori de Grenlaw, £4 13s. 4d. Assedantur Alexandro Reidpeth, filio quondam Georgei Reidpeth, pro spatio et terminis quinque annorum, incipiendo in festo Penthecostes in anno 1555, solvendo inde annuatim ut [supra], et pro novo introitu £9 6s. 8d.

Tres mercate terrarum de Crumrig, due mercate et dimedietas mercate terrarum antedictarum, [cum] tribus mercatis terrarum, contigue jacentes in occidentali latere de Angelraw, £3 13s. 4d. Assedantur Triamoro Redepeth pro spatio et terminis quinque annorum, incipiendo in festo Penthecostes in anno 1555, solvendo inde annuatim ut [supra], et pro novo introitu £7 6s. 8d.

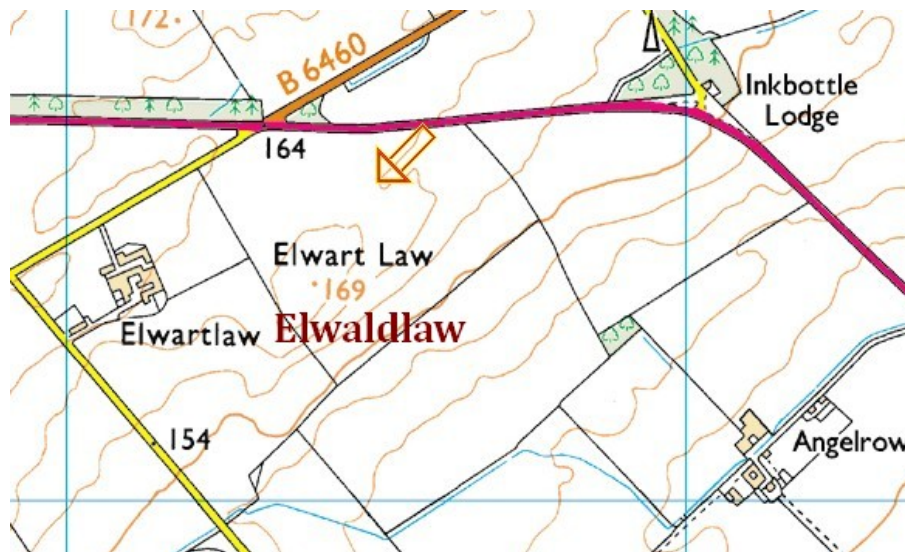
PAG. 150.
Angelraw.

Crumrig.

ELWARTLAW (Gm):

Elwaldlaw, 1542 RMS. This must be a MSc formation: cf *Johannis Elwald*, 1436 HMC (*Wed*). OE *Alfwald* or *Aldwald* is /125/ the origin of the surname.

<http://www.spns.org.uk/MayWilliamsonComplete.pdf>



Elwaldlaw is likely a grove on a hill 169m high.
In 1500 a Gilbert Elwald was the son of a Nicholas.

A.D. 1500.]

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halch,	Johne	Wighame	alias	Cok,	lor
Matho	Crosar,	Quintynis	sone,	Johne	tio
Elwald,	Lowrence	sone,	Wilzam	Elwald	tha
[alias?]	Siders,	Patrik	Elwald,	Gilbert	sai
wald,	Nicholis	sone,	Henry	Elwald,	the
Elwald,	Gilbert	Crosar,	Patrik	Lauson,	an
Ingrame	Crosar,	Wilzam	Crosar,	George	tha
Crosar,	James'	bruther,	David	Crosar	per
at the	Tempilhall,	James	Crosar	alias	Jak,
Johne	Crosar,	Liell	Crosar	alias	Schevill,
Alexander	Armistrang,	Henry	Nicsoun		pre
[alias?]	Crakspere,	Johne	Nicsoun	alias	rer
Johne	Wilzame	Nicsoun,	Archibald	Henri-	let
soun,	Gilbert	Henrison,	David	Henrisoun,	co
Wilzam	Henrison,	Robert	Simson	callit	so
Smyth,	Robert	Elwald	callit	zong	ridar,
Wilzame	Crosar,	James'	son,	Edward	sai
Crosar	elder,	Robert	Armistrang,	Archi-	an
bald	Armistrang,	Andro	Armistrang,		ch
Androis	sone,	Wilzame	Armistrang	callit	ass
Slittrik,	David	Trumbull	with	George	me
Trumbull,	Hector	Armistrang,	George		ev

Other names are used above, including Henry, and Rauf.

