

Dad, asked Germany? Son, said yes.

Dad, is a WWII vet over 90, and for him to ask me if I felt we were from Germany, it is obvious he was comprehending my website, I felt amazed, but also directed.

First have to show my Y-DNA pattern, or I call it a figurative scatter diagram. On has to not that a major assumption was made that the German match did not more, and yet I have the United Kingdom moving, but to areas English speaking, so the German matches may have moved to German speaking directions.





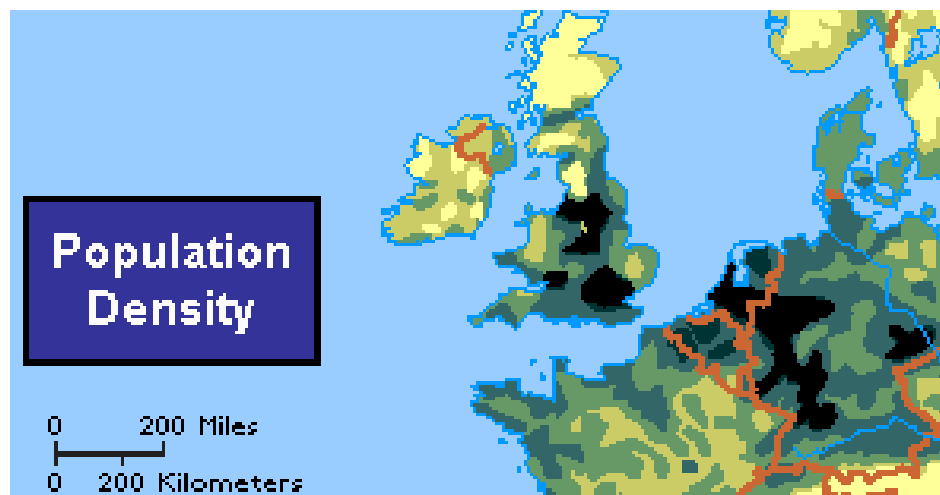
It seems given the above that the location is between Cologne, and Frankfurt.

Going to extract this, though give it goes back a thousand years, it is greatly disputable, to come so close in going back in time.



Between Cologne and Frankfurt they speak middle German. Low German for forest is **wold**, and High German for forest is **wald**. Both names Elfwold and Elfwald then Elwold, and Elwald are used as family names.

The **wold** became to mean more like a wood (woods) or a smaller forest, then a **wald**, which became to mean forest.

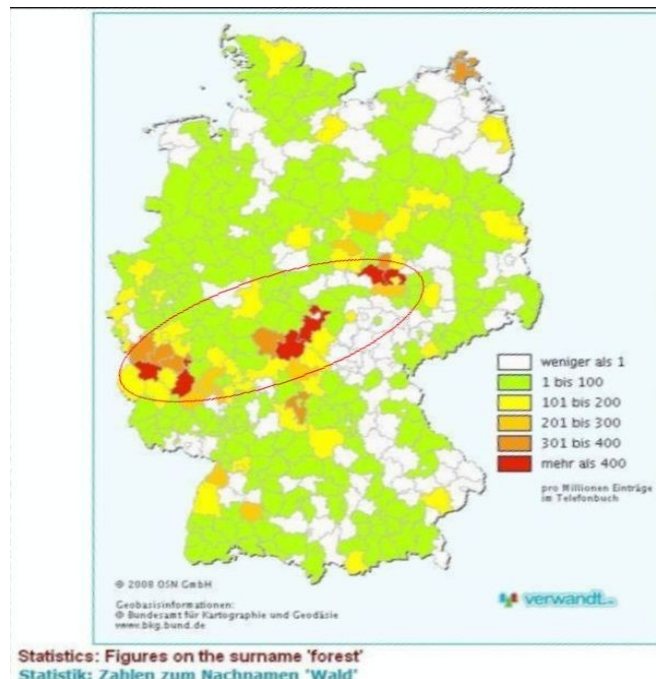


It is felt given the population density map with individual gravitating to urbanized centers, that the location that is above described is and end point of a thousand year migration, but

from a part of Germany.

Though for later reference, the Y-DNA did have matches in Ulster, Ireland and northern Scotland where there is not a much lower population density.

So the location is Germany in general for my Y-DNA.



Wald as a surname, even leans towards western Germany, but that is also where the high population density is.

