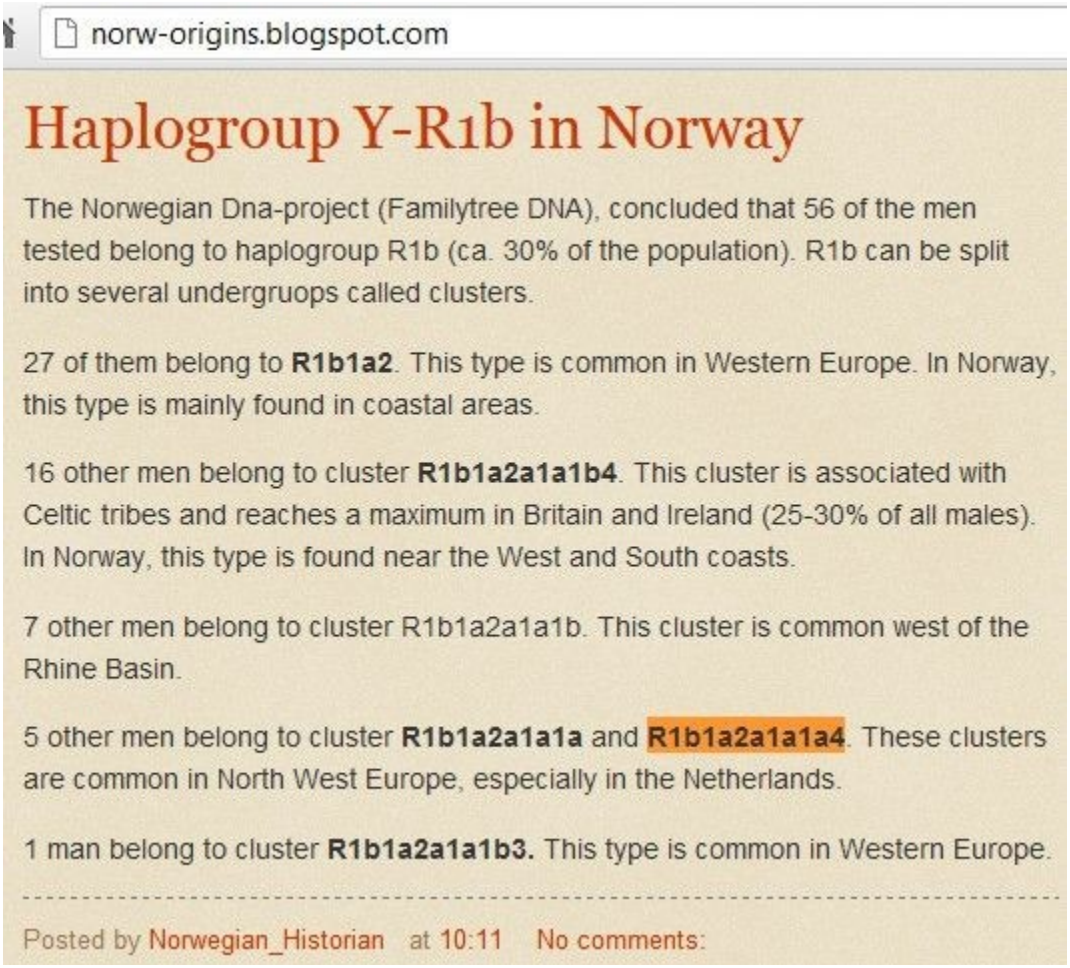
Chasing my Y-DNA part 59

When Daniel Elliot presented his testimony for the Harvard educated Massachusetts, clergy, and judges, and past politicians, utilizing the top science of the day and the best science these judges of the day hung nineteen people as witches. Daniel utilized a number of references; the accuser, he did not name (this may have been a niece to his father-in-law). Though he had an analytical mine which built a mill for the Oxford, MA community, he did not have the status of a Harvard graduate, of the renowned politicians, judges and clergy. He may just have testified for family, and friends, and self.
Though he used multiple references in his testimony to this day a relative simplistic concept that he brought forth that the accusers "did it for sport" has not been fully accepted.



It seems like some Norwegians may carry a similar Y-DNA to myself.

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 Johannesen Slaalien, b. 1716, Lom, Opplan	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-Trøndelag	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+

www.khazaria.com/genetics/danes.html

Family Tree DNA: Genetic Testing Service

Danish, Swedish, German, English, and members of other ethnic groups should sign up with this site to learn how they're related to other families and ethnic groups. Administrators invite people with bonafide Danish ancestry in their Y-DNA and/or mtDNA lineages to participate in the "Denmark DNA Project" as well as the "Danish Demes Regional DNA Project" administered by Diana Matthiesen.

Danish people live in the southern Scandinavian country of Denmark, located to the north of Germany and in the Southern Schleswig region of Germany. Their language is in the North Germanic family and is closely related to Norwegian and Swedish. In the 9th century, Danes were among the fearsome Vikings who travelled by sea to conquer northeastern England and northern France to rule regions that became known as the Danelaw and Normandy respectively.

Especially common Y-DNA (paternal) haplogroups in the "Danish Demes Regional DNA Project" include **I1**, I1d and I1d1, I2, R1a, and R1b (and subhaplogroups like R1b1a2a1a1a4 which is also known as R-L48), and less common haplogroups include ones within the broad letter groups E, F, G, J, N, Q.