It is felt that these names are from the East part of the borders where Edinburgh and Coldingham are, but are related to the Elwald of Liddesdale.

It can be questioned whether the name Elwaldside a suburb of Edinburgh came from the Elwald family, or previous to the family surname which did not develop to about 1300.

The names Ralf and Richard Forester are above.

Think the link between the Hume, Elwald began in this region. It is felt that the Armstrong, Elwald, and Hume are Anglo-Danish, and have strong links.

THE HUMES OF SAXON BRITAIN.

History of the Hume Family ... By John Robert Hume

This ancient family is descended from the union of the Royal families of Great Britain and Scotland under the Saxon Dynasty.

“Sir James Hume of Coldingknows, third Earl of Hume, obtained from Charles I. a ratification of all the honors, privileges and precedencies formerly enjoyed by the two Earls of Hume, his predecessors, to him and his heirs male, May 22d, 1636, by patent dated at Hampton Court. He joined his association in favor of Charles I. at Cumbernauld in January, 1641, and during the civil wars that succeeded he maintained a steady loyalty. In 1644 he violently dispossessed Sir Patrick Hepburn of Waughton, of Fast-castle and the adjacent lands of Wester Lumsdean, for which he was fined in the sum of £20,000 Scots. In 1648 he was colonel of

History of the Hume Family ...
By John Robert Hume

the Berwickshire regiment of Scots in the celebrated 'Engagement' set on foot by the Duke of Hamilton to attempt the rescue of Charles I. His firm adherence to that unfortunate monarch rendered him peculiarly obnoxious to Cromwell, who, in 1650, immediately after the capture of Edinburgh castle, despatched Colonel Fenwick, at the head of two regiments, to seize the castle of Hume. In answer to a peremptory summons to surrender, sent him by the colonel at the head of his troops, Cockburn, the governor of the castle, returned two missives which are worthy of being quoted for their humor. The first was: 'Right Honorable, I have received a trumpeter of yours, as he tells me, without a pass, to surrender Hume castle to the Lord General Cromwell. Please you, I never saw your general. As for Hume castle, it stands upon a rock. Given at Hume castle, this day, before 7 o'clock. So resteth, without prejudice to my native country, your most humble service, T. Cockburn.' The second was expressed in doggerel rhymes, which have long been familiar in the mouths of Scottish children:

*History of the Hume Family ...
By John Robert Hume*

" 'I, Willie Wastle,
Stand firm in my castle,
And a' the dags o' your town
Will no pull Willie Wastle down.'

"Cockburn, however, notwithstanding these two doughty epistles, was obliged to surrender the castle, which was garrisoned by the soldiers of Cromwell.

"In 1661 Earl James was reinstated in his estates. He died in December, 1666. By his countess, Lady Jane Douglass, fourth daughter of William, second Earl of Morton, he had three sons,

A Bothwell (Patrick Hepburn), acquired the Hermitage from Archibald Douglas 5th Earl of Angus. Hamilton and Hume have land in Ulster which Elliot have leases on of the Ulster Plantation. Charles I, the Elliot of Ulster on Church of England, Hamilton leases supported as Royalists.

What is happening is that Douglas, Earl of Angus, is giving land to his squire Hume in 1436, and another gives land to his squire further south little more than forty years later, to that of Elwald.

