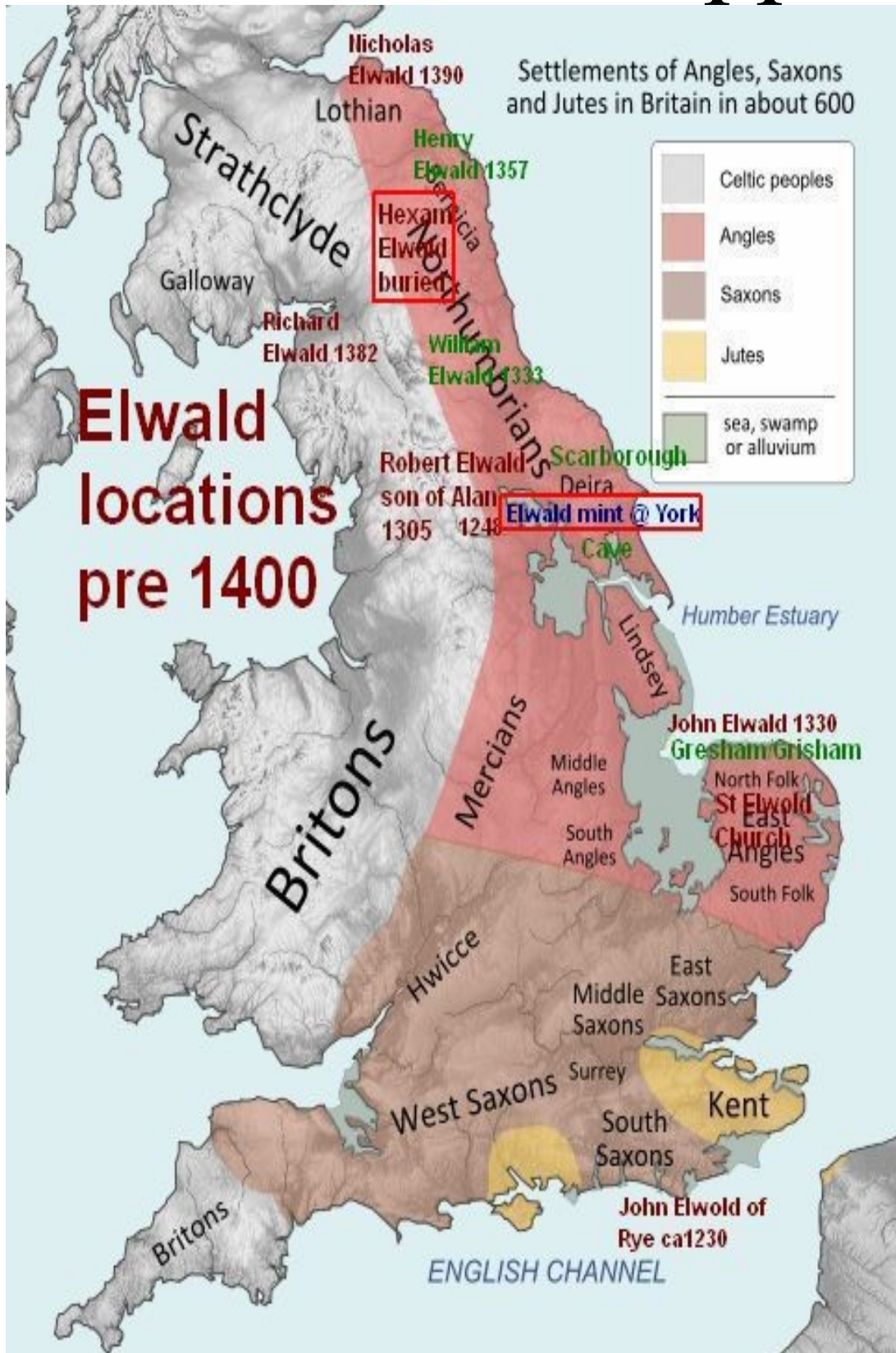


# Elwald Name Mapping



# Elwald north to south;

## 1. Nicholas Elwald;

burch celebranti . . . annuos redditus infra-scriptos . . . videlicet . . .  
de tenemento nostro iacente in Vico Regis magne ville de Edinburch  
inter tenementum Ade Goldfmyth ex parte occidentali . . . et tenemen-  
tum Ade Halkerstoun ex parte orientali . . . quinque marcas . . . et  
triginta tres solidos et quatuor denarios de tenemento dicti Ade Gold-  
fmyth iacente . . . inter tenementum predictum ex parte orientali . . .  
et terram quondam Nicholai Elwald ex parte occidentali . . . annum  
redditum viginti quatuor solidorum et quatuor denariorum de tenemento  
nostro iacente in Vico Canonorum inter tenementum quondam Thome  
Tynel ex parte orientali . . . et tenementum Nevini Gandow ex parte  
occidentali . . . annum redditum nouem solidorum de tenemento Jo-  
hannis Wardene iacente in villa de Leith inter terram Johannis de  
Newtoun ex parte boreali . . . et terram dicti Johannis Wardene ex  
parte australi . . . annum redditum quinque solidorum de tenemento  
Johannis Tait iacente in . . . Leith inter terram Johannis de Barr ex  
parte boreali . . . et terram quondam Symonis de Hiltoun ex parte  
australi . . . et . . . annum redditum . . . duorum solidorum de terra  
Alani Napar iacente in . . . Leyth inter terram domini Roberti Logane  
militis ex parte boreali . . . et terram Alexandri de Prestoun ex parte

The Book of the Old  
Edinburgh Club,  
Volume 1  
By Old Edinburgh  
Club  
Chamberlain Rolls  
1389 to 1437

## 2. Henry Elwald;

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

466

THE BORDER ELLIOTS

[APPENDIX NO. I

by collecting the early instances in which this surname appears, from the time when it is first heard of down to the end of the fifteenth century. Many of these have been already noticed in Chapter III. (pp. 19, 20), but for the sake of clearness they may be here recapitulated, along with others, not there mentioned.

1357. The earliest instance belongs to the English side of the Border, when Henry Elwald appears as the owner of a tenement in Bamburg<sup>h</sup>.<sup>1</sup>

1426. John Elwalde, Teviotdale.<sup>2</sup>

1457. Law Elwald, Adam Elwald, Robyn Elwald, witnesses to the sasine of lands in Ewesdale.

1466. Rolland Elwald, witness to a charter of William M<sup>c</sup>Culloch of Kirk Macbrik, in favour of Robert Herries of Kirk Patrik Yrnegray (Dumfriesshire), of lands in the lordship of Galloway. At Kirkudbright, 8 July 1466.—*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, No. 948, p. 197.

1488. John Elwalde of Thorleshope (in Liddesdale), and Patrick his brother.

1491. David Elwald, David Crossar, and others—bill fouled against.

1491. Robert Elwolde, son to Robert Elwolde of the Hermitage, deceased.

1494. William Elwald, guilty of theft.—Craig-Brown, *History of Selkirkshire*, i. 113.

1495. Twenty-eight Elwalds, for whose non-appearance Bothwell paid fines, and whose names are given in Armstrong's *Liddesdale*, i. 187.

1495. Willoc Elwalde, Rolland Elwalde—traitors of Leven.—*Criminal Trials*, i. 19\*.

1495. James Elwalde.—*Ibid.* i. 25\*.

1498. Robert Elwalde retoured heir to Robert Elwald, his grandfather, in lands in the barony of Cavers.

Other Elwalds through the 15<sup>th</sup> Century above.

### 3. Richard Elwald;

Calendar of the Patent rolls preserved in the  
Public record office. Volume 4 By Great Britain.  
Public Record Office

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#### CALENDAR OF PATENT ROLLS.

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1384.

#### *MEMBRANE 43d.*

June 24. Appointment of John Joco, Matthew Wogan, John Wydelok, sheriff of  
Westminster. Pembroke, Philip Crabol, William Gwyn and Walter Jourdan to arrest and  
bring before the king and council Henry Heombe, Richard Crese, John  
Dunmowe and Stephen Kerdon of Haverford, who when retained to go on  
the king's service and at the king's wages on an expedition beyond seas  
with Edmund, earl of Cambridge, behaved rebelliously and frustrated the  
completion of the expedition. By K. & C.

June 25. Appointment of Richard Lescrope and William de Ducre to arrest and  
Westminster. bring into the King's Bench Patrick de Heverynton, Thomas and Robert  
Patoasone of Staynwykes, Richard Elwold, John Frangkyssh, Thomas  
Huet, Gilbert de Whelpedale, Roger de Heverynton, all of Nicholforest,  
John Dobysonsone Hudsonsone, Patrick Serjant of Staynwykes, John Bensone  
and William de Dundrawe, who were appealed in the King's Bench by  
Richard London for robbery and breach of the peace and whom the sheriff  
of Cumberland was directed to arrest but dare not for fear of death at their  
hands.

## 4. William Elwald;

reed.dur.ac.uk/xtf/view?docId=ead/dcd/dcdlocel.xml



Parchment roll, 3r of 1m, 1m and 2m

**Loc.V:75** 9 November 1332 - 10 May 1333

Coroners' presentments before William of Walworth.

9 November 1332. Richard of Richmond hit Robert of Bishopton in the head in Framwellgate in Durham on 14 October. He died on [28 October] at Sherburn fulling mill. Adam and William sons of Master Adam of Morpeth, Adam Thomas clerk of Billingham, Adam Fourbour and Matilda Tapster attacked Gilbert son of Ralph of Shincliffe with swords and cudgels by the churchyard of Billingham church. Adam son of Master Adam struck him on the head and killed him on 1 November. 23 November 1332. A commotion arose on 7 November in John Underwood's house around bedtime between William of Craven and John. John of Upton and Andrew de Corhob joined in with swords and staffs, and Gilbert of School Aycliffe also became involved. [Gilbert] was eventually shot with an arrow from which he died.