Old High German

Etymology

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

Noun

wald *m*

1. forest

Old Saxon

Etymology

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

Noun

wald *m*

1. a forest

Descendants

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

The German wold/wald traveled to the Norse countries.

23 results for Wald

<http://dict.tu-chemnitz.de/deutsch-englisch/Wald.html>

Tip: Gender of German nouns:
{m} = der, {f} = die, {n} = das, {pl} = die

 German	 English
Wald {m}; Forst {m} 	forest 
Wälder {pl}; Forste {pl}	forests
Niederwald {m}	low forest
altbestehender Wald	old-growth forest
im tiefen Wald	in deep forests
Wald {m}; Holz {n} [Süddt.]  	wood; woods 
Wälder {pl}	woods
im tiefen Wald	in deep woods
den Wald vor lauter Bäumen nicht sehen [übtr.]	not to see the wood for the trees [Br.]; not see the forest for the trees [Am.]; to miss the forest for the trees
aus dem Gröbsten heraus sein	to be out of the woods [fig.]
Wir sind noch nicht aus dem Schneider.	We're not out of the woods yet. [fig.]
Urwald {m}; unberührter Wald	pristine forest
Ardenner Wald {m}; Ardennen {pl} [geogr.]	Ardennes
Bayerischer Wald {m} [geogr.]	Bavarian Forest
Thüringer Wald {m} [geogr.]	Thuringian Forest

Above one sees wald, wold, forster, wood(s).

www.sorensenfamilyhistory.org/genealogy/danish_names_genealogy.htm



Susa Young Gates, Editor & Compiler, Surname Book And Racial History, Salt Lake City, 21 September 1918, pages 262 to 273.

middle classes in the cities, and finally the surname habits were augmented from Germany; thus the German surname examples naturally solidified.

wald

1 of 1

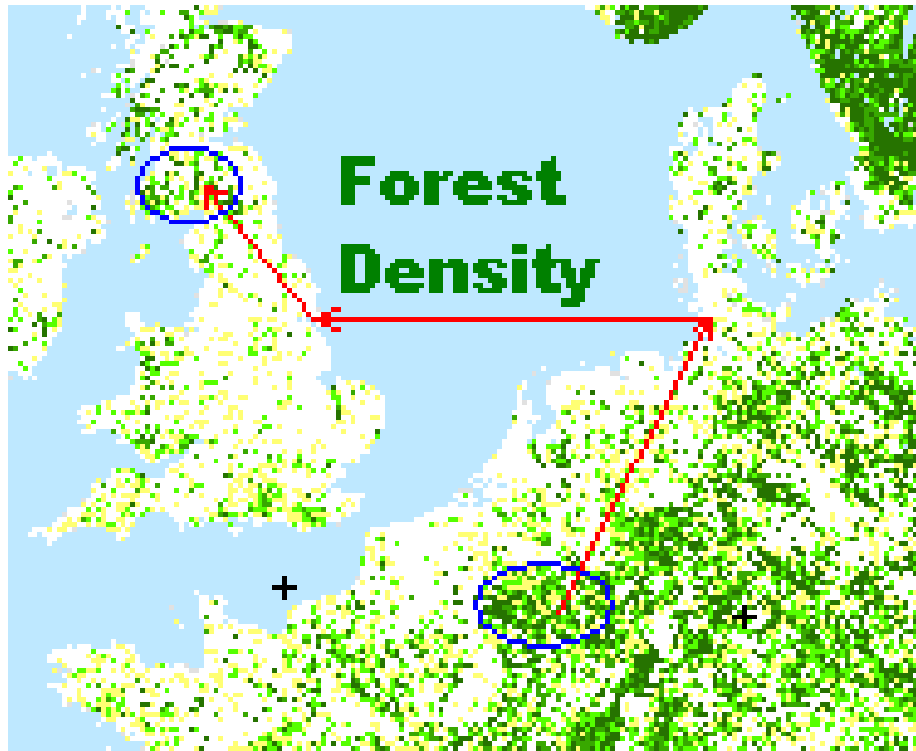
We have in Denmark German names of all kinds: Names signifying avocation, such as Kruger (inn-keeper), Fischer (fisher-man), Richter, Becker, Schröder, (tailor), Kramer (peddler), Bodtcher, Kaufmann (merchant); surnames such as Hahn, Wulff, Schwartz (black), Weis (white); abbreviated names, such as Lutken and Willken of Ludvig; town names such as Rostock, Berlin; and personal denominations which have grown out of names of places such as Hamburger and Kehlet. Endings, such as -mann (man), -ner, -est, -baum (tree), -ban, -born, -thal (dale), -garten (garden), -felt (field), -dorff (town), -hoff (court), -stein (stone), -mark (field), -stedt (place), -wald (wood), etc., suggest nearly always German origin, or at least German modifications, and perhaps it can be truthfully said that most of the Danish citizen bourgeoisie family names are of German origin.