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



in the lands of Wolle and Wolfhoplee, 1436 :—

Universis ad quorum notitias presentes litere pervenerint, Nicolaus de Rutherford de Zhetam, ballivus, et Henricus Willelmi, serjandus magnifici et potentis domini, Domini Willelmi de Dowglas, militis, Comitis de Anguse, specialiter in hac parte deputati, salutem in Domino: Cum pium sit et meritum omnique rationi consonum testimonium perhibere veritati, hinc est quod universitati vestre tenore presencium veraciter notificamus et testimonialiter declaramus quod ultimo die mensis Julij anno Domini M^o cccc^o xxxvj^o de mandato dicti domini Comitis domini nostri nobis per literam suam ballivatus directam, tradidimus sasinam hereditariam nobili viro, David de Howme, de omnibus terris cum pertinenciis de Wolle et de Wolfhople, jacentibus infra regalitatem nostram de Jedwood Forest infra vicecomitatum de Roxburgh, super fundo dictarum terrarum per terre et lapidis tradicionem, ut est moris, secundum formam et tenorem carte dicti domini nostri Comitis quam idem David de Home habet inde confectam, juris solemnitatem in hujusmodi fieri consueta mediante, in presencia testium subscriptorum, viz.—Thome de Cranstoun de Denum, Johannis de Rutherford, filii et heredis dicti Nicolai de Rutherford, Jacobi de Rutherford, Johannis de Rutherford de Hundwelle, Georgei de Cranstoun, Jacobi de Cranstoun, Patricii Robson, Johannis de Hall, Willelmi de Lee, Roberti de Lee, Thome Olyver de Swyne, Thome de Hall, Willelmi Johannis, Johannis Elwald, Jacobi Crosare et Patricii Bylhope et aliorum quam plurimorum ibidem existentium; et hoc omnibus quorum interest vel interesse poterit notum facimus presencium per tenorem veritati testimonium in hac parte perhibendo. In quorum fidem et testimonium sigillum predicti Nicolai presentibus est appensum anno, die, mense et loco prenotatis.

The land of Wolfhopelee (the valley in which the wolf stays out of the wind, refer to contour map) is just north of the land of the Elwald of Liddesdale.



It is felt that the word *wald* has German/Nordic-Saxon origins meaning *forest*.

en.wiktionary.org/wiki/wald

Old High German

Etymology

Proto-Germanic **walpuz*, whence also Old English *weald*, Old Norse *vǫllr*

Noun

wald *m*

1. forest

Old Saxon

Etymology

From Proto-Germanic **walpuz*, whence also Old English *weald*, Old Norse *vǫllr*.

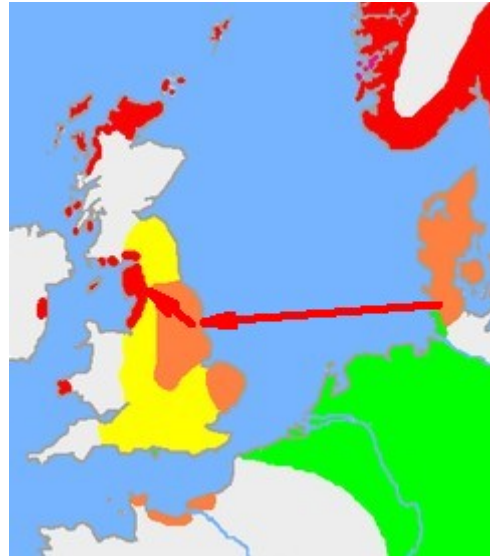
Noun

wald *m*

1. a forest

Descendants

- Middle Low German *wolt*
- Low German *wold*



English: The approximate extent of Old Norse and related languages in the early 10th century.

- Old West Norse
- Old East Norse
- Old Gutnish
- Old English
- Crimean Gothic

Language migrates with its people and it is felt the people to be called Elwald migrated with the Old East Norse language.