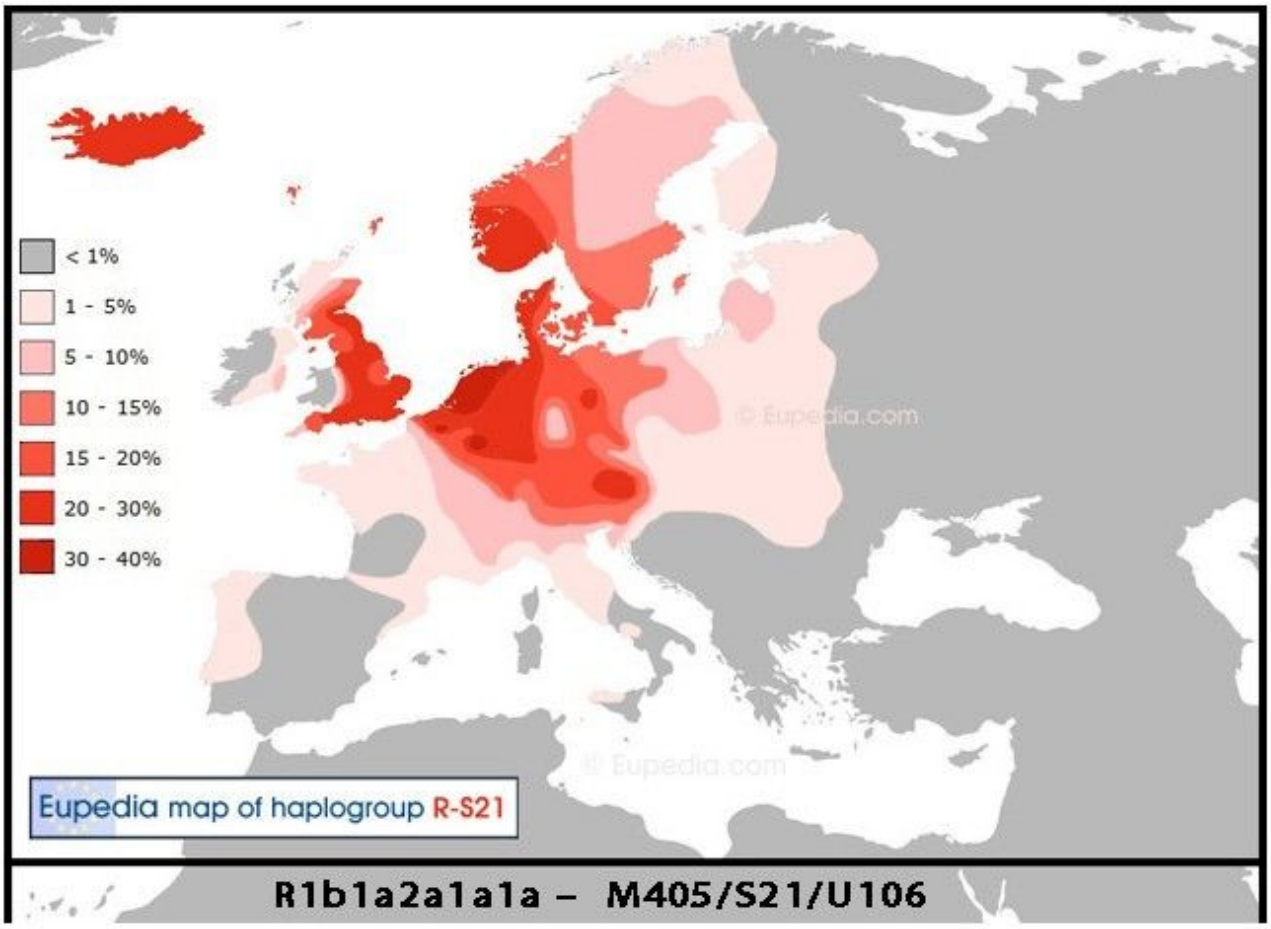
R1b1a2a1a1a - M405/S21/U106

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.



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 generaton: 30 years

The above shows, Germany is the closest relation to the Daniel modal.

Anglo-Saxons

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other uses, see Anglo-Saxon (disambiguation).

The **Anglo-Saxons** were the population in Britain partly descended from the Germanic tribes who migrated from Europe and settled the south and east of the island beginning in the early 5th century. The Anglo-Saxon period denotes the period of English history after their initial settlement through their creation of the English nation, up to the Norman conquest; that is, between about 550 and 1066.[1][2] The term Anglo-Saxon is also used for the language, today more correctly called Old English, that was spoken and written by the Anglo-Saxons in England (and parts of south-eastern Scotland) between at least the mid-5th century and the mid-12th century, after which it is known as Middle English.[3] **Southeast Scotland is the Liddesdale Border Region**

