

Elwald to Elliott

It is felt need to write an article on Elwald to Elliot. Being from Gallup, New Mexico, “The Indian Capital of the World”, and researching now the family in the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth century, seeing many variations of Elliot it is felt in order to help the researcher there was need to write this subject of the Scottish name Elwald and how it metamorphs into the English from Eldwald.

Yes, I know there are many variations of Eldwald and Elliot, in researching it is felt many of these variations came from misspelling, mispronunciation, transcribing hand written notation incorrectly, and not having the universality in standards on names. The standards for the names above come from legal writings.

May 10.—Respitt to ROBERT ELWALD OF REDEHEUCHE, and nine others,⁴ faufly and surely to cum to þe KINGIS prefence, and faufly and surely to remane and abide for þe expedicione and doing of þair materis, concernyng gude reule to be had and kepit in þe cuntre, &c. To endure for thre monethis. (*Subscript. per REGEM apud Striueling.*)

The above shows a Robert Elwald of Redheuche (Redheugh), The name Elwald was used until about 1535. It is felt this name was established by the Robert Elwald family of Redheugh in the fifteenth century. Some variations of Elwald are Elwold, Elwood, and Ellwood. If your name is one of these variations or has a close spelling to it your family name probably originated in Scotland. The name Robert was used by this line of this chief, but if you are not of this line many alias/nicknames for Robert were used such as Rob, Hob, Roben and similarities thereof but not Bob.

At the origins of a name it may have been taken from something which has meaning. Like the work Smith, or Manychildren, but clan names could be taken from the location of the clan.

On the 1750 map you can find Redheugh is downstream of the Hermitage amongst some trees.

eld [ɛld]