www.familytreedna.com/public/norway/default.aspx?section=ysnp



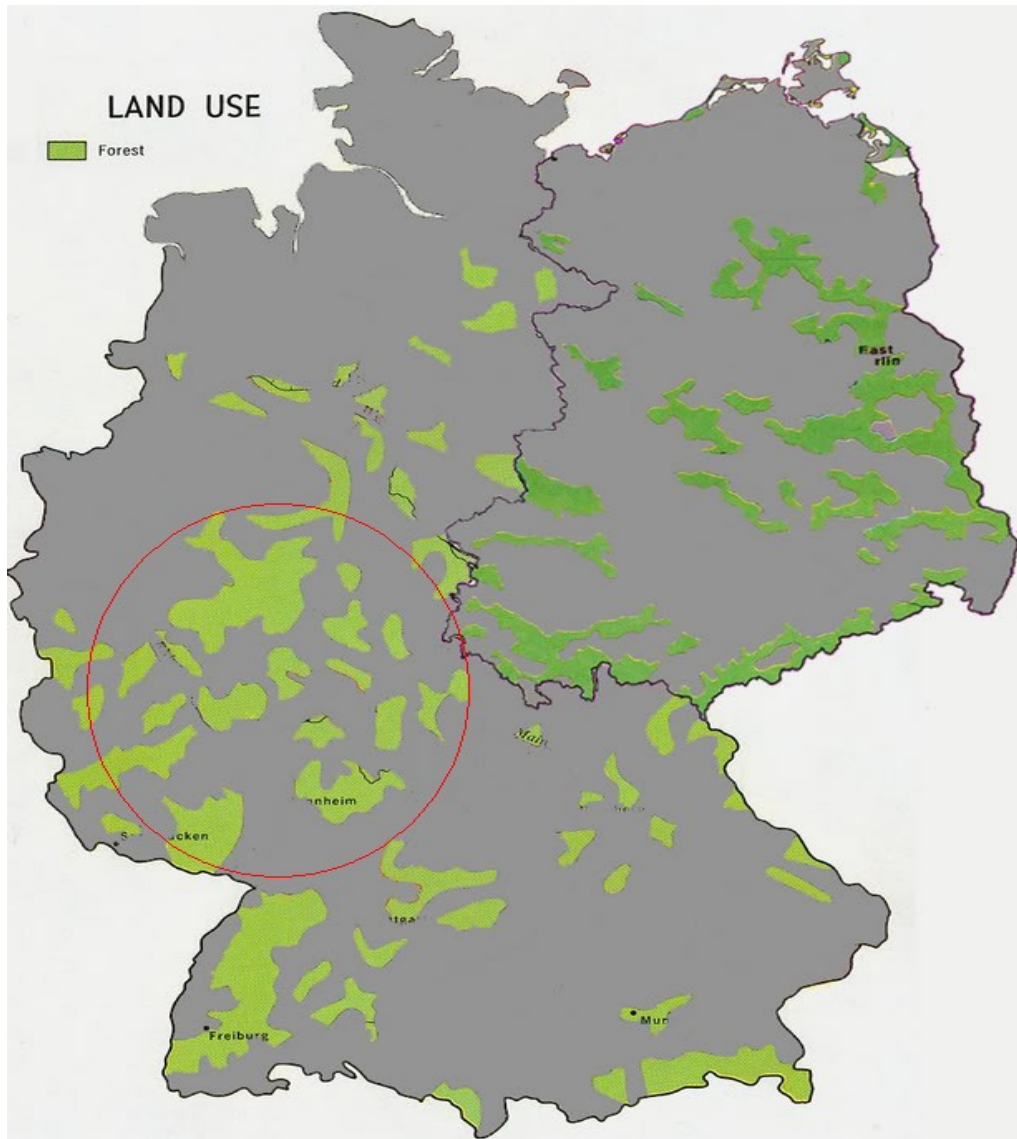
This page is in Norwegian Bokmål		Would you like to translate it?		Translate	Nope	Options
N98475	Johannes Slaalien, b. 1716, Lom, Oppland	R1b1a2a1a1a	R-U106	U106+		
200093	Hans Pedersen Berg ca 1610-1678 Kapp, Oppland	R1b1a2a1a1a4	R-L48	L1-, L148-, L164-, L188-, L217-, L257-, L325-, L44-, L47-, L48+, L6-, P107-, P89.2-, U106+, U198-		
160269	Matz Selven, b. 1620, Agdenes, Sør-Trendelag	R1b1a2a1a1a4	R-L48	L1-, L148-, L188-, L257-, L47-, L48+, P107-, U106+, U198-		
176207	Orm Walde b1540 Toftenes, Mandal, Agder	R1b1a2a1a1a4	R-L48	L1-, L148-, L188-, L47-, L48+, P107-, U106+, U198-		
N1971	Tore Ormsen Hamre b. 1758 Suldal, Rogaland	R1b1a2a1a1a8	R-L257	L176.2-, L193-, L21-, L257+		