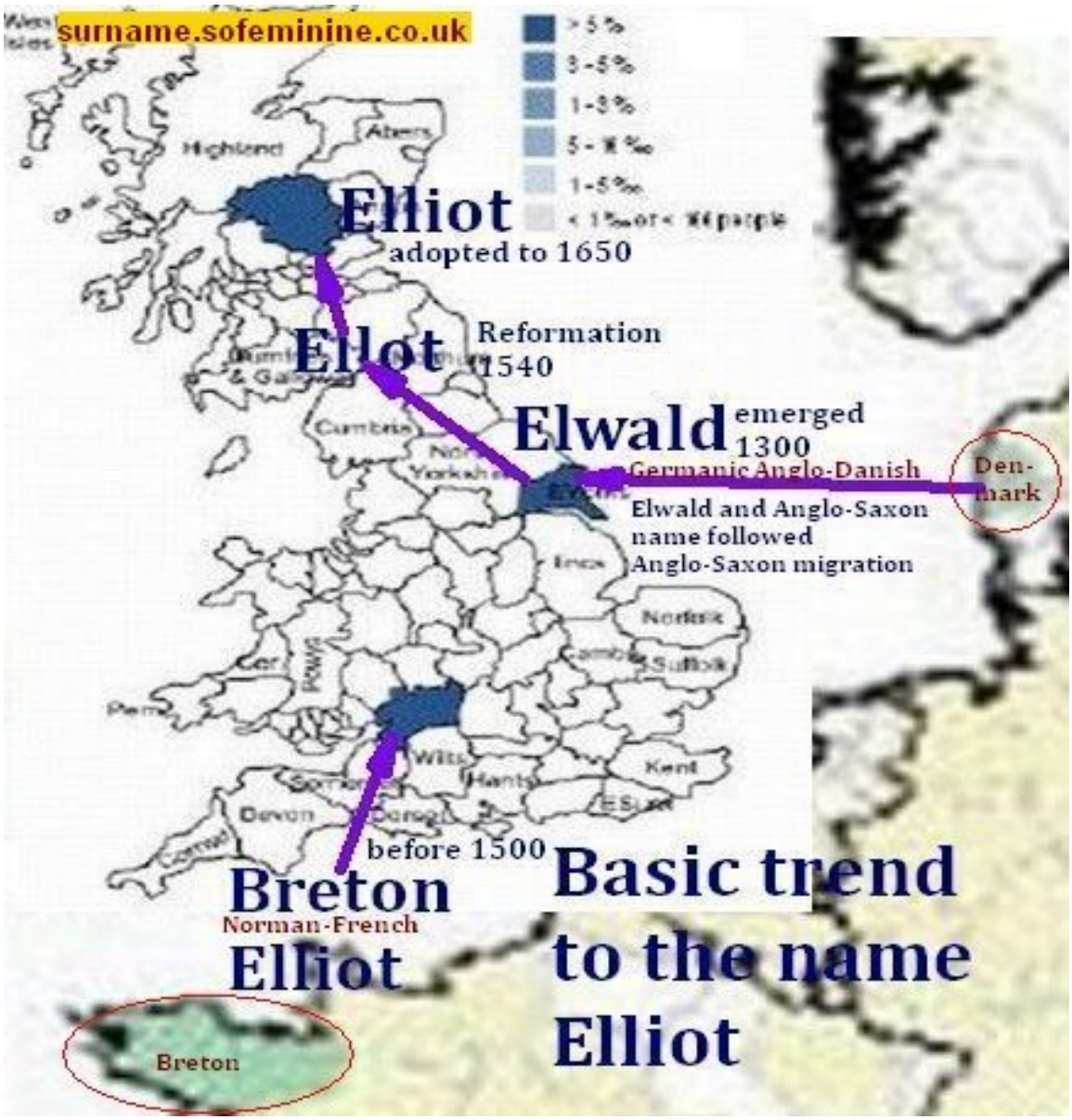
Anglo-Saxons are Germanic, and in speak a form of Old English which is in south-eastern Scotland (Lothia).

Gaelic/Pictish/Celtic Briton	Beatty, Burn, Dunn, Carlisle, Carlton, Carruthers, Coulter, Cuthbert, Dalgliesh, 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")
Anglo-Saxon	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
Anglo-Saxon or Norman	Armstrong (maybe from "Fortinbras"), Brown (Norman when "Broun"), Gray, Hall, Little
Norman or Flemish	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
Norse or Danish	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
Patronymic	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.
Occupational Name	Chamberlain, Forster (or "Forrester"), Hunter, Taylor, Trotter and Turner
Local Scottish or Place Name	Ballantyne (from "Bennochtain"), Crawford, Cresswell, Elder, Graden, Liddell (from "Liddesdale"), Lowther, Minto, Rayburn, Rome, Rutherford and Tweedie (and, possibly, many of those above)

http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~gallgaedhil/border_reiver_deep_ancestry.htm

The name Elliott(Elwald) is said to be Anglo-Saxon. It should be noted that it is felt that Elwald a Saintly name in Scotland, took on what is now and

archaic Norman-French-Breton variation form of today's Elliott, of Ellot/Ellet, defaulting in Scotland to Elliot then the rest of the world seem to basically add an extra “t”. Since the Elwald-Elliott were planted through out the world the major part of these Elliot are of Elwald, but in Southern and South-east England it is felt a major part of these Elliott are migrated from many of the Norman-French-Breton, form of the name.



It should be noted that the Breton convention of Elliot came from many variants of the name Elliot coming to Elliot, where the Elwald from became archaic as Anglo-saints and and archaic English form Ellot/Ellet becoming Elliot.

Sould be noted that the Armstrongs are considered Anglo-Saxon or Norman, and the Kerr, Storey, and Tait are Norse-Danish.

Time to Most Recent Common Ancestor (Years)

ID	modal	Armst	Beaty	Bells	Burns	Carru	Crozi	David	Dixon	Eliot	Danel	Heron	Irwin	Johns	Kerrs	Litle	Muray	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
Litle	1140	1470	1560	1260	1260	6240	1680	1470	1680	840	2010	2370	1560	1350	1140	67	1680	1350	1680	1800	1800	1800	2640
Muray	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 generaton: 30 years

freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~gallgaedhil/dna_by_haplogroup_2.htm

SE5EU	View	Tait (Tate)	England (London)	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 29
NYZE9	View	Elliott	Scotland	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 29 16 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 15 16 17
3PZXW	View	Elliott	Wales	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 29 16 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 15 16 17
FQVCW	View	Elliott	England	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 29 16 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 15 17 17
BV3TE	View	Elliott	British Isles	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 29 16 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 15 17 17
J79EM	View	Elliott	British-USA	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 29 16 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 15 17 17
75PWU	View	Elliott	British Isles	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 29 16 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 15 17 17
4RV4H	View	Elliott	British Isles	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 29 16 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 15 17 17
FYQWR	View	Elliott	Ireland	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 29 16 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 15 17 17
SEYDN	View	Elliott	Scotland or Ulster	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 29 16 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 30 15 15 17 17
ZC3EN	View	Tait (Tate)	British-USA	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 29 18 9 10 11 11 25 15 18 29 15 15 17 17
FB7UZ	View	Elliott	British Isles	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 30 16 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 15 17 17
97SGU	View	Elliott	British Isles	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 13 30 16 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 15 17 17
7BSFU	View	Kerr (Carr)	Ulster (Donegal)	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 11 13 14 29 17 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 30 15 15 17 18
7CBWY	View	Armstrong	Ulster (Fermanagh)	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 12 13 13 29
VRCAR	View	Tait	British-Canada	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 12 13 13 29
3BXG9	View	Tait (Tate)	British-USA	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 12 13 13 29
7UR5B	View	Scott	British Isles	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 12 13 13 29
DQTQ5	View	Tait	Scotland (Borders)	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 12 13 13 29 17 9 10 11 11 25 15 18 29 15 15 16 17
2FGYD	View	Burn (Burns)	Ulster (Down)	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 12 13 13 29 17 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 15 16 17
R9CH9	View	Storey	Ulster (Antrim)	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 12 13 13 29 18 9 10 11 11 25 15 19 29 15 15 17 17
EAPA2	View	Tait	Scotland (Shetland Isles)	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 12 13 13 29 18 9 10 11 11 25 16 18 28 15 15 17 17
DKJGT	View	Elliott	Scotland (Borders)	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 13 13 13 29
GUP6S	View	Tait	Scotland (Lothian)	R1b	14 24 14 11 11 14 12 12 13 13 13 29

The Kerr, and Elwald, and the Anglo-Saxon Kings have be known to use the symbol of the stag's head.