n Archaic

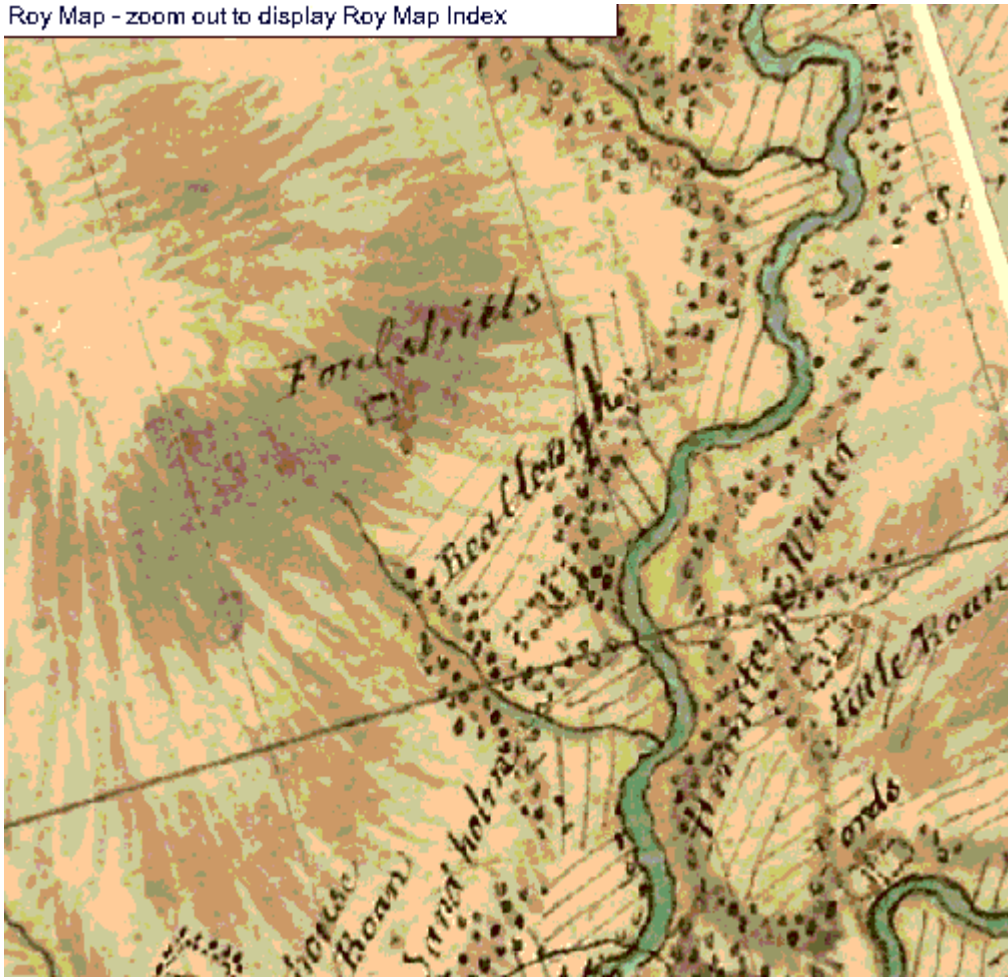
1. old age

2. olden days; antiquity

[Old English **eldu**; related to Old Norse **elli**; see old]

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Though given the above it is felt the first part of the name **EI** is most likely the word meaning **old** from Old English **eldu** or Old Norse **elli**.



Wald n.1. A forest; - used as a termination of names. See Weald.
Webster's Revised Unabridged Dictionary, published 1913 by C. & G. Merriam Co.

weald (wld)
n. Chiefly British
1. A woodland.
2. An area of open rolling upland.

[From **Weald**, a once-forested area in southeast England, from Old English **wald**, **weald**, forest.]The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition copyright ©2000 by Houghton Mifflin Company. Updated in 2009. Published by Houghton Mifflin Company. All rights reserved.

Wald is from forest. So **Elwald** would simply mean **old Forrest**. Some regions such as

presettle Iowa tree just grow by the rivers, and these would be referred to as woods or forested regions. So with Redheugh being amongst the trees, and they could be old trees, the clan may have been calling themselves **old forest**; **Elwald** because that is where they are from.

Slaughter of the Laird of Hassindene.

Oct. 21.—WILLIAME ELLOT of HORSLEHILL, Robert, Gawane¹ and Arche,² Williame Elliot, bastard sone to vmq¹ Robert Elliot, James Scot, sone to Walter Scot in Hassindene, delatit of the Slauchter of vmq¹ DAVID SCOT OF HASSINDENE; committit vpoun xvij day of October instant.

PERSEWARIS, The Lord of Balcluche, (The Quenis Advocattis.)

PRELOCUTOURIS for the Persewaris.

PRELOCUTOURIS for the Pannall.

The Gudman of Thirlstane, Tho^s Scot of Edene, The Lard of McKerfounne, W. Douglass of Cruik, Walter Scot of Edschaw, Tho^s Scot of Hanyng, The young Lard of Edmistonne, Alex. McDowgall, The Gudman of Tuschelaw, of Steidrig, Mr George Dowglass.

My Lord Justice Clerk askit instrumentis, that the pannall aboue writtin defyrit thair persewaris to be putt vpone thair Assyise; becaus thai knew befor the tryell of the cryme thai wer delatit of: And protestit, that albeit the Justice depute, be awyise of his Assessouris, for the present tyme consentit heirto, that the same in tyme cuming fuld be na preparatiue.—VERDICT and SENTENCE.
' Fylit—Decollat.'³

But when they became part area which was not so wooded the name became. , now meaning becomes;

LOT

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. 1 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.

note; Tweed river that separates England from Scotland.

For **Elwald** to change to **Ellot** ca 1530, could have been changed from migration. The **Elwald** family lived in a **forrest**, when the name was changed to **Ellot**, they moved to an area like Redheugh which is a quarter of a forester.

