

Chasing my Y-DNA part 1

1. **Do not sell, but please share.** Clips will be utilized as references, and some of these clips may be copyrighted, but **my work within the structure of the writing is free for others to share**, a strong concept past to me from my father, and should not be considered copyrighted. The clips of outside references, are utilized in the manner which my many great grand father who left testimony for the Salem Witch Trials, two other people were referenced, but he did not dispose the name of the girl. The girl is felt to be related. The manner which references are used, and the protection of family secrets will be a concern.
2. **This is a personal search.** The environment in which I live is a mainly Indigenous American environment, in which language before, the introduction of European written language, people are dependent on others to carry a piece of the full story. In the writing will try to puzzle the pieces together. Some places it will seem that I am highly analytical, other places it will seem like the writer is off topic, or scatter brained. Since I am of an environment, in which in a pow-wow the dances wear different regalia and each dances their own style and this is basically a requirement of pow-wow dancers, and a lot of people may be from an environment, which people dance are dressed similar, and dance similar and in synch with such as a formal waltz, and if in the reader's eyes I am not of that format, it is not my problem. The writer is from New Mexico and concept **to think about;** That many scatter brained scientists, created a chain reaction, in a man made substance, in New Mexico named after what used to be a planet discovered by a New Mexican. The first atomic “device” chain reacted in a man made element of Plutonium, named after what use to be the planet of Pluto discovered by a New Mexican, at a site called Trinity. It can be like genealogy, a concept (such as a chain reaction), was at first difficult to accept, then when demonstrated to be correct (not many at first accept), the substance of the ideology is man made (can not be accepted because elements are found in nature), then not accept because of the bases its name (Pluto is no longer a planet, can Plutonium be a substance?).

If there are questions or commits the writer needs to know. The writer even in a lot of cases by following up, concepts one may not think to be true has learned a lot. All genealogy has errors, and errors need to be corrected, so assistance in corrections, and shoring up that which has been found will be useful.

With Y-DNA in the mix it makes genealogy a lot different today than in my father's day

of do genealogy. So some people follow others in the way they interpret material, where the writer will be correlating, geographic, linguistic evolution, and cultural migrations, and does not of a worship Y-DNA as a major factor in itself, but thinks it can assist genealogical research which has been done in the past.

It should be noted that **Y-DNA, is of males only**, and follows the father's father. Like males can not be pregnant females do not carry the Y-DNA. It is said that the male gets half his characteristics from his father. Though some may not thing that I can be correct will be chasing my father's characteristics down the line in this writing. If I trace my own down the line, some will question whether they are actually my characteristics, and do not want to come in conflict with the reader on the topic. It is hope by a demonstration of my analytical, conceptualize, and synthesized in a manner in which others can understand, one will hopefully be able to interpret my traits.

It should be noted that the same half ("Y") is past from father to son, so that half should be in the son over the centuries. **One can not chose their ancestors;** it is felt some genealogists may feel that statement is not true. Like the writer says it is a personal search, so accuracy to the writer is a up most concern, even though people with similar Y-DNA may not consider the work correct, this is not a consideration because in following the pre Y-DNA patterns of ones father Loren S. Elliott, genealogy to this genealogist is a second generation hobby, and as a amateur is hope it the genealogy is done in the style of Bobby Jones the amateur golfer from Georgia was to golf.

APPENDIX C

The Name

In charters prior to 1500 the name was usually written in Old English 'Elwald' or 'Elwold'. But it was always pronounced 'Ellot' (as it often is in the Borders to-day) and by 1600 the phonetic spelling had almost completely superseded all other forms. It therefore appears correct to regard the earlier Saxon form of spelling as archaic and to refer to the clan as 'Ellots' until about 1650 when the name was changed altogether to 'Elliott'.