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.[1] He was murdered, probably at Chesters, by the *patricius* (ealdorman) Sicga.

He was succeeded by his first cousin Osred,[2] 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

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

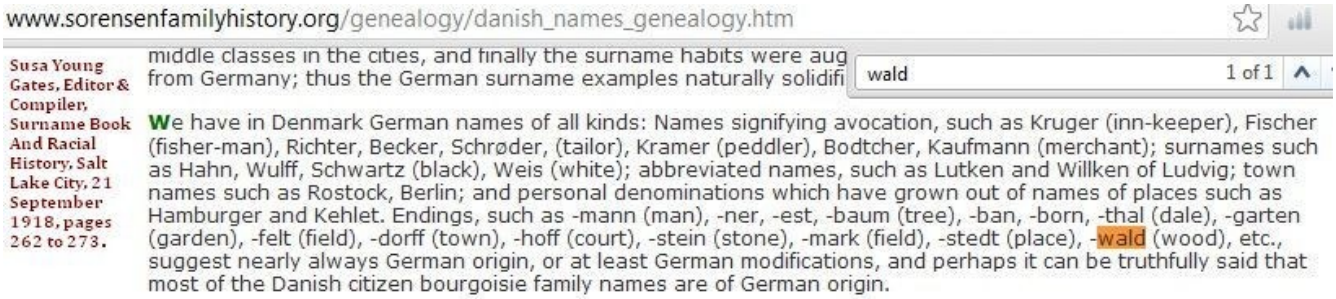
Wald

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]



www.sorensenfamilyhistory.org/genealogy/danish_names_genealogy.htm

middle classes in the cities, and finally the surname habits were aug
from Germany; thus the German surname examples naturally solidifi