7 December 1332. Richard Belers, staying in John Lardener's *thorallo* in Gateshead, was hit in the head by his own servant, Nicholas, with a cudgel on 17 November and died. William of Stainton and John of Blackworth met in Newton field. William struck John with a cudgel and killed him on 17 November.

21 December 1332. Stephen son of John of Auckland St Helen, aged 11, was [struck down] by a storm in West Thickey field going from Aycliffe to Auckland St Helen.

18 January 1333. Christiana, Robert and Emma, children of Simon Taillour of Wolsingham, were suffocated in the night in their bed by ? falling on them.

1 February 1333. Thomas ? was crushed by the mill wheel at Scaltok mill. He was found by his wife Avota.

15 February 1333. John del Hay, reap-reeve of Old Durham, struck Thomas of Hurworth, ploughman of Old Durham, with a cudgel in Old Durham, killed him and fled to the church of St Oswald on 31 January. John Galway of Hetton coming from Houghton mill towards Hetton at a place called *Le Lovyng* in Hetton field was seized by unknown robbers, taken to a place called *Greslawe*, bound, robbed (items listed) and killed on 4 February. William **Elwald**, coming into Brancepeth forest at a place called Ruttock, was killed by an unknown person on 30 January.

12 April 1333. Gilbert le Barbour of Finchale (*Fynghaulgh*) struck and killed John Taylor of Rereake in Elvet Borough at midday on 20 March. Juliana de Harden going from Chester towards Edmondsley came to a place called Redpeth and fell into Cong Burn (*Conkburnhough*) and drowned.

10 May 1333. Robert of Offerton struck and killed Juliana Salter at Offerton mill. William de ? stole 2s from the treasury of his master Stephen Hunter of Waltham.

Mandate from Louis [of Beaumont] bishop of Durham to Adam of Bowes, Richard of Esh, William of Walworth and Simon of Esh to hold an inquisition into damage done to William son of Mr William de ?'s ditches and crops. (Foot damaged; date missing).

Parchment roll, 2r each of 1m Originally numbered 12 loc 5 (Swalwell)

**Loc.V:76** 12 May 1320 - 6 July 1321

## 5. Robert Elwald;

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

### Calendar of the Close Rolls, Volumes 1302-1307

Robert Elwald of Remyngton because he did not prosecute Alan, his father, and Francis de Jarum his pledges, 40*d*

Digitize

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CALENDAR OF CLOSE ROLLS.

## Alan Elwald; (note; alf- and elf- spellings)

### The Anglo-Saxon heritage in Middle English personal names: East Anglia 1100-1399



👍 +1 0

Bo Seltén

★★★★★

0 Reviews

Gleerup, 1979 - English language - 223 pages

From inside the book

Page 22

personal names of Alfreda & Elwald

Alfreda wife of Elwald

A. *Alfleda uxor Elfwaldi* Nf 1153-68 **Holme** 106 (*Elfleda uxor Elfwaldi* Nf 1175-86 **Holme** 139).

fore&sur names Alan Elwald

C. *Alanus Elfworld'* Nf a. 1248 Bec 107, ... *Elfworld* ib. 113.

Alan Elwald

See L121-22 concerning the vowel of the first element. For ambiguous

# 6. John Elwald 1330;

## Lund Studies in English, Issues 43-44



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85. <i>Walden</i> and the	99
86. <i>Walden</i> and the	100

+1 0

★★★★★

0 Reviews

C.W.K. Gloorup, 1972 - English language

### From inside the book

"Henricus Elwald"

1 page matching "Henricus Elwald" in this book

Page 22

**Elwalds . Matilda Elwald . Henry Elwald**  
***Alwalis Sf 1327 SR 70, Matilda Alwald ib. 87, Henricus Elwald Nf 1332 SR 44, Johannes Elwald ib. 27, Ulf, son of Alwald de Suthcrek' Nf 1330-40 Creake 69. John Elwald son of Elwald of South Creake***

***Elwald under C has a variant Elward which is due to mere confusion***



North Creake is likely just north of South Creake.

## 7. John Elwald of Rye;

Willelmus Estmund et Ricardus del Stigele de Suhanton.  
Johannes Strechare de Rya.  
Johannes Elwold de Rya.  
Johannes le Sencher de Winchelese.  
Johannes l . . . . .

**Patent Rolls of the Reign of Henry III.:  
1225-1232**

**By Great Britain. Public Record Office, H.  
C. Maxwell Lyte (Sir.)**

Digitized by

13 HENRY III.

279

1229.  
[m. 1.]

Walterus de Brunleg de Winchelese.

John Elwald (Elwold) of Rye near Hastings.

John, William, and Robert are main Redheugh names.



# Scandinavian naming;

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scandinavian\_family\_name\_etymology



In the table, the top surnames in Denmark are listed as of 1971<sup>[2]</sup> and 2009.<sup>[3]</sup> 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
6	Christensen	159.943	125.192	patronymic	son of Christen
7	Larsen	148.214	122.712	patronymic	son of Lars
8	Sørensen	139.111	117.300	patronymic	son of Søren
9	Rasmussen	117.355	99.238	patronymic	son of Rasmus
10	Jørgensen	110.132	93.182	patronymic	son of Jørgen
11	Petersen	130.236	85.268	patronymic	son of Peter
12	Madsen	76.441	67.075	patronymic	son of Mads
13	Kristensen	58.990	62.549	patronymic	son of Kristen
14	Olsen	65.194	50.904	patronymic	son of Ole
15	Thomsen	40.180	39.860	patronymic	son of Thomas
16	Christiansen	45.984	38.528	patronymic	son of Christian
17	Poulsen	36.544	33.106	patronymic	son of Poul
18	Johansen	36.470	32.166	patronymic	son of Johan
19	Knudsen	34.660	30.634	patronymic	son of Knud
20	Møller	31.645	30.516	occupational	miller

Mainly patronymic; Anderson, and Johnson above.

The listing of 20 most common Norwegian surnames:<sup>[7]</sup>

Rank	Surname	Number of bearers 2008	Type	Etymology
1	Hansen	56.228	patronymic	son of Hans
2	Johansen	52.461	patronymic	son of Johan
3	Olsen	52.184	patronymic	son of Ole
4	Larsen	39.425	patronymic	son of Lars
5	Andersen	38.433	patronymic	son of Anders
6	Pedersen	36.362	patronymic	son of Peder
7	Nilsen	36.324	patronymic	son of Nils
8	Kristiansen	24.310	patronymic	son of Kristian
9	Jensen	23.836	patronymic	son of Jens
10	Karlsen	22.153	patronymic	son of Karl
11	Johnsen	21.226	patronymic	son of John
12	Pettersen	20.856	patronymic	son of Petter
13	Eriksen	19.563	patronymic	son of Erik
14	Berg	18.407	landscape	mountain
15	Haugen	14.293	landscape	the hill or mound
16	Hagen	14.293	landscape	the enclosed pasture
17	Johannessen	13.815	patronymic	son of Johannes
18	Andreassen	12.376	patronymic	son of Andreas
19	Jacobsen	12.105	patronymic	son of Jacob
20	Halvorsen	11.859	patronymic	son of Halvor