Both **-wald** and **-lot** are known name endings. Now the clan has the name **Ellot**. It should be now noted that the name from about 1530 to about 1630 has the form of **Ellot**, with two "l"s and one "t". Now how did the name become **Elliot**? In the sixteenth century Tudor England a name was **Ellyot** which by the seventeenth century becomes **Elliot**. The English seem to not care as much about single or double "l"s or "t"s. With spellings **Eliot, Elliot, Eliott** but **Elliot** is not common at this time. The "y" has been changed to an "i". **Elliot** is an English name and **Ellot** is a Scottish name with very different pronunciations. It is to my understanding a two syllable pronunciation is still use for the spelling of

autumn of 1564 a murder was committed by some of his clan, which led to a deadly feud between his clansmen and the Scotts of Teviotdale. On the 21st of October the lords of the council were occupied in investigating the matter, and five persons belonging to these clans were condemned to death, three of whom were beheaded by torchlight on the Castle Hill, Edinburgh, the same evening.¹ This severe measure had not the effect of stanching the feud, for in the following spring (1565) the Elliots invaded the Scotts, carried off goods, burnt houses, and killed some men. The Scotts appeared at court, and requested permission to seek revenge,² but it cannot be stated whether this permission was granted or not. We learn, however, that the Elliots had requested at the hands of Lord Scrope, Warden of the West March of England, protection from Queen Elizabeth, and offered not only to become English with their whole surname and friends but also to deliver their sovereign's house in Liddesdale, called the Hermitage, and to lay in pledge four of the best of their name.³

The country was at this period, May 1565, completely broken, the slaughters between the Scotts and Elliots were of daily occurrence;⁴ and at least a dozen houses were destroyed by fire.⁵ Early in May the Elliots, 300 in a company, burnt and spoiled ten miles about the Laird of Baugh-clouchis land, and slew many men, some women and children.⁶ Randolph,

Reading about it is shown that the Elliots in 1565 were to become English with there sir name. To me this would mean to change the Scottish **Ellot** to the English **Elliot**. For the common Scottish border **Ellot** this did not happen, it may have began to happen for some of the **Ellot** gentry.

At the union of the English and Scottish crowns around 1610 you will find a conversion of **Ellot** to **Elliot**.

But in the muster rolls in Ulster in 1630 you still find the **Ellot** spelling.

BARONIE DE MAGHERBUY.

Mrs. Hammelton, widdowe to the Lord ArchBp of Cashell, deceased, undertaker of 1,500 acres, the names of her men and arms as followeth [Castletown estate]—

1	William Crawford	...	Sword onely.
2	William Beaty	...	Sword and pike.
3	John Willson	...	" "
4	David Johnston	...	" "
5	John McCreeke	...	Sword and callener.
6	Gowan Elliot	...	Sword and pike.
7	James Sommervell	...	Sword only.
8	William Elliot	...	" "
9	Robert ffoster	...	Sword and Pike.
10	William Rennick	...	Sword only.
11	John Graham	...	Sword and pike.

Muster Roll Devenish Parish

A MUSTER ROLL OF THE COUNTY OF PARISH OF DEVENISH

2. William Crawford. Sword only.
- 3.
4. William Beaty. Sword and Pike
- 5.
6. John Willson. Sword and Pike.
- 7.
8. David Johnston. Sword and Pike.
- 9.
10. John McCreeke. Sword and Callener.
- 11.
12. Gowan Eliot. Sword and Pike.
- 13.
14. James Somervell. Sword only.
- 15.
16. William Elliot. Sword only.
- 17.

In a web a modern day web sight you find;

It should be noted the spelling on Gowan **Ellot** has been changed to Gowan **Eliot**. An English speller of the Scottish name **Ellot** does not seem to allow it to be spelled that way. When an English official with high literacy the Scottish name **Ellot** is spelled **Eliot**. It is felt the spelling **Elliott**, from the Scottish perspective the Scots name **Ellot**, has two "l"s and one "t".

For the double "tt", you find it in names like Tibbett, Bassett, Scott, Bennett and Elliott. Approximately nineteen out of twenty Elliot/Elliott in America uses the double "tt" spelling.