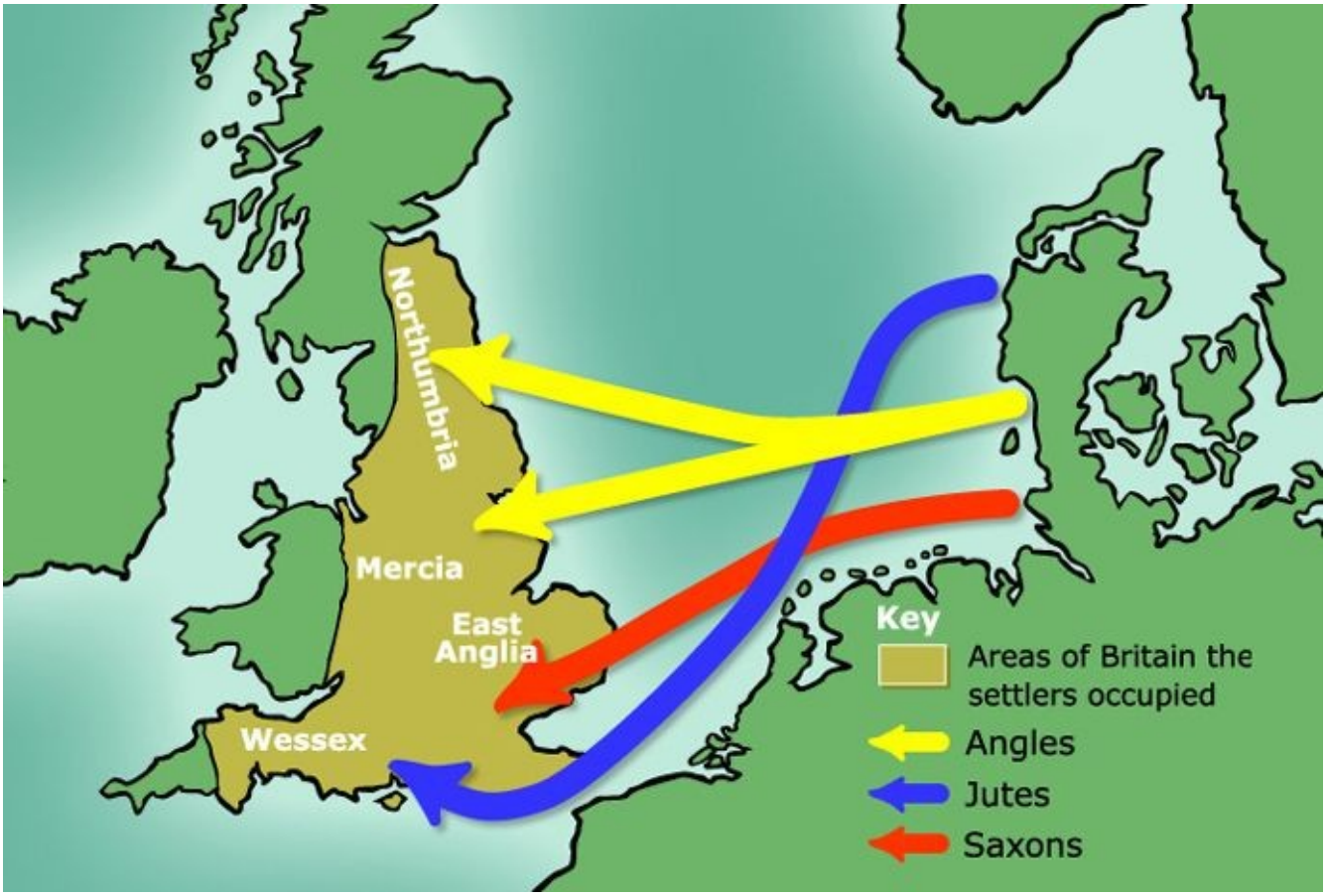
wald 1 of 1

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

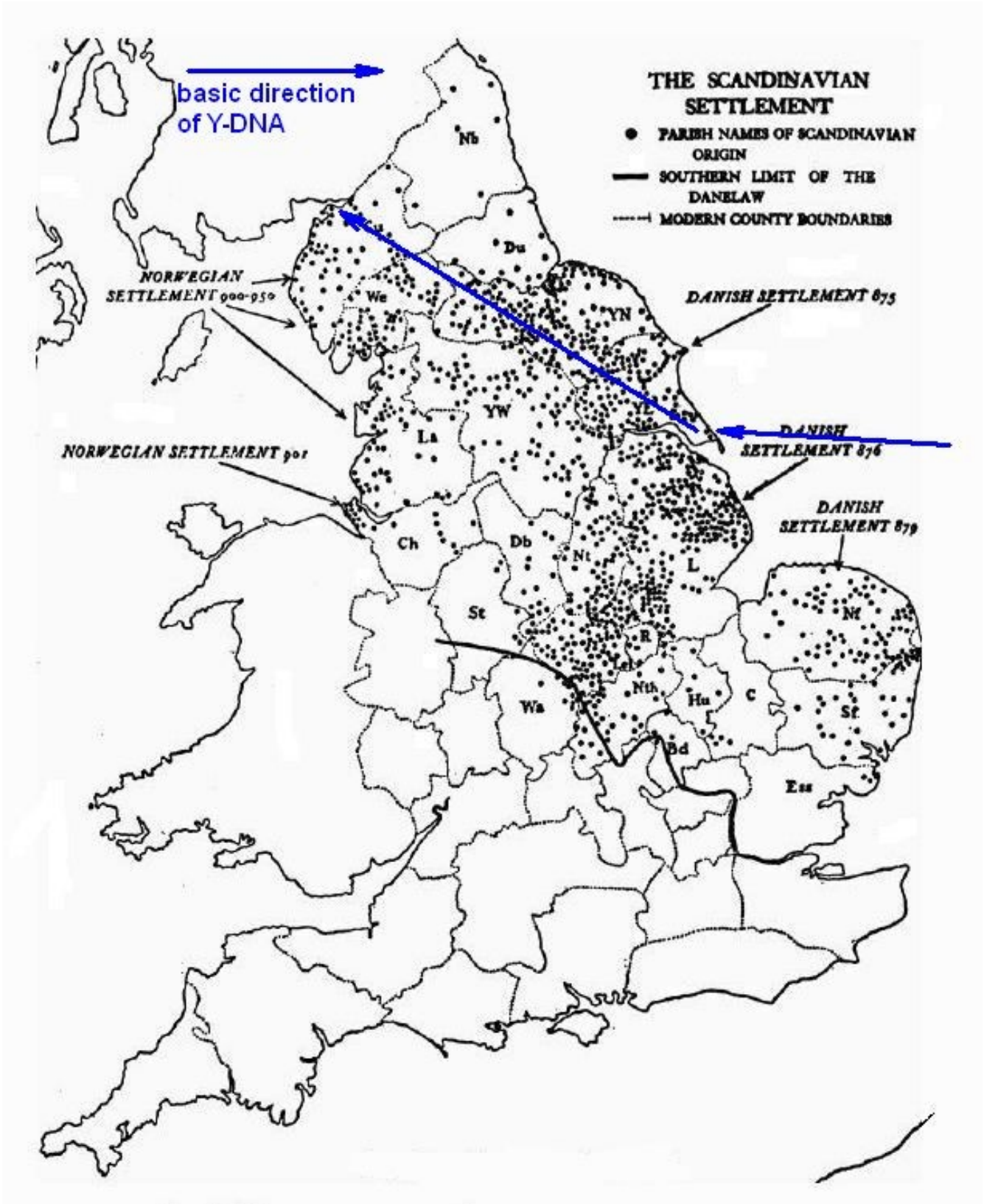
We have in Denmark German names of all kinds: Names signifying avocation, such as Kruger (inn-keeper), Fischer (fisher-man), Richter, Becker, Schrøder, (tailor), Kramer (peddler), Bodtcher, Kaufmann (merchant); surnames such as Hahn, Wulff, Schwartz (black), Weis (white); abbreviated names, such as Lutken 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 bourgoisie family names are of German origin.

In Lothia, north Northumbria, Scottish borders, the **wald** part of El**wald** became to mean forest/wood, it is this reason it is felt one finds the names Ell**wood**/El**wood**, and El**lot** (**lot** meaning forest stead in Scotland).

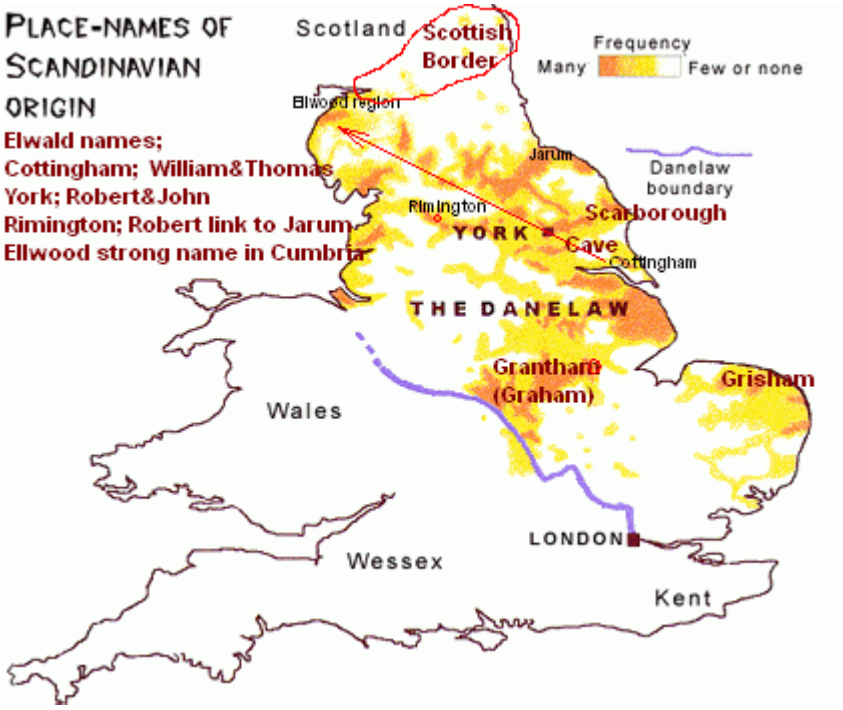
Where **wald** is a German/Nordic word for forest.