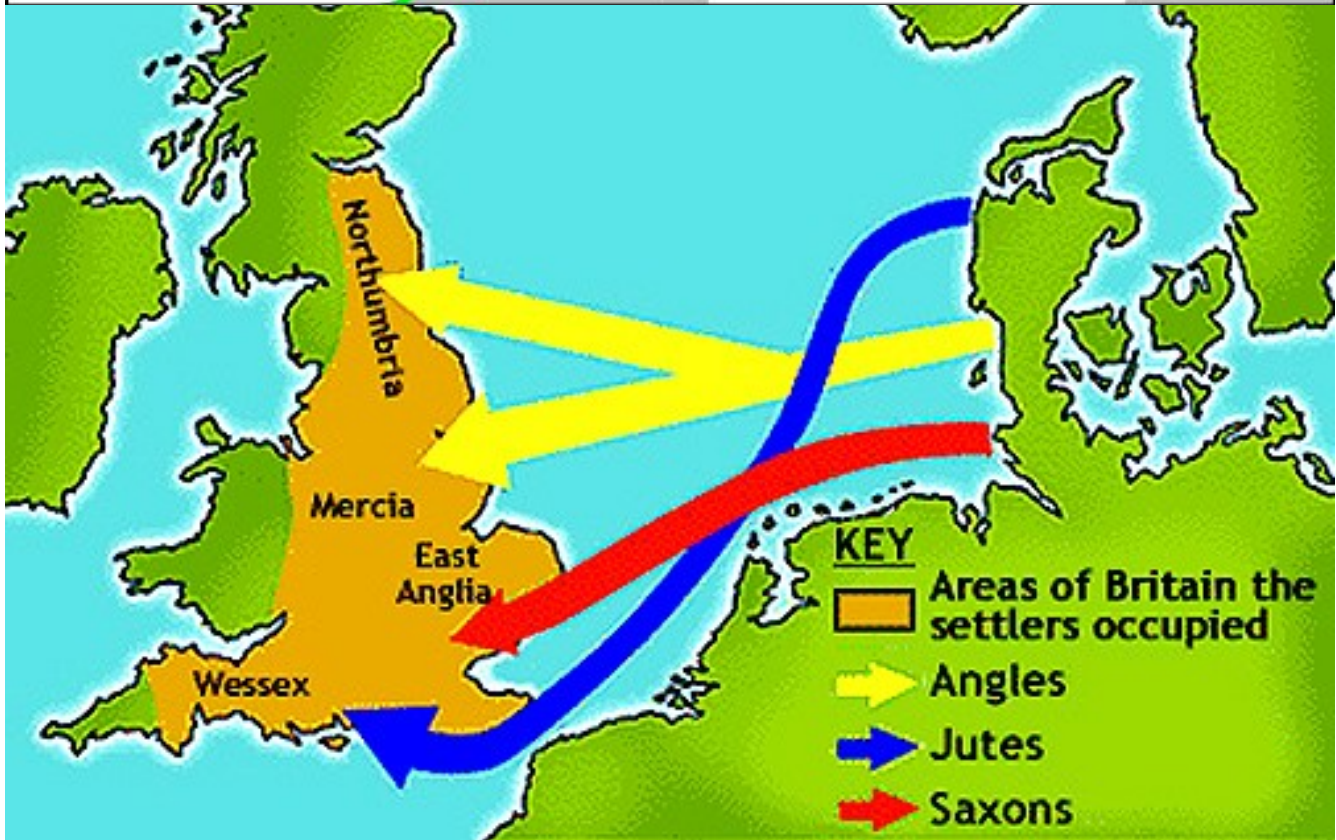
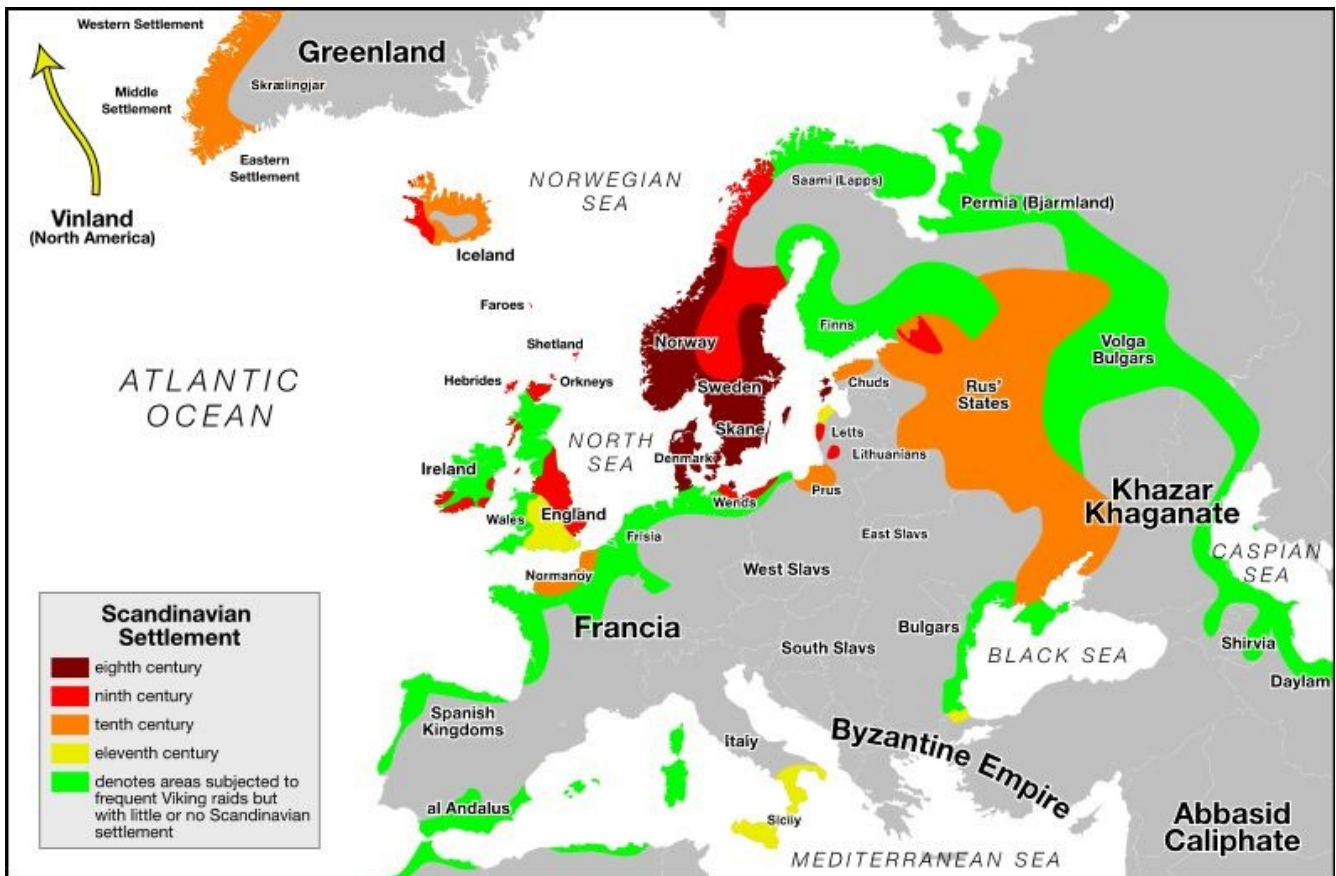
Toponym seem to have some popularity in Norway.

Andrew is an importance of St Andrew, on the East.

The listing of 20 most commonly Swedish surnames as of December 31, 2008:<sup>[8]</sup>

Rank	Surname	Number of bearers 2008	Type	Etymology
1	Johansson	265.308	patronymic	son of Johan
2	Andersson	263.518	patronymic	son of Anders
3	Karlsson	201.681	patronymic	son of Karl
4	Nilsson	178.845	patronymic	son of Nils
5	Eriksson	142.959	patronymic	son of Erik
6	Larsson	129.275	patronymic	son of Lars
7	Olsson	113.927	patronymic	son of Ola
8	Persson	111.629	patronymic	son of Per
9	Svensson	106.886	patronymic	son of Sven
10	Gustafsson	74.432	patronymic	son of Gustaf
11	Pettersson	67.519	patronymic	son of Petter
12	Jonsson	59.307	patronymic	son of Jon
13	Jansson	51.346	patronymic	son of Jan
14	Hansson	45.009	patronymic	son of Hans
15	Bengtsson	35.241	patronymic	son of Bengt
16	Jönsson	34.018	patronymic	son of Jöns
17	Petersson	31.332	patronymic	son of Peter
18	Carlsson	29.967	patronymic	son of Carl
19	Lindberg	27.344	landscape	linden + mountain
20	Magnusson	27.152	patronymic	son of Magnus

Johnson and Anderson still popular.



Migrations of Angle-Saxons show locations of Elwald

# Ælfwald

Ælfwald is felt a personal name which Alfwald, Elfwald, Elwold, Elwald are derived from.

## Wikipedia article:

Ælfwald (died

23 September 788) was [king of](#)

[Northumbria](#) **A**

from 778 to 788. He is thought to have been a son of [Oswulf](#), and thus a grandson of [Eadberht Eating](#).

Ælfwald became king after [Æthelred](#) son of [Æthelwald Moll](#) was deposed in 778. He was murdered, probably at

[Chesters](#) **B**, by the *patricius* (ealdorman) [Sicga](#).

He was succeeded by his [Scat of Ælfwald I](#) first cousin

[Osrred](#), son of [Alfred](#) and [Osgifu](#) [daughter](#) of [Eadberht Eating](#). Ælfwald's sons [Ælf](#) and [Ælfwine](#) were killed in 791 on the orders of King [Æthelred](#).

Ælfwald was buried at [Hexham Abbey](#) **C** where he was considered a saint.



## Map showing all locations mentioned on Wikipedia article:



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

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

(38) In Ingram's Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, A.D. 778, we find "Alfwold" mentioned as a King of Northumbria, and a note upon this passage says "Alfold. Cot." Again in A.D. 780, we find him called "Alwold," and a note says, "Aelfwold Lands." In 789 he died and was buried at Hexham. Higden says that he was slain by his own people. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle also mentions a person of the name of "Alfwold" as bishop of Dorset, who died in A.D. 978. Henry of Huntingdon mentions one "Owlfold" about A.D. 910. A King of the East Angles is mentioned by Roger de Hoveden as dying A.D. 749, whom he calls "Elfwald." He also uses the word "Elwald," "Alfwald," and "Elfwold." In the Anglo-Saxon Charters we find this name with the Latin terminations "dus" and "thus," and their several inflections. Hence we have Alfwolthu as an Anglo-Saxon corruption of Alfwolthus or Alfwolthum. We often find the Latin termination dropped entirely, and the word ending in "wald or wold." The first syllable occurs in the Anglo-Saxon Charters under various modes of spelling. We find "Alf, Elf, Olf, Ælf;" and in a charter of Eadwig (A.D. 956, M.S. Lands. 417, fol. 11, b.) we have the name "Alwlf," which has a great resemblance to the orthography of the Bewcastle Cross.