The introduction of an 'i' into the name 'Ellot' was, without doubt, unfortunate. It immediately confused the Clan with the well-known English Norman family of St. Germain, settled in the West Country and South Wales and in no way related, whose name was derived from 'Alyot'. And it confused still further the already indeterminate origin of those whose name was spelt with two 'Ls' and two 'Ts'. As the old verse has it:

'Double L and single T
The Elliots of Minto and Wolfelee;
Double T and single L
The Eliotts that in Stobs do dwell;
Single L and single T
The Eliots of St. Germain be;
But double L and double T
The de'il may ken wha' they may be.'

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*The intorduction of an **i** into the name **Ellot** was without doubt, unfortunate. It immediately confused the Clan with the well-known English Norman family of St. Germain, settled in the West Country and South Wales and in not way related, whose name was derived from **Alyot**. And it confused sill furthuer the already indeterminate origin of those whose name was spelt with two **Ls** and two **Ts**.*

THE ELLIOTS The Storey of a Border Clan--A Genealogical History by The Dowager Lady Elliott of Stobs and Sir Arthur Elliott, 11th Baronet of Stobs

We have not concerned ourselves with the various theories and speculations advanced to fill the gaps in the Elliots' early history. There have been no lack of these. But they are mainly superstructures of fantasy built up on the four names in Britain which have some similarity to Elliot. In addition to the Gaelic place-name of Alight (now Alyth), there was the Norman family name of Alyot (now Eliot) in Cornwall and South Wales, the Anglo-Saxon name of Elwold or Elwald, and the Pictish river Elloch (now Elliot) in East Angus on which the village of Aberelloch (now Arberlot) stood.

This last was persuasively put forward by the Hon. George F. S. Elliot in 1897 in his book "The Border Elliots and the Family of Minto" as being, partially at least, in accord with the old tradition and as the most likely origin of the Clan. It can now, however, be reasonably demoted to the realm of fiction by the researches carried out in the summer of 1981 by Dr. George Elliott of Victoria, Canada. Notwithstanding a considerable and thorough-going investigation, Dr. Elliott could find no evidence **whatever** of any individual or group taking their name from the river or parish and **both** he and local historians in Angus are agreed on the improbability of such an **origin** for the Clan.

The only serious contention remaining, which is favoured by some modern **historians**, ascribes the surname to the fairly common old Northumbrian christian **name** of Elwold or Elwald. While convenient in its simplicity, evidence of the Clan's **connection** is lacking and, with only two references to Elwald as a surname prior to **1400**— in 1230 and 1357 (in Northumberland) — we have no way of testing the validity **of** this theory.

The Elliots
The Story of a Border Clan
Arthur Elliott 1986

The above is a scan made from book, as referenced.

The only serious contention remaining, which is favoured by some modern historians, ascribes the surname to the fairly common old Northumbrian christian name of Elwold of Elwald. While convenient in its simplicity, evidence of the Clan's connection is lacking and, with only two references to Elwald as a surname prior to 1400---in 1230 and 1357 (in Northumberland)--we have no was of testing the validity of this theory. THE ELLIOTS The Story of a Border Clan, Arthur Elliott 1986

From an *Old English Elwald or Elwold* (1974). To an *old Northumbrian christian name of Elwold of Elwald* (1986).

Today, would have to considered if a person had the name *Ellot* what name would it become? As it is for today it was in the past the name *Elliot* existed as a variant to Norman family of names of *Ælyot*, (where *a* exchange *e*, and *y* exchange *i* and singularization or doubling the *l*

and/or *t*) would the name *Ellot* become *Elliot*? The previous question are give to answer a question for the reader whether the archaic Saxon, *Ellot* name spelled and pronounced as spelled could become the already formed Norman, *Elliot* name by inserting an *i*.

It can be seen that Sir Arthur Eliott, is having a difficult explaining to people of the change from *Ellot* to *Elliot*.

Evolution of the name *Ælfwald*.

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

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

**Records, historical
and antiquarian, of
parishes round
Horncastle**
By James Conway
Walter

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Notes on Parishes Round Horncastle.