This is a basic trend I was able to find in the name.

From Robert **Elwald** of Redheugh to Robert **Elliott** my brother.

3/26/2010
Mark Elliott

Addendum;

Elwald to Elliot to Ellwood,

Given;
Scottish Dictionary

Wald, *n.*

[MEand 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.

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.* 1 b). —

Oxford Dictionary

noun 2 (also **woods**) a small forest.

Chischelly is used as a sir name which comes from the Navajo language meaning “Curly Hair” . Some Navajos with this name have changed their sir name to **Curley**. It is not quite the same meaning but close.

It should be noted that sir names of people of the Navajo Nation are fairly recent. Traditional identification is from clan names, who child and location, similar in fashion to how the people of Scotland are being recognized in the sixteenth century.

It is felt that the name evolved from **Elwald to Elliot to Ellwood**. It is felt that there was retention in meaning from name to name.

All three words begin with El

El wald Though with some confusion could mean rolling land or forrest.

El lot Part of a forest stead.

Ell wood The plural form means small forest.

Like the Navajo based **Chischelly** becoming **Curly** to become the English form, the Scottish word **Ellot** becomes the English word **Ellwood** with similar meaning. It should be noted when the Scottish word **Ellot** became the English word **Elliot**; **Elliot** was the last name of gentry such as Sir John **Elliot**, and had lost its given meaning.

3/27/2010
Mark Elliott

Reiteration **El-**

eld [ɛld]

n Archaic

1. old age
2. olden days; antiquity

[Old English **eldu**; related to Old Norse **elli**; see old]

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ell-[ME. (rare),(c1440),*elwonde*, var. of]

1. An ell-measure

Though given the above it is felt the first part of the name **El** is most likely the word meaning **old** from Old English **eldu** or Old Norse **elli**, but it could mean a measured amount of or a combination of the two.

Dennis Howard who family acquired the John Elliot farm, near Croydon, New Hampshire told my dad he had a **king's pine** on that farm, it was on a steep hill, and would take special equipment to take it down. A **king's pine** is a large size pine which was reserved for the mast in colonial days of the king's ships. So this tells me old woods are of great importance, in England and Scotland.

So the Scottish word **Elwald** which basically means **Ellot** which basically means **Elwood**, means in English **Oldwoods**.

Blaeu Atlas of Scotland, 1654



In the top map of 1654 it can be seen the Hermitage Castle, following to the south in

the upper and lower maps Bygate (Baggot) and Bygate Wood that would be and English spelling without an **s** which would mean in about 1654 a small localized forest as can be seen on the map. So in the name **Ellwood**, used in 1654 after the union of the crowns, the noun part **wood**, would mean a small localized forest. It should be noted the location of Ridheuch (Redheugh) on the map.

Looking at the maps you can see what would probably be a measured amount of old timber along the waters of the Hermitage River. This would probably a main artery of transportation for the **Elwald/Ellot/Ellwood**. Basically the **Ellot Clan** (it should be noted that the English spelling Ellot was not used) is **The People of the Woods along the River Clan**.

3/28/2010
Mark Elliott

El- as Elf-

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

Elf, *n.* Also: **elfe**, **elff** (**e**, **elph** (**e**, **pl**), **elvys**, **-is**. [ME. *elfe*, *elf* (also *alfe*), OE. ?If.]

1. An elf, a fairy. Thouch scho be like ane elf, Thare is na cause to pleny; **HENR. Orph.** 242. Ignorant elf, aip, owll irregular; **KENNEDY Flyt.** 36. Thow lufis nane Irische, elf, I vnderstand; **ib.** 345. Nymphis and Fawnys, ... Quhilk fairfolkis, or than elvys, clepyng we; **DOUG.** viii. vi. 7. I wirschip nowder ydoll, stok, nor elf; **ib.** x. Prol. 154. Leyd nocht thy lyf lyk ane elf That our the feild can slyde; **Maitl. F.** lxxvi. 51. Ane elphe, ane elvasche incubus; **SEMPILL Sat. P.** xlv. 7. Half ane elph, haif an aip, of nature denyit; **MONTG. Flyt.** 256 (T). Ilk elffe of them all brought ane almous hous oster; **ib.** 466 (H). Thow affirmis that the elphis hes schapes and claythis lyk men ... bot ar starker nor men; **1598 Misc. Spald. C. I.** 121.