Mural controversy: the question, "Who built Hadrian's wall?" illustrated by ... By Rev. John Maugh pg 25

cross at the far side of the bridge. There were Saxons there too, because Beortsig's symbol of the boar was displayed alongside Æthelwold's stag. Downriver of the bridge was a fleet of Danish

Death of Kings: A Novel  
By Bernard Cornwell

## Ælfwald II of Northumbria

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

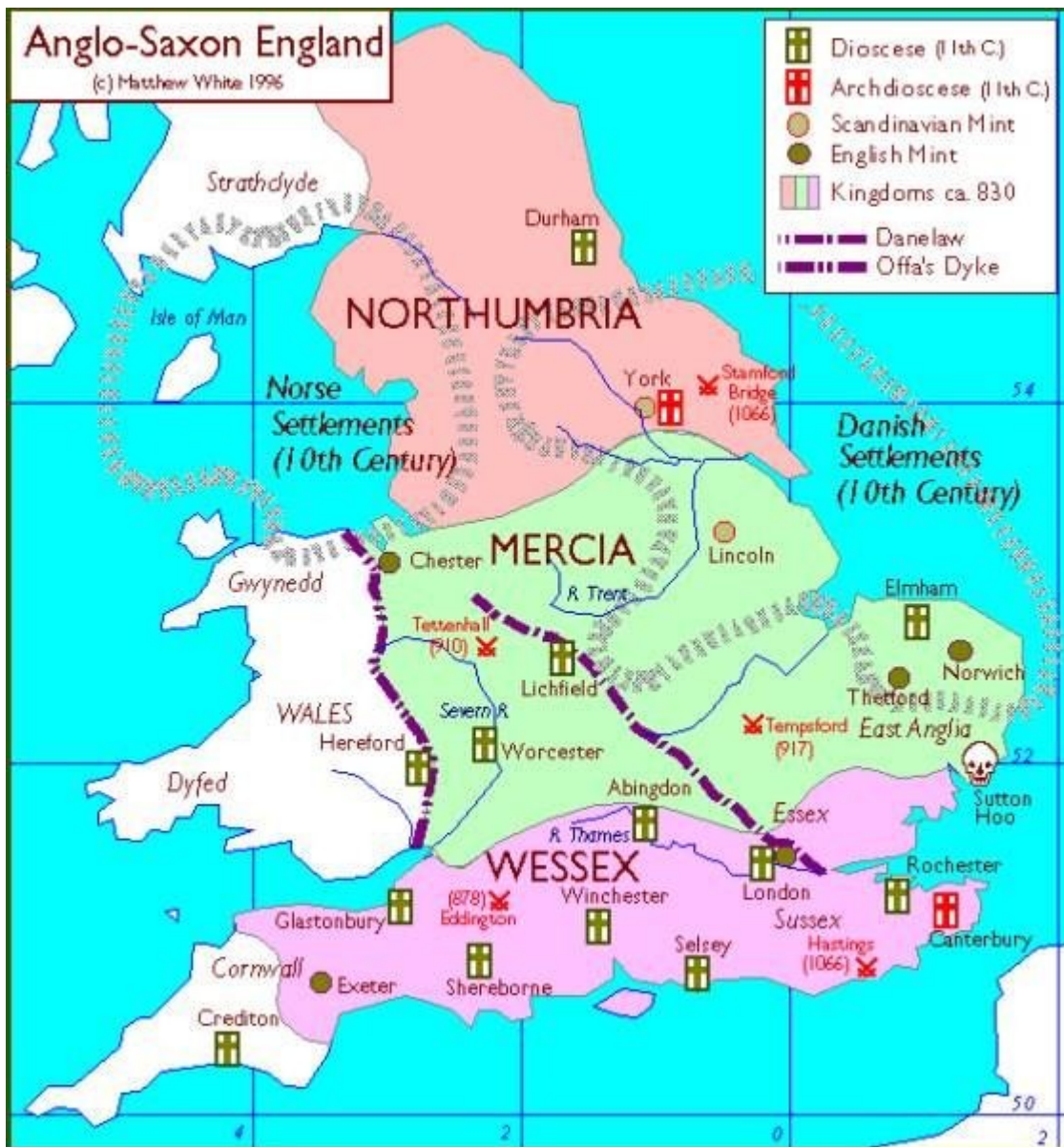
**Ælfwald** is said to have been king of Northumbria following the deposition of Eardwulf in 806. This information is only reported in the anonymous tract *De primo Saxonum adventu* and the later *Flores Historiarum* of Roger of Wendover. Roger states that Ælfwald had overthrown Eardwulf.

Ælfwald is said to have reigned for two years and probably succeeded by Eardwulf, restored to power with the aid of the Emperor Charlemagne and Pope Leo III, although he may instead have been followed by Eardwulf's son Eanred rather than by Eardwulf.

While written sources for Ælfwald's reign are late and exiguous, coins minted in his reign have survived in modest numbers. Minted at York, these were produced by a moneyer named Cuthheard, who also produced all known coins of Eardwulf's reign.

Lakeland author W. G. Collingwood 1917 book *The Likeness of King Elfwald: A Study of Iona and Northumbria* imagined the life of Ælfwald. The work, based on Collingwood's long study of Northumbria which led to his 1919 work *Northumbrian Crosses of the pre-Norman Age*, was well regarded and has been reprinted.

The sceat/coin are said to be minted in York.



Map shows a mint at York.

## THE HEROIC LEGENDS OF DENMARK 179

The heroic legends of Denmark By Axel Olrik

countries and to appropriate for one's own country the very bravest of them, as in the Icelandic and Norwegian sources. Of the images taken from nature, the stag is precisely the animal characteristic of the Danish forests.



# Ælfwald I of Northumbria

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Ælfwald** (died 23 September 788) was king of Northumbria from 778 to 788. He is thought to have been a son of Oswulf, and thus a grandson of Eadberht Eating.

Ælfwald became king after Æthelred son of Æthelwald Moll was deposed in 778.<sup>[1]</sup> He was murdered, probably at Chesters, by the *patricius* (ealdorman) Sicga.

He was succeeded by his first cousin Osred,<sup>[2]</sup> son of Alhred and Osgifu daughter of Eadberht Eating. Ælfwald's sons Ælf and Ælfwine were killed in 791 on the orders of King Æthelred.

Ælfwald was buried at Hexham Abbey where he was considered a saint.



Sceat of Ælfwald I



<b>Gaelic/Pictish/Celtic Briton</b>	Beatty, Burn, Dunn, Carlisle, Carlton, Carruthers, Coulter, Cuthbert, Dalglish, Drysdale, Glendenning, Glenn, Gowland, Halliday, Kennedy (Gaelic for "Ugly Head" or "Helmeted Head", although family may be Hiberno-Norse in origin), Kilpatrick, Kirkland, MacLellan, McCulloch, Moffit, Pringle (from the Welsh "Hoppringle"), Scott, Taggart, Wallace (thought to mean "Welsh"), Waugh (also derived from OE "Wealh", meaning "Welsh")
<b>Anglo-Saxon</b>	Ainslie, Barraford (or Beresford), Collingwood, Craw (Crow), Dodd, Elliott (Elwald), Fenwick, Hadley, Harden, Hepburn, Heron, Hildreth, Howard, Huntley, Inglis, Irvine, Laidlaw, Langley, Maxwell, Milburn, Musgrave, Pople, Potts, Pyle, Radcliff, Redpath, Reade, Rutledge, Shortridge, Stamper, Stapleton, Turnbull, Veitch, Wake, Witherington, Young
<b>Anglo-Saxon or Norman</b>	Armstrong (maybe from "Fortinbras"), Brown (Norman when "Broun"), Gray, Hall, Little
<b>Norman or Flemish</b>	Bell, Boone (or Bone), Bruce, Burrell (of Huguenot origin), Cecil, Crisp, Douglas (family is Flemish, although Douglas is a Celtic place name), Eure, Fleming, Fraser, Gordon, Graham, Jardine, Lindsay, Lisle (from "L'Isle"), Noble, Montgomery, Murray, Oliver, Percy, Sommerville, Stewart, Telford (from "Taliafer") and Weir
<b>Norse or Danish</b>	Allison (from "McAlister", via Alisdair Mor, descendant of Somerled - Cumbrian variant Ellison can also be from the Norse), Bogue, Gilchrist, Hetherington, Kerr (from "Kjarr"), Ogle, Orr, Ridley, Salkeld, Storey, Tait, Wharton
<b>Patronymic</b>	Anderson, Robinson (a sept of Clan Gunn) and Wilson may sometimes be Norse. Davison, Thomson, Henderson and Wilkinson may be Celtic families. Jackson, Simpson, Robson, Nixon, Dixon, Hodgson and Watson may be Anglo-Saxon. Stephenson could be Celtic or Norman. Johnston and Johnson are more often than not variations of one another.
<b>Occupational Name</b>	Chamberlain, Forster (or "Forrester"), Hunter, Taylor, Trotter and Turner
<b>Local Scottish or Place Name</b>	Ballantyne (from "Bennochtain"), Crawford, Cresswell, Elder, Graden, Liddell (from "Liddesdale"), Lowther, Minto, Rayburn, Rome, Rutherford and Tweedie (and, possibly, many of those above)
<a href="http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~gallgaedhil/border_reiver_deep_ancestry.htm">http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~gallgaedhil/border_reiver_deep_ancestry.htm</a>	

Elliott (Elwald) are Anglo-Saxon  
 Kerr (from "Kjarr") are Norse or Danish  
 Scott are Celtic




tured animals in southern Norwegian rock art are **deer stags** (*Cervus elaphus*) and **elk** (*Alces alces*). So, more concretely, if southern Norwegian rock art was used as primary source material for the sorting out of totemic clan groups, the 'old approach' would possibly produce a 'deer clan' in western Norway, whereas the '**elk clan**' would not only cover all eastern Norway, but also extend into Sweden and even farther east. However, if the Australian<sup>12</sup> example is used as a general theory, the 'inner design' of Late Mesolithic rock art could be interpreted not only as a sign of a totemic belief system. The different designs may also represent different totemic clans of this area; clans who share the elk as a common ancestor. The specific grid design belonging to one clan may then again be imbued by the specific ancestral power of the single groups. In other words, clan designs represent the mana – or whatever it is called locally – of this specific totemic clan.