Dightons at Waddingworth and Horkstow. We find, however, earlier notices of Dightons residing in Hatton. In 1544, by his will, dated 1 May, "John Dighton of Hatton" requests to be "buried in the churchyard of St. **Elwold** in Hatton." He leaves a bequest for his brother, "Robert Dighton, parson of Haltham," and the residue to his wife, Agnes, his executrix; his two fathers-in-law, Thomas Dighton and William Chatterton, being "supervisors." He evidently died early in life. As to the expression "the churchyard of St. **Elwold**," there seems to be no explanation forthcoming. Possibly there was



Above map gives location in red of Northumbria, plus Hexam and Church of St Elwold Hatton.

Ælf-wald.

Ælf

en.wiktionary.org/wiki/ælf

ælf

See also *Ælf*

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Old English

Alternative forms

- *ielfe*

Etymology

From Proto-Germanic **albiz*. Cognate with Old Saxon *alf*, Middle High German *alp*, Old Norse *álfr* (Swedish *elf*).

Pronunciation

- IPA: /ælf/

Noun

ælf *m* (nominative plural **ylfe**)

1. elf, sprite, fairy, incubus

Wið ælfe guid myrran on win. — [To protect] against an elf, rub myrrh in wine.

Ælf in etymology, proto-Germanic, Old Saxon, Middle High German, Old Norse and Swedish.

Wald

Etymology 3

From Middle English *wald*, from Old English *weald* ("high land covered with wood, woods, forest"), from Proto-Germanic **walþuz*, whence also Old High German *wald* (German *Wald*) and Old Norse *vǫllr* (Faroese *vallur*, Norwegian *voll*, Icelandic *völlur*).

Noun

wald (plural **walds**)

1. Forest; woods. [quotations ▼]

References

Part or all of this entry has been imported from the 1913 edition of *Webster's Dictionary*, which is now free of copyright and hence in the public domain. The imported definitions may be significantly out of date, and any more recent senses may be completely missing.

Middle English

Alternative forms

- *wæld*

Etymology

From Old English *weald* ("high land covered with wood, woods, forest"), from Proto-Germanic **walþuz*, whence also Old High German *wald* (German *Wald*) and Old Norse *vǫllr* (Faroese *vallur*, Norwegian *voll*, Icelandic *völlur*).

Noun

wald (plural **walds** or **walden**)

1. a wooded area, forested land, the woods; a wooded tract, forest preserve; the forest as a wild place
De wurmes & te wilde deor ... o þis wald wunied. — *St. Margaret of Antioch*, c1225
ȝif æi mon hine mihte ifinden uppe pissere wælden, ... — *Layamon's Brut*, c1275
Beliagog in þat nede Fond him riche wald To fine. — *Sir Thistrem*, c1330
Was nouthire waldis in þar walke ne watir to fynde. — *Wars of Alexander*, 1450

References

- Middle English Dictionary

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*

Note low German *wold*

So *Ælfwald* is basically German-Nordic (Anglo-Saxon) *elf of the wood(s)*. But in becoming *Elwald* it became to mean *of the wood(s)*.

There being a *St Elwald* in Hatton, and *St Ælfwald* Northumbrian king with bones buried at an abbey in Hexam, it can be said that *Elwald* is a Christian (Church of Rome) name, with Anglo-Saxon (German-Nordic) roots.

two references to Elwald as a surname prior to 1400---in 1230 and 1357 (in Northumberland) Arthur Eliott 1986

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



Finding a Robert Elwald of Remyngton (Rimington), son of Alan. Since there was a line of Robert of Redheugh this gives support to Arthur Eliott that the Elwald are of Northumbria/Northumberland.

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 Whittingham, Willelmus de Hakentoft, et Henricus de Lilleburn' in Kaldemerton non veniunt primo die, ideo in mis'.