Wald	
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wald	
Family name	
Meaning	forest
Region of origin	Germany, Austria, etc.
Language(s) of origin	German
Related names	Wold, Woldt, Wehde, Forst (Forster, Forstmann); Walder, Waldner, Waldinger, Waldmann, Waldman, Waldmüller, Waldheim; Woods
Footnotes:	^[1]



It seems if they are Elwald/Elwold there would have to be some forest. Many forest have been taken out, but where forest is dense today, it was likely to be dense in the pass. It should be noted that it is felt that the early origins of my

family name began with and **Elfwald** then shortly the f was dropped ca 1280 then it became **Elwald**. The family name was **Elwald** from about **1280** to about **1560**, so the family kept the name for about three centuries.



I should be noted; that I am speaking for my family. There may have been usages of similar spelling of like **Elwold** used consistently by another family, this nor does overall history of name similarity deter one family to have a consistent use of one name like **Elwald**, that is what families do unlike overall history is use one name consistently over the years, though

there may be oddities and similarities in spelling to the consistent family name this is no way effects a particular family which wants to use a particular name consistently.

www.newbremenhistory.org/GENEALOGY/German_Names.htm

German Surnames – Their Meaning & Origin

By Karl R. Mesloh - New Bremen, Ohio

For "The Towpath" January 1993 - January 1994

Those of you who have German ancestors, did you ever wonder what your surname (last name) means, or how it originated? Dr. George F. Jones wrote a most interesting and informative book on the subject titled, "German American Names", in which he interpreted 12,700 names. In this and four ensuing articles, a look will be taken at the origins, and an attempt will be made to interpret as many of the German names on "The Towpath" mailing list as possible. (Incidentally, Wayne Wenning, of "The Evening Leader", placed a copy of Dr. Jones' book in each of the four local libraries: New Bremen, New Knoxville, Minster and St. Marys.)

The earliest German names were just a single name. It was not a first name, or a last name, it was just a "name". This "name" was composed of two syllables with each syllable representing a "root", and each "root" having a specific meaning. This name was very important to the Germans, for it represented that whatever they were today, whatever they would be tomorrow, and whatever virtues they would pass along to their namesakes, all lay in that "name" and so the Germans chose their name very carefully.

Whenever the Germans wanted to emphasize some particular aspect of their "being", they used a tautological name; by tautological, it is meant that the name consisted of two different roots, but with each root having the same meaning. For example, an expert or adept swordsman might choose or be given the name "Schwerdecke" by his fellow warriors; "schwert" meaning sword, and "ecke" meaning sword so the name meant, sword-sword. Another example would be the name "Richwald" as "rich" meant ruler and "wald" meant ruler and so the name meant, ruler-ruler (please note, the ancient root "wald" meant ruler but today "wald" means forest). There are at least three such tautological names in the local area: Mesloh meaning "swampy low forest" or simply "swampy forest", (the tautology being that a "low forest" grows in a swamp; Huckriede meaning "marsh-reed marsh"; Klipfels meaning "cliff-cliff" and so one would conclude that the Meslohs lived in or near a very swampy place, the Huckriedes in or near a very marshy place, and the Klipfels on a very high or steep or prominent (in some aspect) cliff.