*Clan designs were created through ancestral action and are integral to the concepts of ancestral being. Clan designs can be referred to as the bones (ngaraka) of the ancestor, or the shadow (mali) and they are liken ('connection,' as in the sense of being an integral part of the ancestral being). (Morphy 1991:179, emphasise mine)*

[merriam-webster.com/dictionary/stag](http://merriam-webster.com/dictionary/stag)

#### Definition of STAG

 +1  Like

- 1 *or plural* **stag** : an adult male red deer; *also* : the male of various other deer (especially genus *Cervus*)
  - 2 *chiefly Scottish* : a young horse; *especially* : a young unbroken stallion
  - 3 : a male animal castrated after sexual maturity — compare **STEER** 1
  - 4 : a young adult male domestic chicken or turkey
  - 5 **a** : a social gathering of men only  
**b** : one who attends a dance or party without a companion
-  See [stag](#) defined for English-language learners »  
See [stag](#) defined for kids »

#### Origin of STAG

Middle English *stagge*, from Old English *stagga*; akin to Old Norse *andarsteggi* drake  
First Known Use: 12th century

# Elwald were of the Stag

*Armstrong Chronicles* by James Lewis Armstrong.

## Traditions of Sitward and his Son

53

and Malcolm on his return finding them arrived made good all his engagements and took to wife Margaret the sister of Edgar. It is not only probable but there is considerable evidence that many of these people settled (Boece) about Liddesdale, where the Hendersons of Cockburn, the Elwalds of Schaw, and the Armstrongs had lands, given to them by Malcolm after the battle of Birnam Wood.

The Danes had boasted that they would keep their Yule at York. William kept his Yule there instead,

Danes; Yule (Germanic festival) at York.

Ralstons of Renfewshire bore the three acorns upon their shields as did the house of Whithaugh; they stand for the battle of Birnam Wood. The Elliots were called Aelwolds, Elewalds, Elwods, Alwods, Elyards, Helwals, and by many other forms of the name which meant Elk-wood (Anglo-Danish Elgwalt, the name is expressed upon many of their shields). They were ancient neighbors of Mangerton, and sprung, as did the Armstrongs, from Northumbria; they were mentioned as early as 1165. When we consider the

The Elwald are ancient neighbors of the Armstrongs, from Northumbria mention as early as 1165, from Northumbria. Elk-wood (stags of the forest).

in his effort to carry that heart to Jerusalem; the heart in a casket had a similar meaning.

The closed hand with two fingers pointing upward meant mercy.

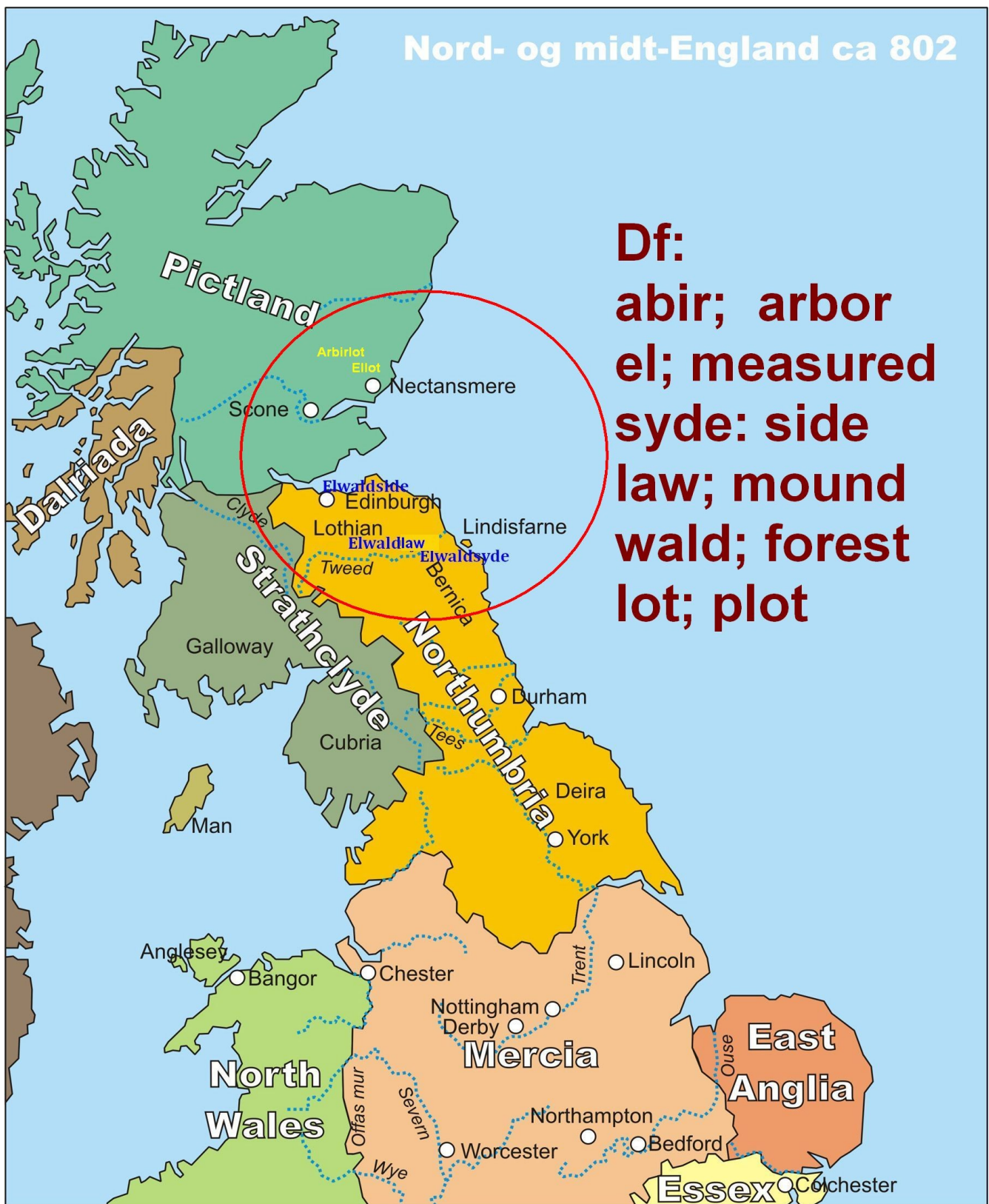
The elk-head and antlers stood for the names Elkford or Alford, and Elwald, Elkyard, or **Elliot**; the latter name originally meant Elk of the Forest.

The hunting-horn stood for the Hunters and Foresters.

Elk (deer or moose and antlered stag) of the forest (wood(s)).



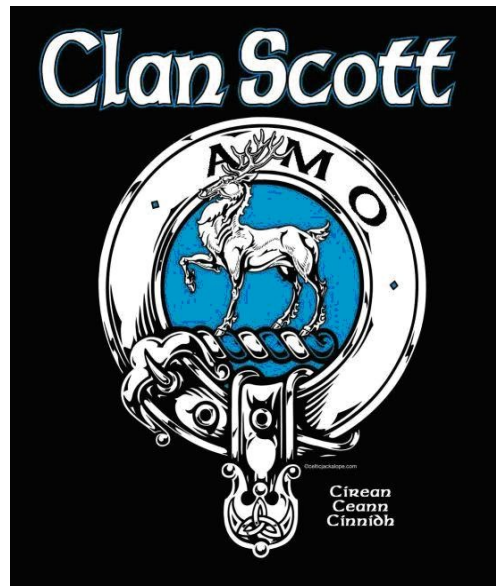
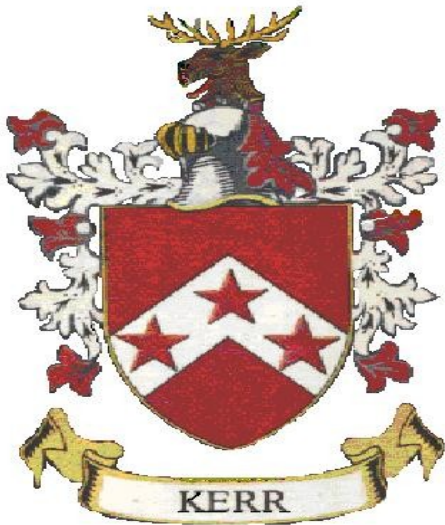
Migration of the Danes.



The name Elwald meaning also forest stead (Ettrick Forest Elliot means forest stead), could have emerged the name Nicholas Elwald in the form of a toponym. Where given above abirlot (today's arboretum), ellot (plot), elwaldlaw (wooded elknoll, a groved mound). There is a region called Nicholas Forest near Cubria. So Nicholas is an Elwald.



Above shows locations the Crosier, Graham and Elwald are claim to be from.



In the crests of the Kerr and Scott, clans strongly associated to the Elwald are using the stag as a symbol.