Three
early
assize
rolls for
the
county of
Northum
berland,
sa?e?c.
XIII.
By
Northum
berland
(England
),
Northum
berland
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, 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.²

Thomas de Graham

¹ See Placita de Quo Warranto, p. 603 b.

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

Eglingham Willelmus Scot de Inethal

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














we in
Eglingha
m Parish
ca 1275

The above shows a **Thomas filius** (son of) Elwald de (of) Hedreslawe, **Willelmus** (William) **Scot** (Scott) de Inethal, listed in sequence in Northumberland in 1275. One can see by the example that Elwald is beginning to be developed in the region as a surname, and **Thomas filius Elwald** is about to become **Thomas Elwald**. By 1305 it becomes a surname of **Robert Elwald**. It should be noted the further north one goes in Northumbria/Northumberland the more the **Elwald** as oppose to the **Elwold** spelling of the name is used. Thomas de **Graham** (now Grantham) is listed. The above gives credence to the concept that the **Elwald, Graham, and Scott**, allies one the border originated in Northumberland (England).

Also shows that **Elwald** was a personal name of and Anglo-Saxon king which became saint then somewhere between 1275 and 1305 in Northumberland from a father's personal name **Elwald** became a surname.

A lot of people who receive Y-DNA numbers, rely on the numbers to figure out probable relations. But can another method of number crunching figure out PSE (Pre Surname Emergence) families. Out of 155 total exact matches on Y-DNA 12.










For Cave; 20 (13%) exact matches on Y-DNA12















ADVANCED VIEW			
Name	YDNA Haplogroup	mtDNA Haplogroup	Y-DNA12
 Mr. Marvin Foster Cave III	R1b1a2		0
  Y-DNA12			
 Mr. Martin Gordon Cave	R1b1a2		0
  Y-DNA12			
 Cave	Private	Private	0
 Mr. James A Cave	R1b1a2		0
  Y-DNA12			
 Mr. James Stewart Cave	R1b1a2		0
  Y-DNA37			
 Cave	Private	Private	0
 Dr. Cave	Private	Private	0
 Cave	Private	Private	0
 Mr. Brian N. Cave	R1b1a2		0
  Y-DNA37			
 Charles J. Cave	R1b1a2		0
  Y-DNA37			
 Cave	Private	Private	0
 Cave	Private	Private	0
 Mr. Thomas Randall Cave	R1b1a2		0
  Y-DNA37			
 Mr. Brian Victor Cave	R1b1a2		0
  Y-DNA37			
 Cave	Private	Private	0
 Cave	Private	Private	0
 Rev. Daniel Warren Cave	R1b1a2		0
  Y-DNA37			
 Mr. Steve Cave	R1b1a2		0
  Y-DNA12			
 Mr. Cave	Private	Private	0
 Mr. Gregory Athol John Cave	R1b1a2		0
  Y-DNA37			

Dennis 10 (6%) exact matches on Y-DNA 12

ADVANCED VIEW			
Name	YDNA Haplogroup	mtDNA Haplogroup	Y-DNA12
 David McLean Dennis   Y-DNA25	R1b1a2		0
 Kenneth Durant Dennis   Y-DNA37	R1b1a2		0
 Richard Charles Dennis   Y-DNA25	R1b1a2		0
 William Austin Dennis   Y-DNA37	R1b1a2		0
 Braxton Lavon Dennis    Y-DNA37	R1b1a2		0
 Dennis	Private	Private	0
 John Allen Dennis   Y-DNA37	R1b1a2		0
 Jason Ira Dennis   Y-DNA37	R1b1a2a1a1a		0
 Billy Wayne Dennis    Y-DNA37	R1b1a2		0
 Dennis	Private	Private	0

Gresham/Grisham/Grissom 9 (6%) exact matches on Y-DNA 12

ADVANCED VIEW			
Name	YDNA Haplogroup	mtDNA Haplogroup	Y-DNA12
 Mr. Elwin Clifford (Cliff) Gresham   Y-DNA12	R1b1a2		0
 Mr. Gresham	Private	Private	0
 Mr. Gresham	Private	Private	0
 Mr. Kevin Taylor Gresham    Y-DNA37	R1b1a2		0