Map shows migrations of the Angles, Jutes, and Saxons.



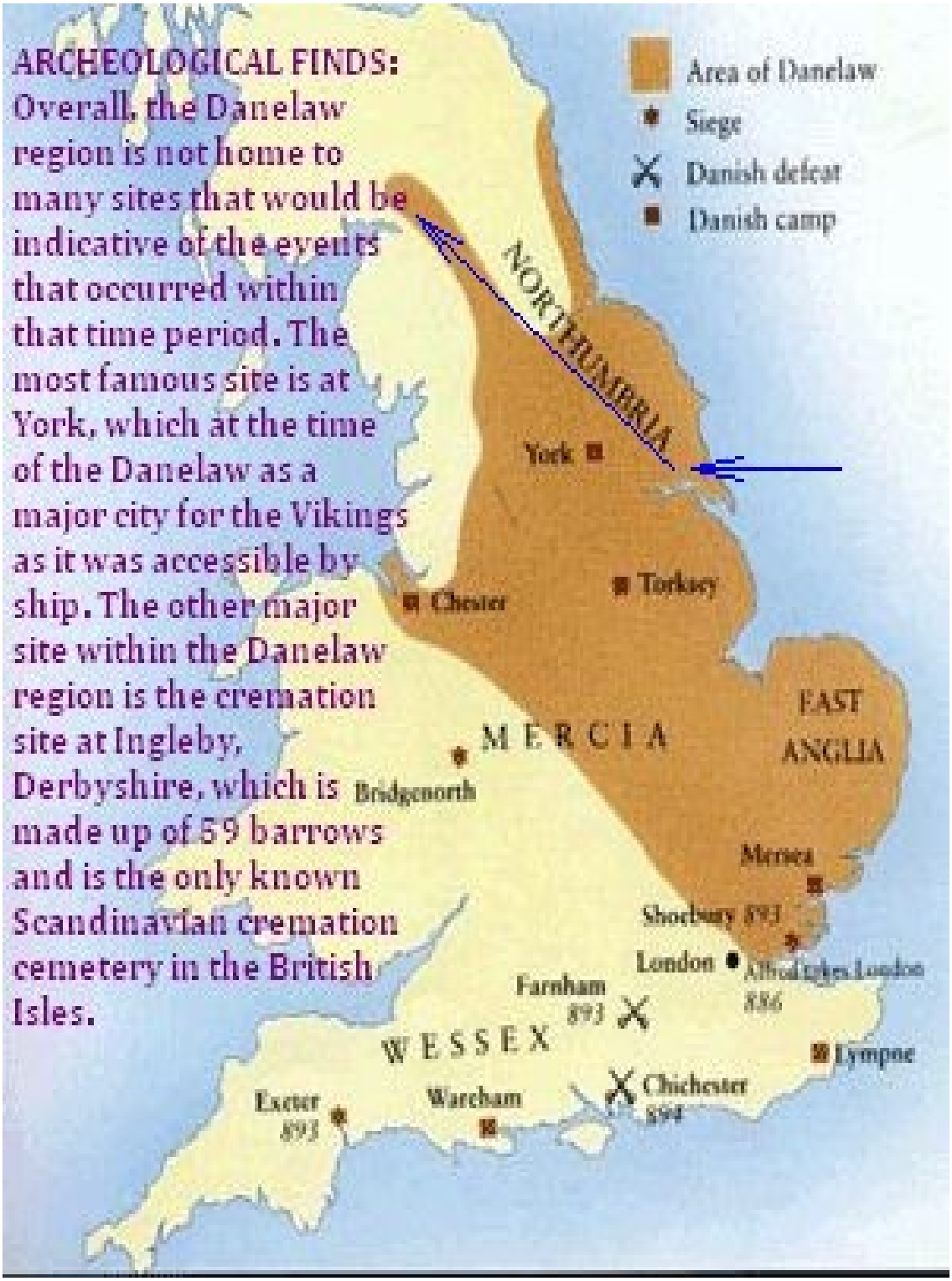
Above shows basic naming locations of Danish (Angle) settlements.