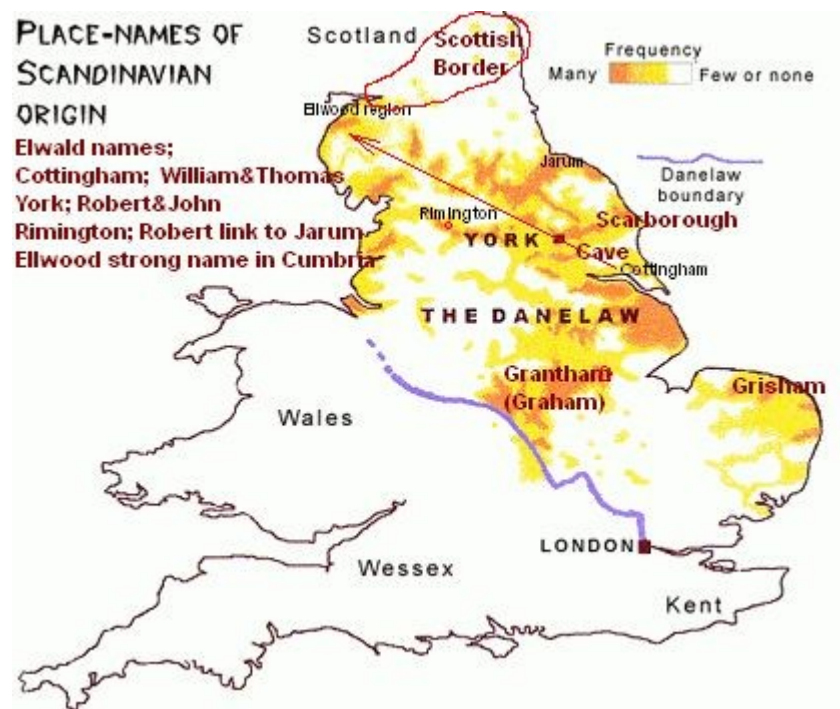
Scott, Kerr, Armstrong, and Elliott (Elwald).

It is felt since the Kerr and Elwald, have a long history of using the stag's head, and they being Anglo-Saxon/Danish-Norse of name origins they may have been of the Kings of the region.

Migration maps show;



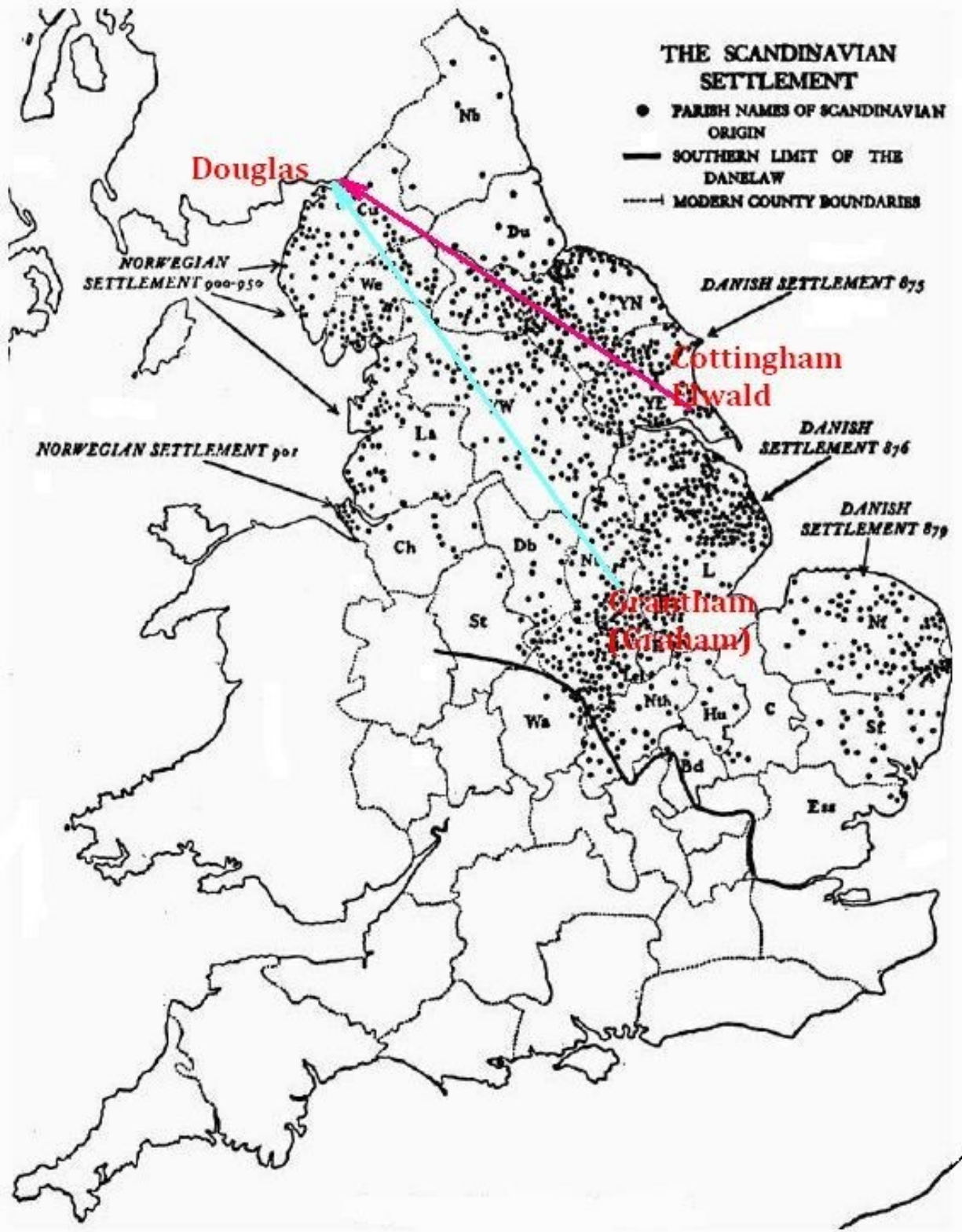
Shows basically early migrations are in the region of the Anglo-Saxon/Danish-Norse entry.



Using names of Scandinavian origins, and the older surnames trending north word, onw can follow the past with locations of Danelaw from southeast Northumbria to the Cumbria region.

It is felt at one time today's border of Scotland had a strong Anglo-Saxon/Danish-Norse presence. It is felt through border cleansing these people moved.





6th-century

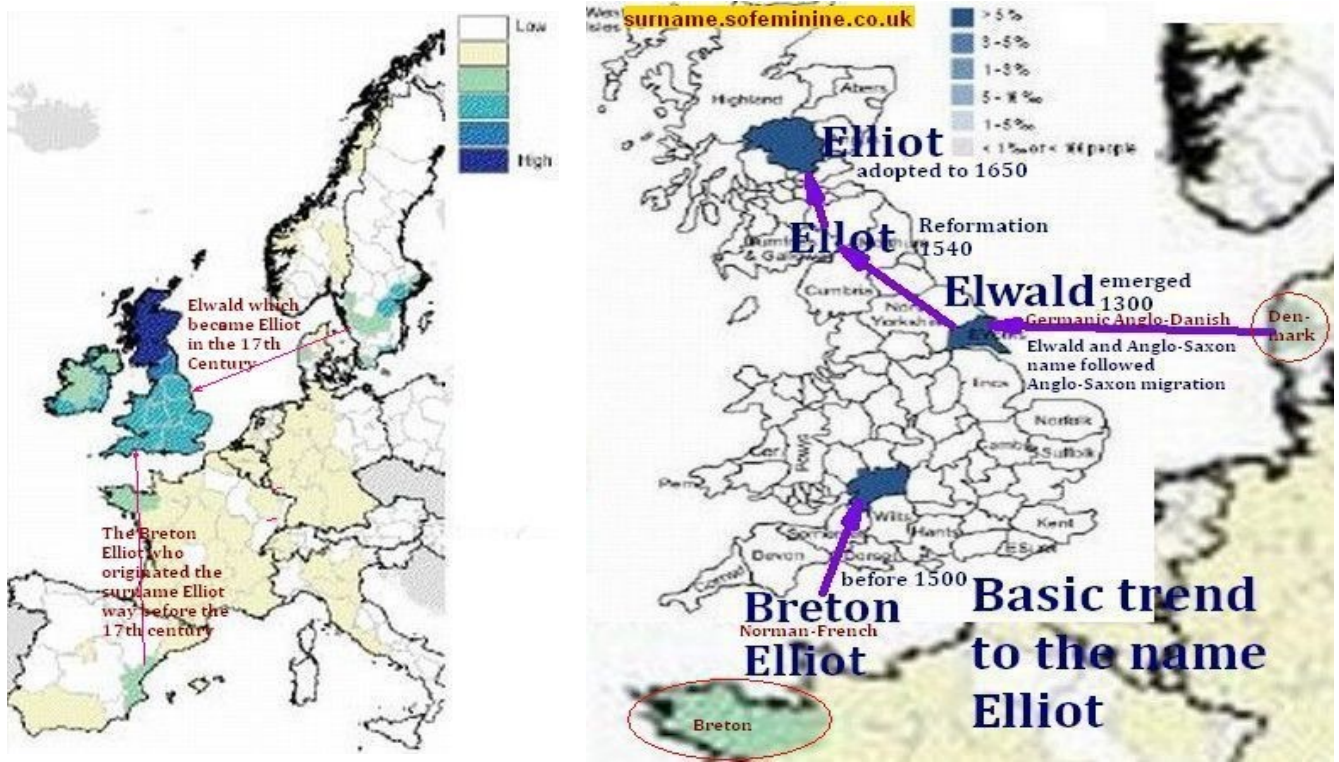
■ Briton Settlements



Felt that Ælyot variants developed in the area of gray.

Took centuries for Elwald to become a Breton variant of Ælyot or Elliot. From the Edinburgh toponym of Elwald meaning and owned wooded land or forest, to and Ettrick Forest (Scott/Elwald border regional) Elliot meaning the same but dropping the King/Saint Elwald connotation at the time of the Reformation.

Ellot could be referred to as an archaic variant of Ælyot then Elliot went basically to Ellet defaulting with an inserted “i” to Elliot. Not being able to tell whether the name evolved from a variant of Ælyot or Ælwald.



Showing densities of the surname Elliot, one can see the two directions of migrations.

# Appendix;

Utilizing my own Y-DNA, of the Danial group or modal.