2. Attrib. and comb. With boy, bull, folk, schot (n. and p.p.), shooting. As for elf-arrow-heidis, the Devill shapes them (and delivers them) to elf-boyis; **166 Crim. Trials** III. 607. Ther wes elf-bullis rowtting and skoylling vp and downe thair; **ib.** 604. That thow wald gang in hillis to speik the elff folk; **1590 Digest Justiciary Proc.** M. 22. Never to be but schot of blude Or elf schot, thus to conclude; **ROWLL Cursing** 68 (M). Scho be hir wichcraft declarit, that the seiknes that he had was ane elf-schot; **1591 Crim. Trials** I. iii. 231. When kine wer elfe-shote ... [She] confessed that shee had so graiped certaine kine; **1650 Maxwell Mem.** I. 352. Elfe shooteing cured by three fingeris of different persons putt in the holl; **1650 ib.** 358.

As if people can follow my logic, been having a lot of difficulties with the first part of the name. What has proceeded has not made total sense and concepts have been conflicting.

But with the help of;

Dr David Gardner-Medwin
For the Natural History Society of Northumbria

What he has added has made more sense to to.

“Ælfwald is the Old English form of Elwald, presumably meaning elf-wood rather than old wood. So you might consider whether your name derives from that.

In any case, in the 15th century the concept of an old wood is unlikely to mean “old growth” for distinction from secondary growth since new plantations would scarcely have existed and all surviving woods would be old. The term I suspect would have had little significance – not enough to give rise to a name. Elwald I gather was an ancient forename before it began to appear as a surname in the same period as other surnames first appeared – the 15th century would be pretty typical for this change.”

His help has been greatly appreciated. Also Dr David Gardner-Medwin gives an excellent description of locality and topography;

“... Redheugh is in Liddesdale about 2 miles north of Newcastleton in the western Scottish Borders and hence far from the area covered by our Society. I therefore have limited information.

The site of the old castle there lies at about 150 metres above sea level, an elevation that would certainly have been at least thinly wooded in very early times – and the valley below more thickly so. The Border conflicts between about 1300 and 1600 did lead to widespread deforestation”

When the last writing stated;

The People of the Woods along the River Clan. With the above information it now can undergo some refinement. Being from New Mexico, USA I would never think it would come from a mystic person, but it seems to make sense.

In the early days if you are traveling amongst the trees which are in patches called woods, the larger patches having names then **Elwald/Elloit/Elwood** and variations thereof likely comes close to given the topography and location, means **Mystical People of the Woods.**

The name most commonly used for my last name **Elliott**, was basically given to Border Scots or the gentry of the Stobs Scots since many had dealings with England, had acquired the St. Germain's example; **Sir John Elliot** version of the name, somewhat under the encouragement of the crown, and evolution of the name from **Ellot** to **Eliot** to **Elliott** to retain the double **ll** and single **t**.

Sincerely,

3/29/2010

Mark Elliott

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elf#Old_English

Old English

The Old English form of the word is *ælf* (pl. *ælfes*, with regional and chronological variants such as *ylfe* and *ælfen*). Words for the nymphs of the Greek and Roman mythos were translated by Anglo-Saxon scholars with *ælf* and variants on it.