It should be noted that **Elfwald** could have meant at one time **elf ruler**, an the meaning for **wald** changed from meaning **ruler** to **forest**.

Elwalds .

Henry Elwald

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

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

Alfreda wife of Elwald

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

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

Alan Elwald

DSL – SND1 **ULF**, *n.* ne.Sc. form of Eng. *elf* (Abd. 1922 *Swatches o' Hamespun* 66). See **ALFE**.

DSL – SND1 **ALFE, AILF**, *n.* Sc. forms of *elf*. (See quot.)

***Clydes[dale]** 1887 *Jam.*⁵:

Alfe, ailf. Lit. elf; but applied to a mischievous, ill-natured, or cantankerous child; also to a troublesome person of small stature; as "He's an *alfe* o' a wean that"; "Did ye hear that *ailf* o' a body?"

A Biographical Dictionary of Dark Age Britain: England,
Scotland and Wales ...

By Ann Williams, D. P. Kirby

ÆLFWALD

example of an early letter from an English queen. She died in 1002.

BIBL. Keynes 1980: 164-74, 181-2; Yorke 1988b: 81-6; Sawyer 1968: nos. 1242, 1454

Ælfwald king of East Anglia 713–49


Apart from the fact that *Felix dedicated the *Life* of St *Guthlac to him, nothing is known of Ælfwald of the East Angles, except that he had a sister, Ecgburh, who was abbess of an unidentified monastery. Ælfwald wrote a letter of encouragement to St *Boniface, promising him the prayers of seven (unspecified) monasteries.

BIBL. Colgrave 1956: 15-16

Ælfwald St, king of Northumbria 779–88

Ælfwald, son of *Oswulf, became king of Northumbria in 779, after the expulsion of *Æthelred. His rule was not unopposed; in 779/80 his *patricius* Beorn was burnt by *Osald and Æthelheard, who seem to have been adherents of Æthelred, and Ælfwald himself was murdered by his own *patricius*, Sicga, on 23 September 788. His body was carried to Hexham, where he was venerated as a saint, and a great light was seen shining over the spot where he was murdered, probably Chesters on the Wall, where a church was built in honour of St *Cuthbert and St *Oswald. Cuthbert's old community of Lindisfarne, however, do not seem to have joined in the celebrations, for they gave Christian burial to Ælfwald's slayer, Sicga, in 793, despite the fact that he died a suicide. It was also the Lindisfarne monks who harboured Osald when he was exiled in 796. Ælfwald's sons Ælf and Ælfwine were murdered by Æthelred in 791. They were perhaps too young to succeed in 788, for *Osred became king on Ælfwald's death.

BIBL. Rollason 1983; Kirby 1974b; Thacker 1981

elf  *noun* \ˈelf\

plural **elves**

Definition of ELF

- 1** : a small often mischievous fairy
- 2** : a small lively creature; *also* : a usually lively mischievous or malicious person

— **elf-ish** *adjective*

— **elf-ish-ly** *adverb*

See **elf** defined for English-language learners »

See **elf** defined for kids »

Examples of ELF

- <elves are often portrayed as rather mischievous>

Origin of ELF

Middle English, from Old English *ælf*; akin to Old Norse *alfr* elf
& perhaps to Latin *albus* white — more at **ALB**

First Known Use: before 12th century

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

It seems that the forest (wald/wold), language, population, and Wald distribution matches mid German for my family origins in Germany.

This German-Scandinavian (Anglo-Danish) origins, is different then the **Wm de Aliot, Norman-French origins of the first Eliot variants** in the United Kingdom, (first in the southern England) of which name the Germanic Anglo-Danish **Ellot** became by inserting an “i” at the time of the English Civil War ca1650.