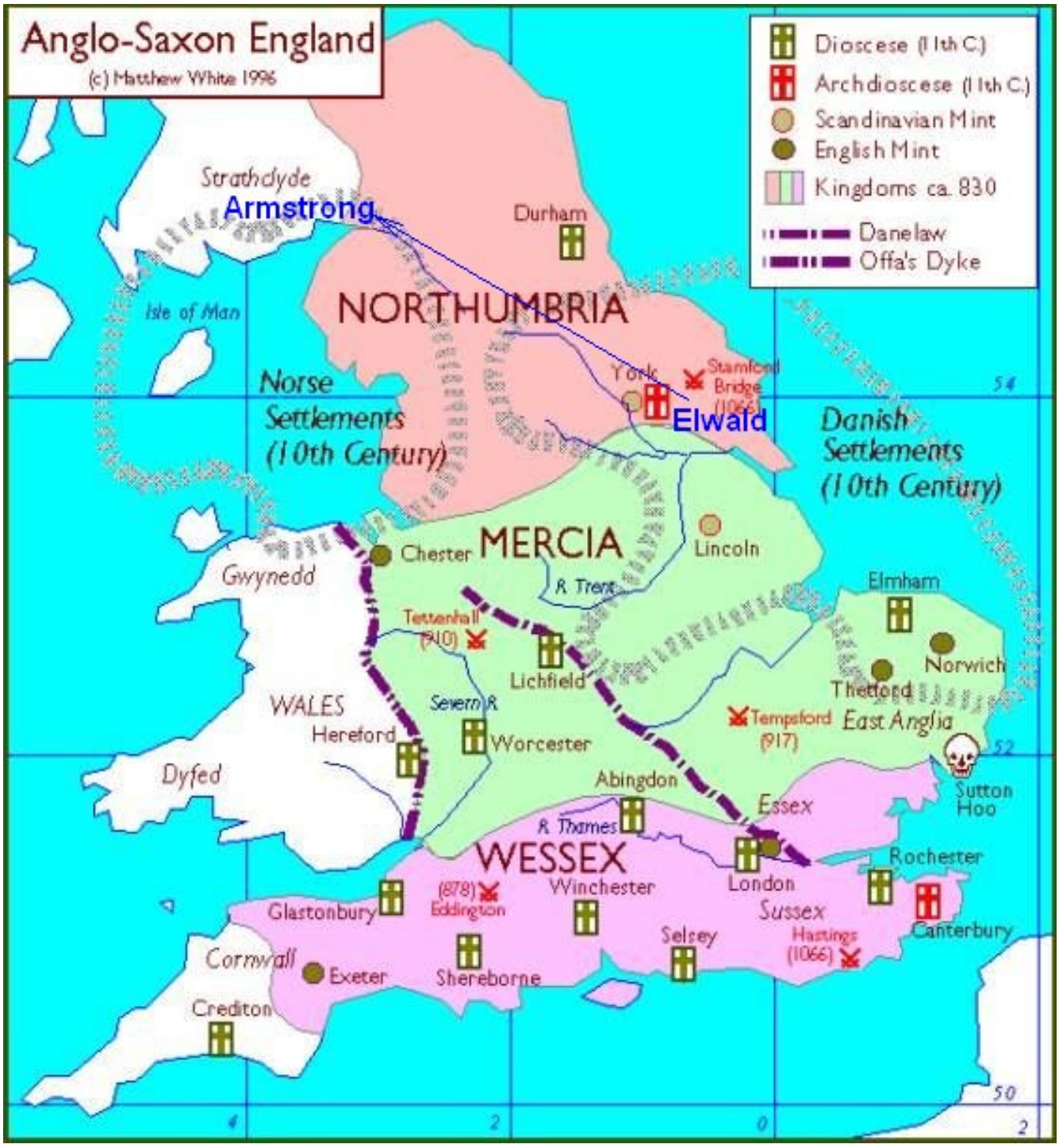
Did a geographic location of correlating surname matches with geography, and found at twelve markers and exact matches 4 at Scarborough, 20 at Cave, and 9 at Grisham. Finding and Elwald worked at the what was the Wake manor in Cottingham near Cave, and Wake had land at Liddell Strength which became Douglas land, utilizing names Thomas and William, it felt this is the family. The analytical likelihood of this distribution being random would almost be impossible.

It should be noted that Scarborough, Cave and Grisham with high frequency of Scandinavian name origins. Location of Elwald; Cottingham to York to Rimington also correspond to this frequency. Today were the Ellwood are most likely to find their origins also has a high frequency.

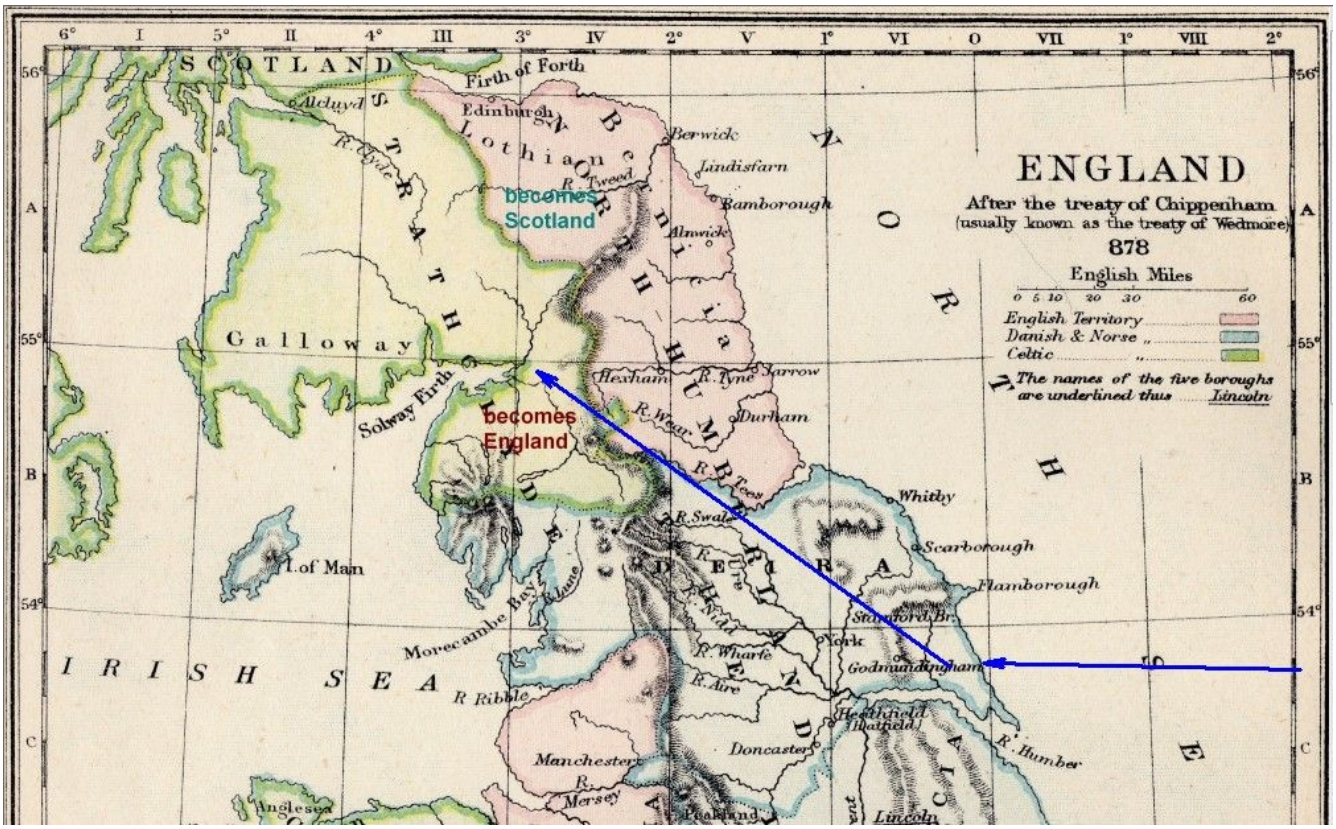
It is felt that at one time what was know previous to the Union of the Crowns as being Borders were of a high percentage of Scandinavians.