Old English tradition preserves the *ylfe* exclusively as mischievous, harmful beings. The 10th century Metrical Charm "Against A Sudden Stitch" (*Wið færstice*) offers remedy against sudden pain (such as rheumatism) caused by projectiles of either *ése* or *ylfe* or witches (*gif hit wære esa gescot oððe hit wære ylfa gescot oððe hit wære hægtessan gescot* "be it Ése-shot or Elf-shot or witch-shot").[

In relation to the beauty of the Norse elves, some further evidence is given by old English words such as *ælfsciene* ("elf-beautiful"), used of seductively beautiful Biblical women in the Old English poems *Judith* and *Genesis A*. Although elves could be considered to be beautiful and potentially helpful beings in some sections of English-speaking society throughout its history, Anglo-Saxon evidence also attests to alignments of elves with demons, as for example in line 112 of *Beowulf*. On the other hand, *oaf* is simply a variant of the word *elf*, presumably originally referring to a changeling or to someone stupefied by elvish enchantment.

Elf-shot (or elf-bolt or elf-arrow) is a word found in Scotland and Northern England, first attested in a manuscript of about the last quarter of the 16th century. Although first attested in the sense 'sharp pain caused by elves', it is later attested denoting Neolithic flint arrow-heads, which by the 17th century seem to have been attributed in the region to elvish folk, and which were used in healing rituals, and alleged to be used by witches (and perhaps elves) to injure people and cattle. So too a tangle in the hair was called an elf-lock, as being caused by the mischief of the elves (or especially by Queen Mab), and sudden paralysis was sometimes attributed to elf-stroke. Compare with the following excerpt from an 1750 ode by Willam Collins:

There every herd, by sad experience, knows
How, winged with fate, their elf-shot arrows fly,
When the sick ewe her summer food forgoes,
Or, stretched on earth, the heart-smit heifers lie.

Elwald/Ellot/Elwood

Mischievous, harmful beings of woodland along a river amongst rolling hills.

Simply; Elf Woods

4/1/2010

Mark Elliott

Appendix; English Ellyot names

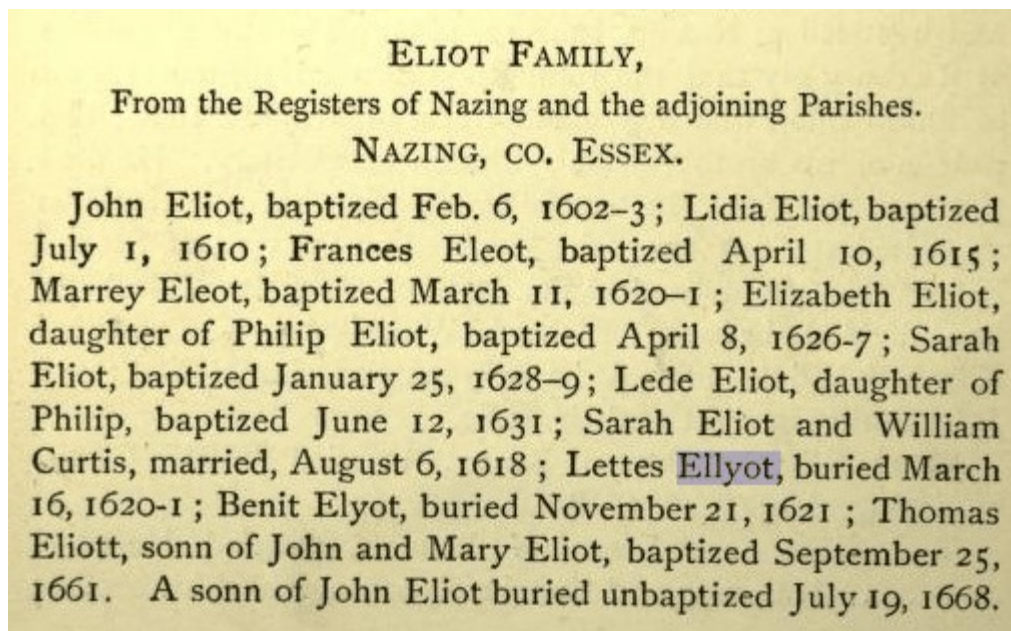
Transactions (1869/71-82)

Author: [Royal Historical Society \(Great Britain\)](#)

Volume: 10

<http://www.archive.org/details/transactions10royauoft>

English Eliot Family names of the sixteenth and early seventeenth century.