ADVANCED VIEW			
Name	YDNA Haplogroup	mtDNA Haplogroup	Y-DNA12
 Mr. Robert Eugene Grissom   Y-DNA12	R1b1a2		0
 Mr. Grissom	Private	Private	0
 Mr. Andrew Fletcher Grisham    Y-DNA67	R1b1a2		0
 Mr. J. P. Grisham   Y-DNA67	R1b1a2a1a1b4		0
 Mr. Paul Osmer Grisham   Y-DNA12	R1b1a2		0

Scarborough 4 (3%) exact matches of Y-DNA 12

ADVANCED VIEW			
Name	YDNA Haplogroup	mtDNA Haplogroup	Y-DNA12
 Walter William Scarborough  Y-DNA12	R1b1a2		0
 Harvey Morgan Scarborough  Y-DNA37	R1b1a2		0
 Larry D. Scarborough  Y-DNA37	R1b1a2		0
 Rev. Scarborough	Private	Private	0

Hugh **Cave** who administers the Y-DNA for the **Cave** family explained to me that the home of the Cave family was of Cave, where there is a North **Cave** and South **Cave** which are geographically close and would be geographically close to **Cave** of **de Cave**.

The core "group" within the project (Cave Family) are from the area of North and South Cave in South Yorkshire. Hence the name. There is a major problem with that area. In 1068 William the Conqueror ravaged South Yorkshire to put down a rebellion. Those he did not slaughter were taken off as slaves. He then repopulated the area with his own people who could have been from anywhere. On top of this we have the problem that surnames did not start to be used until people started to migrate outside of the area. This occurred late 12th Century.

The Cave Family, in the main, were Lawyers, Churchmen, Knights etc. Hence we have Alexander de Cave et al. Question – "who are you, where do you come from"? Answer – "I am from North, or South Cave". Hence "de Cave" – of Cave. At the same time members of the same family could be Tiler's, Thatcher's, Fletcher's, Smith, and so on. This became their surname.

Hugh Cave

Though Elwald geographic, location is noted to be Northumberland, and the Liddell and Tweed names after river regions, which would be most local, names like **de Douglas** (Douglas Castle), **de Graham** (Grantor), a lot of surnames came from geographic locations.

If my Y-DNA is distributed among families, which show geographic locations then the names should be randomly distributed. That means de **Graham** (Grantor) would have the same likelihood as de **Douglas**. If one was to take the names with the greatest Y-DNA matches would this indicate anything?

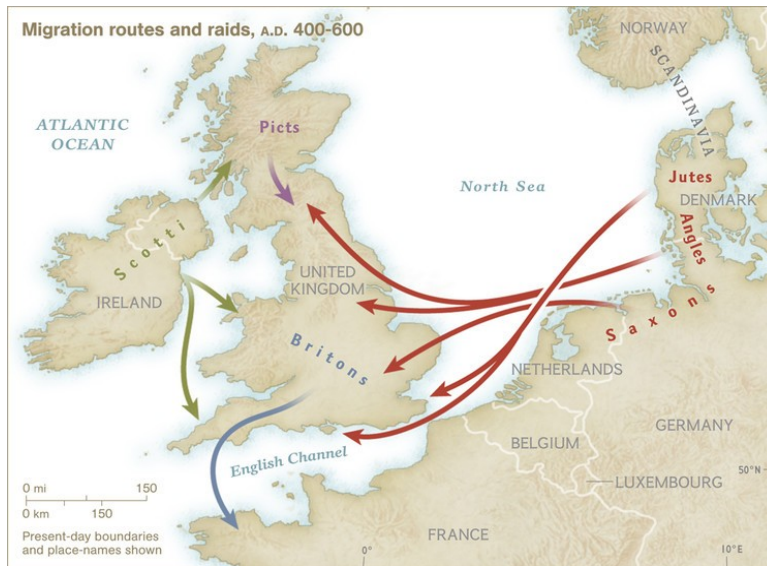
Lets say that towns A, B, C, and D are neighboring towns of families with the same Y-DNA, and Mr A, Mr B, Mr C and Mr D, received their surname from the town in which they came, and all share the same Y-DNA from being of same family in neighboring towns. Mr A, Mr B, Mr C and Mr D descendants seven hundred years later move away from each other, but noted on Family Tree their Y-DNA are matches, and also noted that the towns from which they are name are close together, can it be concluded that they are for the region the neighboring towns A, B, C, and D?