It should be noted that the area of Danelaw seems to correspond with the naming frequency.

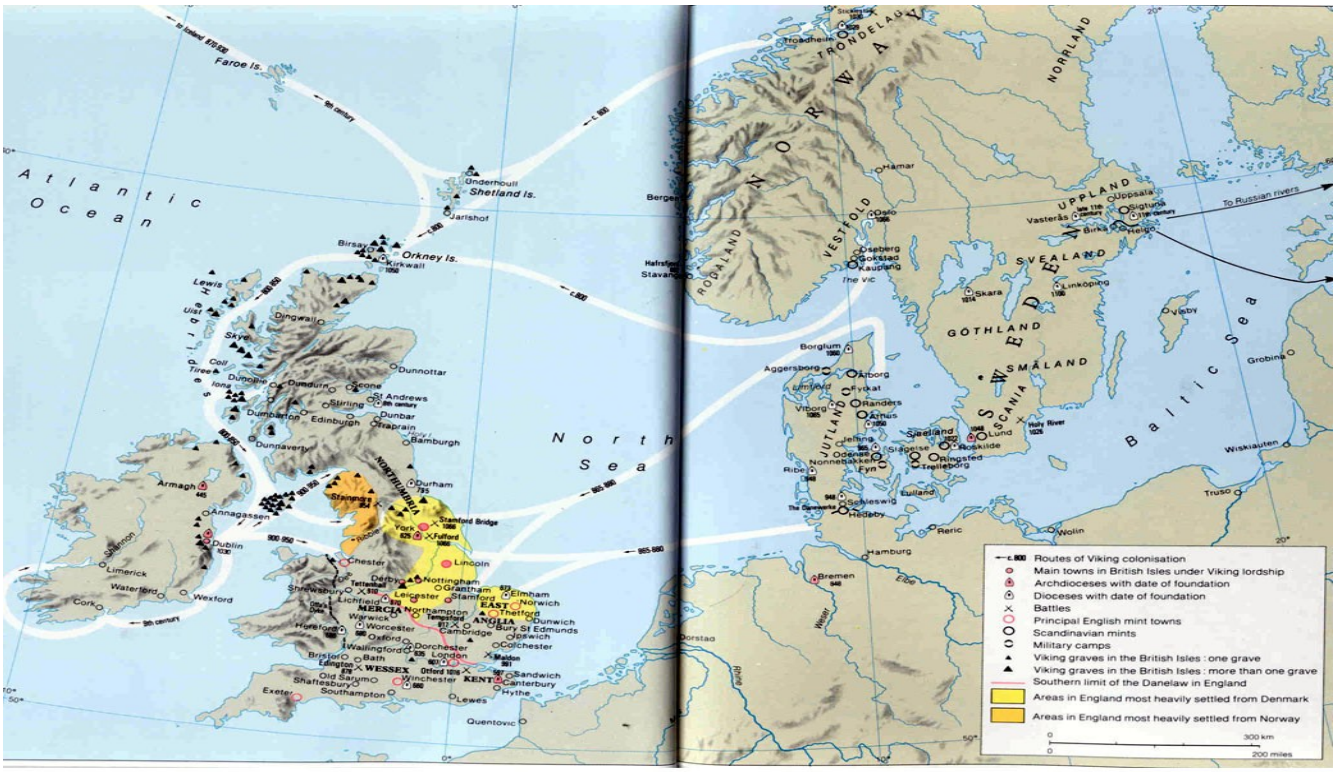


Above shows regions of Danish and Norse settlements.



Another reason it is felt the Borders were created because part of Strathclyde where the Ellwood are ended up as England, and the north part of Northumbria, known as the Border Region, became part of Scotland.


GOTHLAND
SMÅLAND
SCANIA
Baltic Sea
Borglum
Århorg
Fyrkat
Randers
Viborg
Århus
JUTLAND
Jelling
Odense
Nonnebakken
Fyn
Ribe
Sjaelland
Lund
Roskilde
Slagelse
Ringsted
Trelleborg
Holy River
1026
Grobina
Wiskiauten
Truso
Lulland
Schleswig
Hedeby
Reric
Wolin
Hamburg
Bremen
Elbe
Weser
20°
50°
c.800 Routes of Viking colonisation
Main towns in British Isles under Viking lordship
Archdioceses with date of foundation
Dioceses with date of foundation
Battles
Principal English mint towns
Scandinavian mints
Military camps
Viking graves in the British Isles : one grave
Viking graves in the British Isles : more than one grave
Southern limit of the Danelaw in England
Areas in England most heavily settled from Denmark
Areas in England most heavily settled from Norway
0
300 km



source: *The Rand McNally Atlas of World History* (New York: Rand McNally & Company, 1992): 48-49.

Conclusions;

1. Elwald-Ellot-Elliot-Elliott
2. Y-DNA-Anglo-Gemanic-Danish

Mark Elliott 3/30/2013