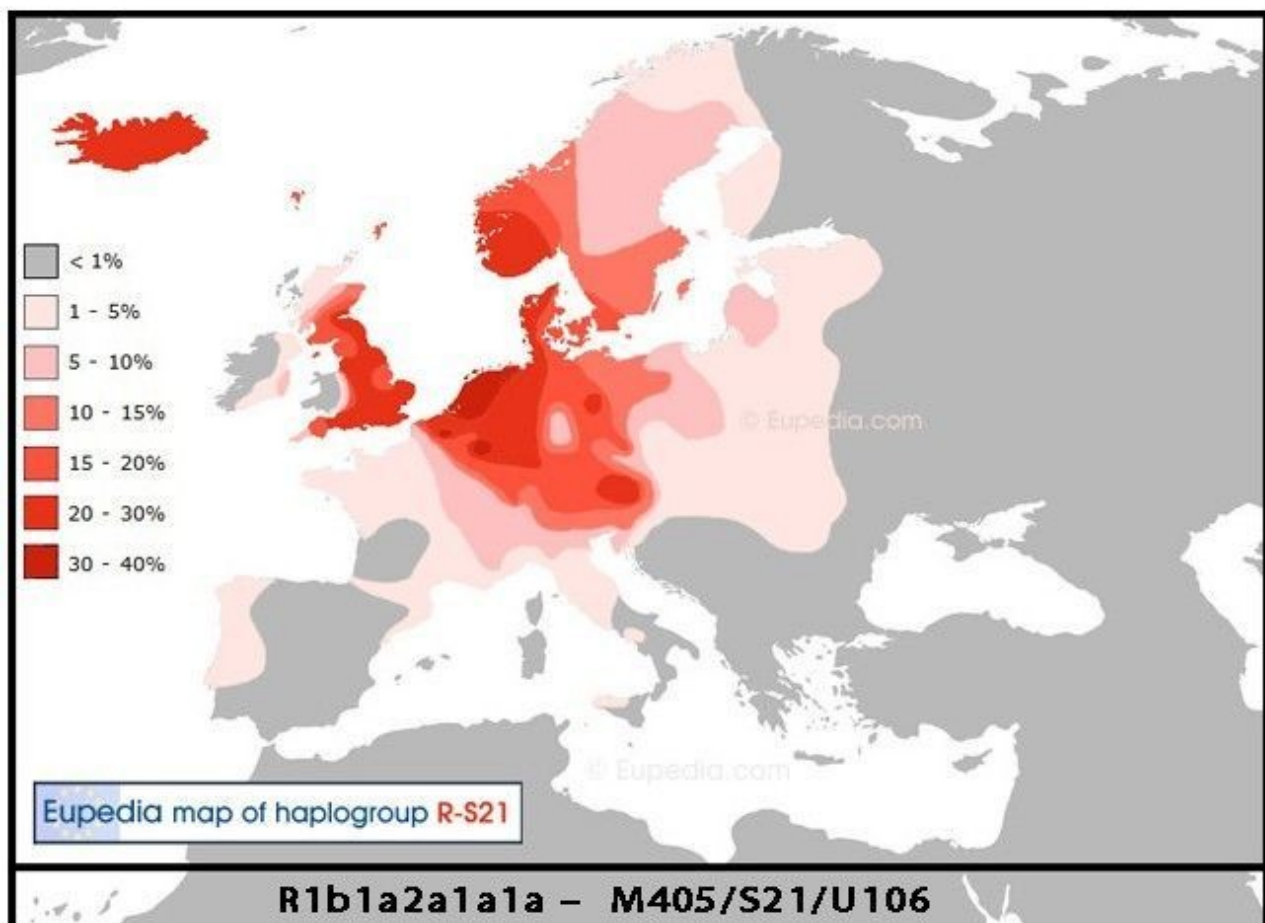
**R1b1a2a1a1a - M405/S21/U106**

<http://oceanfield.ca/index.php/y-dna-primer/r1b1a2a1a1a>

R1b1a2a1a1a is a a very common subclade of R1b, especially common on the lands surrounding the North Sea.

At one time it was thought it might relate to a population that had formerly occupied *Doggerland*, the now drowned lands of shallow North Sea waters called Dogger Bank. Now there is uncertainty, and thinking is that it certainly relates to Neolithic farmers.

As usual, Eupedia has excellent maps that show clearly the high density this subclade reaches in the coastal area of Frisia (northern Netherlands to northwest Germany). Some think this was the basic strength of this population. Frisian people were mentioned a number of times in Roman annals.



One can see that the R1b1a2a1a1a indicates if becoming Elliott indicates Elwald origins.

Genetic Distance								
ID	modal	Danel	AMHT	Flem	Frisia	Germany	Britain	Spain
modal	37	11	3	4	6	1	4	6
Danel	11	37	9	10	13	11	14	13
AMHT	3	9	37	3	8	4	7	7
Flem	4	10	3	37	10	3	8	8
Frisia	6	13	8	10	37	7	2	7
Germany	1	11	4	3	7	37	5	7
Britain	4	14	7	8	2	5	37	6
Spain	6	13	7	8	7	7	6	37
Related		Probably Related			Possibly Related			
FTDNA's Interpreting Genetic Distance for 12 Markers								
FTDNA's Interpreting Genetic Distance for 25 Markers								
FTDNA's Interpreting Genetic Distance for 37 Markers								
FTDNA's Interpreting Genetic Distance for 67 Markers								
- Infinite allele mutation model is used								
- Values on the diagonal indicate number of markers tested								

Time to Most Recent Common Ancestor (Years)								
ID	modal	Danel	AMHT	Flem	Frisia	Germany	Britain	Spain
modal	37	2850	1050	1260	1680	630	1260	1680
Danel	2850	37	2370	2610	3360	2850	3630	3360
AMHT	1050	2370	37	1050	2130	1260	1920	1920
Flem	1260	2610	1050	37	2610	1050	2130	2130
Frisia	1680	3360	2130	2610	37	1920	840	1920
Germany	630	2850	1260	1050	1920	37	1470	1920
Britain	1260	3630	1920	2130	840	1470	37	1680
Spain	1680	3360	1920	2130	1920	1920	1680	37
0-270 Years		300-570 Years		600-870 Years		900-1170 Years		
- Infinite allele mutation model is used								
- Average mutation rate varies: 0.0031 to 0.0031 rates derived by Doug McDonald from the Sorenson database								
- Values on the diagonal indicate number of markers tested								
- Probability is 95% that the TMRCA is no longer than indicated								
- Average generation: 30 years								

Anglo-Saxon/Danish-Norse are strongly Germanic the above charts indicate that is so.

FYQWR	<a href="#">View</a>	Elliott	Ireland	R1b	1424	14	11	11	14	12	12	11	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	25	15	19	29	15	15	17	17
SEYDN	<a href="#">View</a>	Elliott	Scotland or Ulster	R1b	1424	14	11	11	14	12	12	11	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	25	15	19	30	15	15	17	17
ZC3EN	<a href="#">View</a>	Tait (Tate)	British-USA	R1b	1424	14	11	11	14	12	12	11	13	13	29	18	9	10	11	11	25	15	18	29	15	15	17	17
FB7UZ	<a href="#">View</a>	Elliott	British Isles	R1b	1424	14	11	11	14	12	12	11	13	13	30	16	9	10	11	11	25	15	19	29	15	15	17	17
97SGU	<a href="#">View</a>	Elliott	British Isles	R1b	1424	14	11	11	14	12	12	11	13	13	30	16	9	10	11	11	25	15	19	29	15	15	17	17
7BSFU	<a href="#">View</a>	Kerr (Carr)	Ulster (Donegal)	R1b	1424	14	11	11	14	12	12	11	13	14	29	17	9	10	11	11	25	15	19	30	15	15	17	18
7CBWY	<a href="#">View</a>	Armstrong	Ulster (Fermanagh)	R1b	1424	14	11	11	14	12	12	12	13	13	29													
VRCAR	<a href="#">View</a>	Tait	British-Canada	R1b	1424	14	11	11	14	12	12	12	13	13	29													
3BXG9	<a href="#">View</a>	Tait (Tate)	British-USA	R1b	1424	14	11	11	14	12	12	12	13	13	29													
7UR5B	<a href="#">View</a>	Scott	British Isles	R1b	1424	14	11	11	14	12	12	12	13	13	29													
DQTQ5	<a href="#">View</a>	Tait	Scotland (Borders)	R1b	1424	14	11	11	14	12	12	12	13	13	29	17	9	10	11	11	25	15	18	29	15	15	16	17

Scott, Armstong, Kerr, and Tait, have shown closeness to Danial Group Y-DNA.