Norway

[\[edi](#)

The most common Norwegian surnames were originally patronymic, commonly ending with the suffixes "-ssen", "-sson", "-sdatter", "-sdotter" which is the genitive *s* plus the word *sen* or *son* for son or *datter* or *dotter* for daughter. The genitive *s* was often dropped; compare Hanssen and Hansen. In 1923, it was ordered by law that each family should have a single, hereditary last name. Surnames derived from placenames commonly originated as farm names. Most families took a patronymic name, but some adopted a farm name.^[4] Today, the patronymic names are increasingly being left for the toponyms; 22.4% of the Norwegian population had a "-sen"-name in 2009, while the share is down to 18.4% for the newborns of 2009.^[5]

The most common Norwegian surnames would include many names which originated as farm names: Bakke/Bakken (hill or rise), Berg/Berge (mountain or hill), Dahl/Dal (valley), Haugen/Haugan (hill or mound), Lie (side of a valley), Moen (meadow), or Rud (clearing).^[6]

The listing of 20 most common Norwegian surnames:^[7]

Rank	Surname	Number of bearers 2008	Type	Etymology
1	Hansen	56.228	patronymic	son of <i>Hans</i>
2	Johansen	52.461	patronymic	son of <i>Johan</i>
3	Olsen	52.184	patronymic	son of <i>Ole</i>
4	Larsen	39.425	patronymic	son of <i>Lars</i>
5	Andersen	38.433	patronymic	son of <i>Anders</i>

Johansen (son of John), and Andersen (son of Andrew)
 Wolfhopelee (lee/lie; side of the valley).

Elwald being a Saint and Anglo King, may had also formed place names, giving reason for choice of a surname, likely coming from a personal name of being a son of an Elwald.

Thomas a Cottingham, Elwald name, a being a farmer on the manor once owned by the Wake family (Saxon) of Liddel Strength, land went to Archibald Douglas of Kirkandrews/Cavers.

filius Patricii de Holthal', **Thomas filius Elwald'** de Hedres- Three
 lawe, **Willelmus Scot de Inethal'**, Willelmus filius Rogeri de early
 Kimerston', Willelmus filius Ingerammi de Doxford, Wille- assize
 mus de Alvington' in Rock, Nicholaus de Swinhowe, Jo- rolls for
 hannes Hering in Hoton', Willelmus filius Rogeri de Kimer- the
 ston, Willelmus filius Thomæ de Sharbarton', Odonellus de county of
 Ulcestr', Adam filius Michaelis de Cerewiz, Henricus filius Northum
 Gilberti in Wotton, Ricardus de Swarland, Galfridus de berland,
 Hauvill', Andreas de Ulcestr', Ricardus filius Willelmi de sa?e?c.
 Ulcestr', Thomas filius Thomæ in Qweperden', Willelmus de XIII.
 Boys in Hoton', **Thomas de Graham**, Willelmus de Colvill', By
 Henricus de Sancto Paulo, Petrus le Taburur, Willelmus Northum
 Pottehayne, Walterus Clericus de Chatton', Willelmus de berland
 Somervill', Ricardus filius Oliveri de Whittingham, Willelmus (England
 de Hakentoft, et Henricus de Lilleburn' in Kaldemerton non),
 veniunt primo die, ideo in mis'. **Graham is now Grantham** Northum
 berland
 Co., Eng

Juratores præsentant quod ubi filum aquæ de Twede debet esse recta divisa inter regna Angliæ et Scotiæ et bur-
 genses de Berewick apropiant sibi totam aquam illam, et in
 retractu ejusdem aquæ, totum solum calumpniant esse suum, Thomas
 ubi prædicta aqua per fluctum maris superhabundat, et son of
 atachiamenta aquæ in eodem solo fieri deberent per ballivos Elwald of
 Episcopi Dunelmensis sive ballivos domini Regis, sede va- Hedresla
 cante.²

Eglingham Willelmus Scot de Inethal we in
Thomas de Graham Eglingha
¹ See Placita de Quo Warranto, of Durham had shewn that the straight
 p. 603 b. course of the Tweed was the march
² On 26 Oct. 1276, Edward I. between the Kingdoms, and all the
 wrote to the Sheriff of Northumber- land and water on the south side had,
 land stating that whereas the Bishop beyond the memory of man, been in
 ca 1275

Graham is one of the major boarder families along with the Elliot and
 Armstrong which were for the most part resettled in Ulster.

Filius; *son of*.