Mark Elliott 8/25/2013

Additions;

le Armestrang, Harmestrang, Armouscion. In those times of intermixture of races and languages the names were twisted into many forms, but their meaning was seldom lost. Thus we find Raufson, Ralphstown, Raulston, Ralton and Roolton, Raltoon and Ralston. (An early estate name, now called Roan, upon the Raltonburn which neighbored onto Whithaugh and whence the house of Ralston, first represented by Ninian Armstrong, son of Alexander of the Chengils, takes its name.) This name is said to have sprung from one called Ralph, by the Normans called Raoul, and who fought with Siward against Macbeth. The Ralstons of Renfrewshire 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, El-yards, 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 numerous arrangements into which the roots of the foregoing and many other family names of those times were formed, it is not unlikely that the Fortinbras and Fortenbras of the twelfth century were identical with the Armstrongs, especially those whose names were associated with the Anglo-Danes and relatives of Siward the Strong. I have never learned the history of the ancient Border family of Littles, Lyttels, or Liddles, from books, but it has been said in Fermanagh that

Sigwalt und Sigridh. Sticho. Walhall. Dramatische Werke (Auswahl)
By Felix Daln

XIII.

Wenige Nächte darauf ward König **Sigwalt** von seinem Nordhag her gemeldet, abermals habe Jarl Tostig viele Helme seiner Herade aufgeboden und dänische Seeräuber um Gold geworben, abermals sei er eingefallen in die Nordmark von Halgaland und abermals heere er furchtbar, mit Brand und Mord, nicht Weiber, nicht Kinder verschonend.

Sofort zog der Landschirmer gegen ihn aus. Hart ward ihm der Abschied von Sigridh: denn einer schweren Stunde sah die entgegen in den nächsten Tagen. Und auch das junge Weib schmiegte immer wieder das blasse Gesicht an seine Schulter und hielt ihn umfaßt mit den Armen. Und er fühlte an seinem Hals ihre Tränen.

Above shows King Elgwalt of the Nordhag (North), in German.

The Encyclopædia britannica: a dictionary of
arts, sciences . . . , Volume 13
edited by Hugh Chisholm

HERAL

Aynho bore "Sable a saltire silver having the ends flowered between four leopards gold."

"Mayster **Elwett** of Yorke chyre" in a 15th-century roll bears "Silver a saltire of chains sable with a crescent in the chief."

**Master Elwett of Yorkshire
in 15th-century roll bears;
.....crescent in the cheif.**

**Makes one wonder if this is
a chief of the Elwald/Ellot.**



Aynho.



Elwett.

CALENDAR OF BORDER PAPERS.

89

[1582.
July 28.] 2 pp. Draft. Indorsed: "July 1582. Cop. of a lettre to the lord Scrope" (sic). And (by Walsingham ?) in pencil: "All thes ar perused, and to be wrytte."

1582.
Aug. 8. 131. SCROPE TO WALSHINGHAM.

On the 7th I received your letter of 28 July, with the Council's resolution to write to Caesford, first for redress of loss of lives, second, of goods—which letter is to be shortly sent me, as I hope and pray it will be without delay.

I am most highly comforted by her Majesty's gracious goodness towards me and care of my health and welfare, "beinge redie in her highnes service so to imploie my self and all that I possesse, as I trust to clame and enjoie the contynuanee of her Majesties good opynyon, and favor towards me, without which, I wishe nether to leive, nor yet to holde any thinge in the worlde, and . . . right hartelie praie yow (as oportunitie shall serve) to present to hir highnes my most humble thaunkes and service." Carlisle. Signed: H. Scrope.

1 p. Addressed. Indorsed. The Border Papers: 1560-1594.- Vol. 2. 1595-1603

Aug. 21. 132. BORDER COMPLAINTS. By Great Britain. Public Record Office

"Complaint Michaell Waules of Stewardsheiles in Ryddesdale, upon Arche **Elwet** of the Hill, James **Elwet** his brother, younge John **Elwet** of the Parke, Hob **Elwet** of the Parke, sonne to James, Jock **Elwet** of the Parke, son to Scots Hob, Martyne **Elwet** of the Hewghouse called Red Martyne, and their complices to the nnumber of aue hundreth persons, for that they came to Eleshawe and there reft, stole and tooke awaye lxxx kye and oxen, vj horses and meares and howsehold stuf, to the value of xl^{li} sterlinge, a slew dog, and then murdered and slewe Roger Waules and John Waules, the xxjth of August 1582. Whereof he dothe aske redres." No signature.

1 p. Written by Foster's clerk. Indorsed: "Complaints of the Midle Marchemen of England against the opposit Scotts."

Shows Elwet/Elwett a cross between Elwald/Ellot, with a crescent of a chief in Yorkshire, in the 15th Century.