THE ELIOT FAMILY OF ROXWELL, CO. ESSEX.

Baptisms.—William Eliot, January 19, 1564-5 ; Henrie Eliot, Aprill 7, 1568 ; Denis Elliott, November 22, 1571 ; Marie Elliott, Aprill 8, 1572 ; Thomas Elliott, May 30, 1573 ; Anne Elliott, October 10, 1574 ; Jane Elliott, June 23, 1576 ; Joane

NOTICES OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

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Eliot, Julie 28, 1577 ; Martha Eliot, Septembre 22, 1577 ; Edward Elliott, Julie 5, 1579 ; Martha Elliott, Febuarie 24, 1580-1 ; Anna Elliot, May 2, 1596 ; Elizabetha filia Eliot, March 30, 1600.

Marriages.—Mr. John Butler and Mrs. Jane Elliott, December 27, 1599.

Burials.—Bridget Elliott, Aprill 28, 1575 ; Martha Elliott,

294 TRANSACTIONS OF THE ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

HUNSDON, CO. HERTS.*

Baptisms.—Alice Ellyot, September 15, 1549 ; Geffrey Ellyot, October 25, 1549 ; Robert Ellyot, October 3, 1551 ; Phillippe Elliot, September 20, 1551 ; Allis Ellyot, December 1, 1554 ; Margery Ellyot, March 17, 1554 ; John Ellyot, November 15, 1557 ; Fordinando Ellyot, sonne of John Ellyot, December 8, 1560 ; Henry, son of John Ellyot, October 18 1563 ; Robert, son of Robert Ellyot, August 24, 1568 ; Robert, son of Robert Elliot, February 26, 1570 ; Mathewe, son of Robert Ellyot, August 2, 1572 ; Margaret Ellyot daughter of George, January 6, 1576 ; Margaret Ellyot, daughter of John, September 8, 1577 ; Phillippe Elliot, baptized December 20, 1579 ; Elizabeth Elliot, baptized March 5, 1580 ; John Ellyot, sonne of Phillippe, baptized August 28, 1581 ; Steven Ellyot, baptized December 28, 1581 ; Anne

WALTHAM ABBEY (OR HOLY CROSS).

Margaret Elyat, the dowty of John Elyat, baptized July 3, 1564; buried July 5, 1573; John Cramphorne and Jone Elyote, married May 19, 1575; ffrancis Eliot, the son of John Eliot, buried April 28, 1581; Martha Eliot, daughter of John, baptized April 2, 1585; Eliz. Elyat, daughter of John, baptized July 14, 1588; Margaret Ellyet, the wyfe of John, buried January 11, 1589-90; John Ellet, yeoman, was buryed June 2, 1590; Roger Elyot and Catharyne Campe, married January 13, 1591-2; Roger Eliot, buried April 4, 1608; Hewgh Eliot was buried June 4, 1613; ffferdinando

Eliot, twynnes sisters, baptized March 1, 1582-3; Agnes Ellyot, baptized August 31, 1584; James, sonne of Phillippe Ellyot, baptized December 28, 1584; Geo., sonne of George Ellyot, baptized November 7, 1585; Daniel, sonne of Phillippe Ellyot, baptized February 19, 1586-7; Margaret, daughter of George Ellyot, baptized June 4, 1587; Hester daughter of Phillippe Ellyot, baptized September 1, 1588; Susan, daughter of George Ellyot, baptized January 25, 1589; Mary, daughter of Phillippe Ellyot, baptized January 18 1590; Eliz., daughter of George Ellyot, baptized July 1, 1593; Annas, daughter of George Elliot, of Blackcroft,† baptized July 14, 1594; Judithe, daughter of Edward Eliot, baptized February 10, 1604; Ann, a base child, begotten by Bell Eliot, &c., &c., baptized May 26, 1605; Judithe, daughter of James Eliot, minister and p'cher of God's word,

* For the above extracts I am obliged to the Rev. Spencer Nairne M.A., vicar of Hunsdon. It will be observed in the will of Bennett Eliot that he held land in this parish.