Time to Most Recent Common Ancestor (Years)																												
ID	modal	Armst	Beaty	Bells	Burns	Carru	Crozi	David	Dixon	Eliot	Danel	Heron	Irwin	Johns	Kerrs	Little	Murray	Musgr	Ruthr	Scott	Tates	Taylr	White					
modal	67	660	750	660	570	6000	960	750	570	570	1350	2010	840	840	570	1140	1050	960	660	750	840	1050	1800					
Armst	660	67	1140	1140	750	6000	1350	960	1260	1050	1560	2130	1140	1350	840	1470	1140	1350	1350	1050	1350	1470	2250					
Beaty	750	1140	67	1260	960	6000	1560	1350	1050	1260	2010	2370	1560	1560	1140	1560	1560	1470	1470	1560	1350	1800	2130					
Bells	660	1140	1260	67	840	6000	1560	750	1140	1260	1470	1890	1260	1050	750	1260	1260	1140	1140	1140	1260	1350	2520					
Burns	570	750	960	840	67	6000	1140	750	1050	840	1350	1680	1140	960	840	1260	1350	1260	1050	960	1350	1560	2370					
Carru	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	67	6000	5760	5520	5760	6000	6480	5760	5520	5310	6240	5310	4890	5310	5520	6240	5310	6750					
Crozi	960	1350	1560	1560	1140	6000	67	1350	1470	1470	1890	2250	1560	1680	1260	1680	1890	1890	1350	1680	1560	1890	1890					
David	750	960	1350	750	750	5760	1350	67	1140	1140	1560	1800	960	750	660	1470	1050	1350	1050	840	1050	1470	2640					
Dixon	570	1260	1050	1140	1050	5520	1470	1140	67	1140	1470	2370	1350	1140	960	1680	1350	1470	960	1350	1470	1470	2130					
Eliot	570	1050	1260	1260	840	5760	1470	1140	1140	67	1680	2250	1350	1050	1050	840	1560	1470	1140	1260	1350	1350	2130					
Danel	1350	1560	2010	1470	1350	6000	1890	1560	1470	1680	67	2520	2010	1800	1260	2010	2010	2010	1560	1560	1890	2010	2760					
Heron	2010	2130	2370	1890	1680	6480	2250	1800	2370	2250	2520	67	1890	2010	2250	2370	2520	2250	1800	2010	2640	2910	3810					
Irwin	840	1140	1560	1260	1140	5760	1560	960	1350	1350	2010	1890	67	1260	1050	1560	1260	1260	1050	840	1350	1350	2640					
Johns	840	1350	1560	1050	960	5520	1680	750	1140	1050	1800	2010	1260	67	1050	1350	1470	1560	960	1140	1140	1470	2760					
Kerrs	570	840	1140	750	840	5310	1260	660	960	1050	1260	2250	1050	1050	67	1140	840	1050	1260	1050	1140	1260	2250					
Little	1140	1470	1560	1260	1260	6240	1680	1470	1680	840	2010	2370	1560	1350	1140	67	1680	1350	1680	1800	1800	1800	2640					
Murray	1050	1140	1560	1260	1350	5310	1890	1050	1350	1560	2010	2520	1260	1470	840	1680	67	1680	1680	1140	1800	1560	3180					
Musgr	960	1350	1470	1140	1260	4890	1890	1350	1470	1470	2010	2250	1260	1560	1050	1350	1680	67	1350	1260	1470	2010	2250					
Ruthr	660	1350	1470	1140	1050	5310	1350	1050	960	1140	1560	1800	1050	960	1260	1680	1680	1350	67	1050	1140	1800	2370					
Scott	750	1050	1560	1140	960	5520	1680	840	1350	1260	1560	2010	840	1140	1050	1800	1140	1260	1050	67	1350	1350	2520					
Tates	840	1350	1350	1260	1350	6240	1560	1050	1470	1350	1890	2640	1350	1140	1140	1800	1800	1470	1140	1350	67	1560	1890					
Taylr	1050	1470	1800	1350	1560	5310	1890	1470	1470	1350	2010	2910	1350	1470	1260	1800	1560	2010	1800	1350	1560	67	2640					
White	1800	2250	2130	2520	2370	6750	1890	2640	2130	2130	2760	3810	2640	2760	2250	2640	3180	2250	2370	2520	1890	2640	67					
0-270 Years		300-570 Years			600-870 Years			900-1170 Years																				

- Infinite allele mutation model is used  
- Average mutation rate varies: 0.0027 to 0.0027 rates derived by Doug McDonald from the Sorenson database  
- Values on the diagonal indicate number of markers tested  
- Probability is 50% that the TMRCA is no longer than indicated  
- Average generation: 30 years

Kerr, Rutherford, Scotts, and Armstrong, showing closeness in the region which the Elwald were on the borders show closeness to Danial Modal Y-DNA.

filius Patricii de Holthal', Thomas filius **Elwald'** de Hedreslawe, Willelmus Scot de Inethal', Willelmus filius Rogeri de Kimerston', Willelmus filius Ingerammi de Doxford, Willelmus de Alvington' in Rock, Nicholaus de Swinhowe, Johannes Hering in Hoton', Willelmus filius Rogeri de Kimerston, Willelmus filius Thomæ de Sharbarton', Odonellus de Ulcestr', Adam filius Michaelis de Cerewiz, Henricus filius Gilberti in Wotton, Ricardus de Swarland, Galfridus de Hauvill', Andreas de Ulcestr', Ricardus filius Willelmi de Ulcestr', Thomas filius Thomæ in Qweperden', Willelmus de Boys in Hoton', Thomas de Graham, Willelmus de Colvill', Henricus de Sancto Paulo, Petrus le Taburur, Willelmus Pottehaye, Walterus Clericus de Chatton', Willelmus de Somervill', Ricardus filius Oliveri de Whitingham, Willelmus de Hakentoft, et Henricus de Lilleburn' in Kaldemerton non veniunt primo die, ideo in mis'.

Three early assize rolls for the county of Northumberland, ca?e?c. XIII. By Northumberland (England), Northumberland Co., Eng

Juratores præsentant quod ubi filum aquæ de Twede debet esse recta divisa inter regna Angliæ et Scotiæ et burgenses 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 atachiamenta aquæ in eodem solo fieri deberent per ballivos Episcopi Dunelmensis sive ballivos domini Regis, sede vacante.<sup>2</sup>

**Eglingham** Willelmus Scot de Inethal we in Eglingham Parish  
 Thomas de Graham of Durham had shewn that the straight course of the Tweed was the march between the Kingdoms, and all the land and water on the south side had, beyond the memory of man, been in

<sup>1</sup> See Placita de Quo Warranto, p. 603 b.

<sup>2</sup> On 26 Oct. 1276, Edward I. wrote to the Sheriff of Northumberland stating that whereas the Bishop

of Durham had shewn that the straight course of the Tweed was the march between the Kingdoms, and all the land and water on the south side had, beyond the memory of man, been in

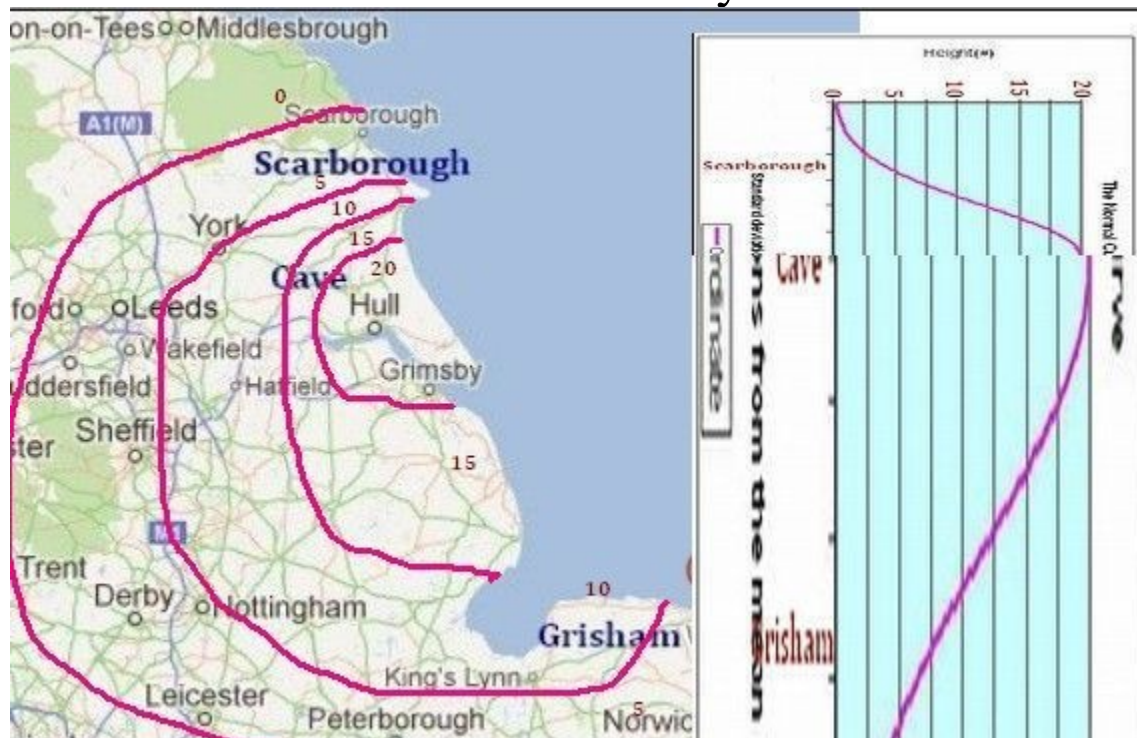
It is felt that the southern Northumbria, name is felt to have a patronymic, development. Above it shows a Thomas filius Elwald de Hedreslaw means; Thomas son of Elwald of Hedreslaw near Eglingham, in northern county of Northumberland, England.

It is felt that Thomas filius Elwald likely developed into Thomas Elwald in a patronymic manner. This is likely happening between family member at different localities



during a short period of time. Besides toponym, and patronymic manners in developing surnames, surnames can be take from geographic locations. In the above if geographic location was used the name Thomas filius Elwald de Hedreslaw, the name using geographic location would become Thomas Hedreslaw.

Utilizing, exact matches for myself of the Daniel Group/Modal, with names Cave (North/South Cave region), Scarborough, and Grisham variants. Drawn and isopac on a distribution which would be extremely unlikely to be random.



Shows that my Y-DNA came in the East Riding Yorkshire region. This corresponds with the name Elwald minting coins in the region, the Anglo-Saxon migration, and the migration, of the Norman forenames of Robert, John, and William to the Scottish border Cumbria region.

Mark Elliott

4/11/2013