Denmark

[edit]

The most common Danish family name **surnames** are patronymic and end in *-sen*; for example *Rasmussen*, originally meaning "son of Rasmus". Descendants of Danish or Norwegian immigrants to the United States frequently have similar names ending in the suffix "-sen" or have changed the spelling to "-son". Approximately one-third of the **Danish** population bear one of the ten most common surnames. More than two-thirds have a patronym ending in *-sen* in their full name. Many of these patronymics are, however, very rare, local or testimony of unusual descent, e.g. **Heilesen** from **Northern Jutland**, **Holdensen** and **Boldsen** from the former **Duchy of Schleswig** or **Israelsen** and **Nathansen** taken by early Jewish immigrants. Common etymological classes of surnames are occupational (e.g., *Møller* - miller, *Schmidt* - smith, *Fisker* - fisher) and toponyms, for example names taken after a village or farmstead inhabited by ancestors.

The first naming act in **Denmark** was issued in 1526 and made heritable names compulsory for **nobility**. Other higher class people took heritable surnames during the following centuries, **clergy** often *Latinized* names (e.g. *Pontoppidan* made from *Broby*) and **artisans** often *Germanized* names. Naming acts applying to all citizens were issued 1771 (for the **Duchy of Schleswig** only) and in 1828. The rural population only reluctantly gave up the traditional primary patronyms. Several naming acts replaced the first; in 1856, 1904, 1961, 1981, 2005. The result of the first act was that most people took a patronymic surname as their heritable family name, with the overwhelming dominance of a few surnames as a consequence. Later acts have attempted to motivate people to change to surnames that would allow safer identification of individuals.

In the table, the top surnames in **Denmark** are listed as of 1971^[2] and 2009.^[3] The general tendency over the past century has been to give up the commonest names and adopt less frequently-used ones.

Rank	Surname	Number of bearers 1971	Number of bearers 2009	Type	Etymology
1	Jensen	368.631	278.782	patronymic	son of Jens
2	Nielsen	349.126	275.744	patronymic	son of Niels
3	Hansen	297.937	231.221	patronymic	son of Hans
4	Pedersen	203.426	173.639	patronymic	son of Peder
5	Andersen	188.359	165.871	patronymic	son of Anders

In Denmark; Anderson is again 5th. Though surname Elwald was developed before the Denmark naming act of 1526 for the making of surnames.

 www.progenealogists.com/denmark/naming.htm

Other Naming Patterns in Denmark

Additional surnames appear in Denmark besides patronymic surnames. Unlike the other Scandinavian countries, there is not an easy explanation for when, why, and how these additional surnames appear. There are some patterns but no fast and predictable rules. Although some places such as much of Jutland place names were used as surnames, they were not like the farm names of Norway. In Denmark there was no equivalent to the military and trade names used in Sweden.

In each of the Scandinavian countries the same dozen or so given names were generally used over and over again in different combinations making it difficult to distinguish between more than one person with common names such as Rasmus Pedersen or Jens Hansen. There might be three or four people with the exact same name living in the same small village. Among the strategies used to distinguish such people were: **Dand Elliot of Braidley or Dand Elliot Clementis Hobs son**

- Use of an occupation: Jens Rasmusen Smed (blacksmith) or Rasmus Olsen Skredder (tailor) **Hob the Tailor**
- Use of age indicator: Ung (young) Jens Pedersen, Gammel (old, abbreviated 'gl.') Jens Pedersen **Young Dand**
- Use of a place name where the person may have moved from: Hans Pedersen Skaarup, Rasmus Larsen Skablund
- Use of a surname that may have come from Germany originally: Hans Jensen Schröder. **Martin of Braidley**
- A family could have used a more unusual patronymic surname in addition to their own patronymic. For example: Jens Pedersen Clemmendsen, Jens Rasmusen Svendsen, and Niels Rasmusen Ovesen. Sometimes they might use one or the other of the two surnames or both (see examples below). **Clementis Hob**

It should be noted that Elwald in northern Northumbria that the since *wald* is a German/Nordic word for *forest* could be referred to as basically a German-

Nordic.