† An ancient mansion in Hunsdon, and a field, once an orchard, is now

In the sixteenth century as with the Scottish Elwald it can be seen that the English Elyot was also a name in development. The Elwald and Elyot as a trend, and may it be repeated as a trend merged together in the early seventeenth century to become Elliot.

For a genealogical researcher Elliot spelled with a **y** is English, also it should be noted if one **l** and two **ts** it is likely English also. In the sixteenth century if it has one syllable and one vowel such as Elwald, Elwold, Elwood, Elliot, Elot, Elet, Ellet is most likely Scottish. If it has two syllables and two vowels such as Elliot, Eliot, Elyot, Elliott, Ellyot, Eleot, it is most likely English.

If you know in the sixteenth century at the development of the surname Elliott whether your from Scotland or England it is important at this time which name is searched.

4/2/2010
Mark Elliott

(Excerpt from "Scottish Clans and Tartans" by Neil Grant, (c) 1987 The Hamlyn Publishing Group Ltd., Published by Country Life Books, an imprint of The Hamlyn Publishing Group Ltd., England)

http://www.elliotclanaustralia.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=8&Itemid=12

From "The Surnames of Scotland"

"Elliot, Eliot, Eliott, Elliott. The early form of this well-known Border name was Elwald or Elwold, for the full OE Aelfwald, and until the end of the 15th century the spelling of the name was fairly regular. Elwald and Elwold were common in OE times, and the name continued in use as a Christian name down to the period when surnames became common. It was a common name in the Borders, the original home of the Elliots. The form Elliot is used by the Minto family and most of the others on the Border, and Eliott is used by the family of Stobs. The four forms of the name are referred to in an old rhyme (shown further down this page).

"As very often happened in other instances, "Elwald" as a Christian name became extinct but survived as a surname. One of the earliest and most curious variants of the name was Elwand, which appears as early as 1502. The uniformity in the way of writing this name, which was, as already mentioned, maintained to the end of the 15th century, gave way in the 16th century to a rich variety of spellings, of which Armstrong gives no less than 70 examples, a number which really does not exhaust the list. Armstrong's list is reproduced here, with a few additions, as an illustration of the labor and difficulty encountered by one seeking for information on surnames at first hand:

"Singular: Aelwold, Allat, Dalliot, Eellot, Eleot (1624), Elewald, Eliot, Eliott, Ellat, Elleot (1655), Ellet, Ellett, Ellette, Elliott, Elliot, Ellioti, Elliswood, Elliot, Ellote (1639), Elliott, Elluat, Ellwald, Willwod, Willwodd, Ellwold, Ellwood, Elnuand, Elnwand, Eluand, Eluat (1556), Eluwand, Elvand, Elwaird, Elwald (1561), Elwalde, (1494), Elwat, Elwod, Elwold, Elwood, Elwoold, Elyot, Elyoth, Hellwodd, Illot, Ilwand, Eleot, Elwet, Elwett, Elwoode, Helewald.

"Plural: Aylewoodes, Aylewoods, Elioats, Eliots, Ellattis, Elliotts, Ellots, Ellottes, Ellottis, Ellotts, Ellwoods, Eluottis (1570), Elwades, Elwaldes, Elwets, Elwadis, Elwalds, Elwalls, Elwandis, Elwarths, Elwaths, Elwadds, Elwodis, Elwolds, Elwoodes, Elwoods, Elwoolds, Eylewoods, Ellyots, Elwatts, Elwottis, Eylwittes."

4/2/2010

Mark Elliot (in the above an individual should begin to sort the ones with English or Scottish origins.)