The four names which had 4 or more matches are Cave at 20, Dennis at 10, Gresham (Grisham & Grissom) at 9, and Scarborough at 4. The name Dennis did not have a geographic location.



Given the names and plotting the three towns which are along the coast and the maximum number of names coming up at the center town, with Scarborough being north at 4 matches, Cave being center at 20 matches and Gresham being south at 9 matches. Note; Dennis surname did not indicate a geographic location.

Though some people may call the geographic locations with the number of matches as being random, the writer feels that people will realize calling it random is a false conclusion.



There are a lot of different maps for the most are similar.

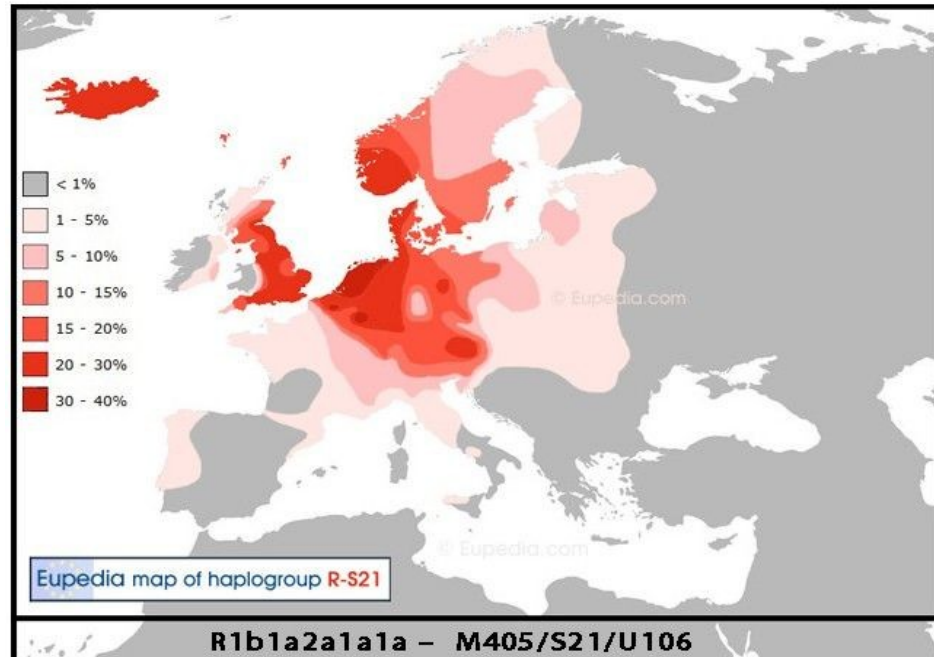
R1b1a2a1a1a - M405/S21/U106

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

R1b1a2a1a1a is 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.