Robert Lewis Stevens on the four black brothers; **Hob, Gib, Clem & Dand.**

www.robert-louis-stevenson.org/novels/27-weir-of-hermiston

One night, Kirstie tells Archie about her relatives. Her elder half-brother was Gilbert of Cauldstaneslap. Gilbert had four sons: Robert (Hob), Gilbert (Gib), Clement (Clem), and Andrew (Dand) and a daughter Christina (Kirstie).


The brothers were known as the Four Black Brothers. One day, their father had been on business, when he was attacked by thieves. He made it home, telling his sons where he'd been attacked with his dying breath. Hob crushed one of the thieves to death with his horse. A party of reinforcements interrupted the brothers – the remaining thieves were arrested rather than killed.

Robert (**Hob**) Elliot. **Not of Redheugh**, because the Redheugh line used Young Robin son of Robin son of Rob son of Robert, which nickname started with and **R** and not an **H**. Gilbert (**Gib**) of Stobbs, Clement (**Clem**) Crosier, and **Andrew (Dand)** which became **Daniel** (Church of England (Anglican/Episcopal), saintly name) in Ulster then carried, on to America. But Andrew is a strong Danish/Nordic and Saintly the same can be said for the surname **Elwald**.

It should be noted that Gilbert, had four sons; Hob, Gib, Clem, and Dand, and it is the Gilbert line which was able to stay in today's United Kingdom.

www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofScotland/The-Border-Reivers/

The Border Reivers



If your surname is Armstrong, Maxwell, Johnston, Graham, Bell, Scott, Nixon, Kerr, Crozier or Robson then your family history, just like the astronaut Neil Armstrong's, may very well be intertwined with the Border Reivers. And, if you do share one of these surnames, you may be advised **not** to read on...

The story of the Reivers dates from the 14th century and continued through into the late 17th century. It concerns the border between the two sovereign countries of England and Scotland. In those days, this **Border**

The surname Elliot or should it be Elliot does not exist in above. This is felt because if one today has the name Elliott could be of to origins, Norman or Nordic. The Normans do not like to claim Nordic origins. After all who

wants to be related to a Clementis Hob from Stobbs?

It was only following the Union between England and Scotland in 1603 that a concerted effort was made by James I (VI of Scotland) to rid the Border of Reivers. However, between the death of Elizabeth I and the crowning of James I in March, several Scottish families launched massive raids into Cumbria, claiming to believe that when a monarch died the laws of the land were automatically suspended until the new king was proclaimed!

James I, who now ruled over a new kingdom called Great Britain, was furious with his Scottish subjects for relieving his new English subjects in Cumbria of some 1,280 cattle and 3,840 sheep and goats. James issued a proclamation against 'all rebels and disorderly persons'.

James decreed that the Borders should be renamed 'the Middle Shires' and in 1605 he established a commission to bring law and order to the region. In the first year of the commission's existence it executed 79 individuals and in the years which followed, scores more were hanged.

Other Reivers were encouraged to leave and serve as mercenaries in the armies of continental Europe. The Armstrongs and the Grahams were singled out for special treatment and were banished to Fermanagh in Ireland. Some continued as outlaws and became known as 'Mosstroopers'.

By the early 1620's peace had arrived in the Borders, possibly for the first time ever.

Some view the Border Reivers as loveable rogues, while others have compared them to the Mafia. Whatever your opinion their legacy remains in the fortified dwellings called pele towers, their ballads and their words now common in the English language such as "bereave" and "blackmail": greenmail was the proper rent you paid, blackmail was "protection money"!

Armstrongs and Grahams above, but again not Elliot (Elliott/Ellot), given the problem of duality of origins, it is difficult to put the name Elliot in. The Elliot are noted to be of Fermanagh also,

Appendix

A history of the family of Cairnes or Cairns and its connections (1906)

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APPENDIX I.

ELLIOT FAMILY.¹

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 Cairnes² 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-

¹ 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).

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

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coltler and the precincts thereof, in the County Fermanagh, part of the extensive grant originally allotted to Sir Robert Hamilton¹; 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.² Some tombstones recording the family were extant in 1825, but the author has not had the opportunity of ascertaining if any still remain.

¹ Inquisitions, Fermanagh, 1623.

² Also known as Archerlurcher or Augherlaugher.