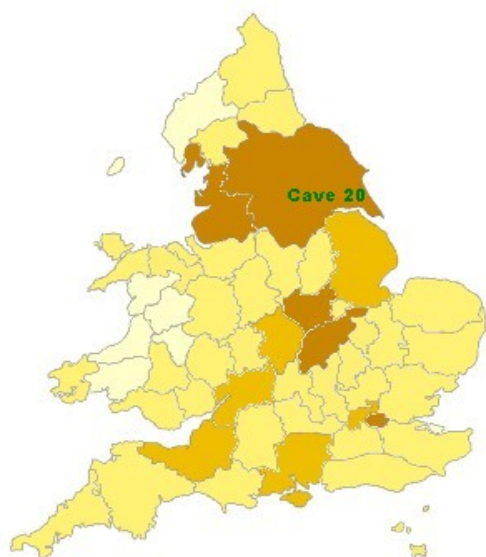


Likely group that my Y-DNA is of.

Given the above it looks as though that my Y-DNA could come from Germany to the East Coast of England.

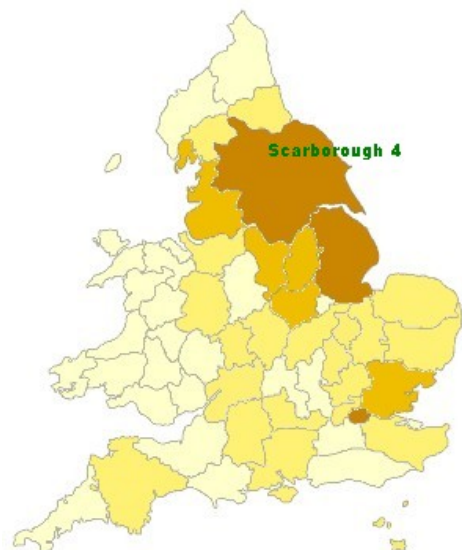


It should be noted the Germany has some marker matches for M S Elliott.



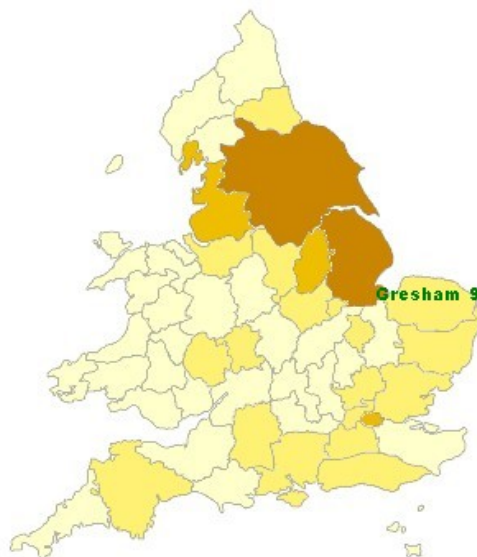
Number of Cave families
 268 - 533
 90 - 267
 1 - 89

from the 1891 England and Wales Census Data



Number of Scarborough families
 111 - 220
 38 - 110
 1 - 37

from the 1891 England and Wales Census Data

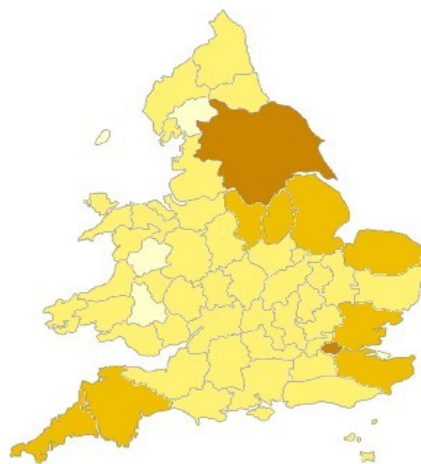


Number of Gresham families
 69 - 135
 24 - 68
 1 - 23

from the 1891 England and Wales Census Data

Name Distribution of Dennis Families

MAP: United States England & Wales Scotland



Number of Dennis families
 792 - 1,581
 265 - 791
 1 - 264

from the 1891 England and Wales Census Data

Given surname distribution of the above for 1891 it can be safely said is that somewhere near Cave is where my Y-DNA most likely came into the region from and likely from Germany.

Mark S. Elliott

11/18/2012