

# Chasing my Y-DNA part 34

It should be noted it is felt that some are may be having some difficulty interpreting, the Y-DNA approach which is being used;

[familytreedna.com/faq/answers.aspx?id=9#908](http://familytreedna.com/faq/answers.aspx?id=9#908)



13. Why do I match men with different surnames?

different surnames

1 of 3



There are two reasons you may have a Y-chromosome DNA (Y-DNA) match with someone with a different surname. It may be that your connection is from a time before surnames were in common use. This is especially likely for groups where surnames were often not adopted until the most recent 100 to 200 years, for example, Scandinavians and Jewish populations. Another reason for surnames not to match is that there has been a surname change in genealogical times. That could be in either your match's or your own line.

The main place that you will see matches with many **different surnames** is the *Y-DNA12 MARKER MATCHES* section. The time to a common ancestor for these matches may extend beyond genealogical records and the adoption of surnames.

If you continue to match others outside your surname at the Y-DNA37, Y-DNA67, and Y-DNA111 marker level, then there is likely to have been a surname change within the genealogical timeframe. Common causes for this include deliberate name changes and adoptions. For those matches at a higher number of markers (Y-DNA37, Y-DNA67, and Y-DNA111), contacting your matches is the best way to learn more.

## Connection From a Time Before Surnames

*The main place that you will see matches with many different surnames is the **Y-DNA12 Marker Matches** section. The time to a common ancestor for these matches **may extend beyond genealogical records and the adoption of surnames.***

Extend beyond genealogical records means basically; **pre-surname.**

This pre-name location would be from about eight hundred years ago in England.

Hugh Cave  
9/1/12

Dear Mark,

Thank you for making contact. YDNA12 is only an indication of possible common links. I have problems with this list of names, I do not recognise some of them! I will have to work through my project members to see which ones.

My project works on YDNA37 where I can get a better idea of relationships.

Within my project I have several “unique” groups. With the results I get these groups are not related. The core “group” within the project 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. Yes, there will be many DNA results that indicate, at YDNA12 a relationship to Cave. The other is that Cave may have impregnated a female of another named family. “The cuckoo in the nest”. The later this happened, the closer will be the DNA results.

At least, this is my explanation for it all.

There is an established genealogy of the “Cave-Browne-Cave” family. One “Cave” member has had the College of Arms prove his genealogical links to this family. Their YDNA37 results are so far apart it is not funny! The “core” group in the project are also genealogically linked to these two but, the YDNA37 results are very different. Some female member of a Cave family has “played away from home”. Explain this away to the Cave who has documentary evidence that goes back as far as **1232!!**

I will contact you again when I have had time to check through the project list.

Best wishes,

Hugh Cave,  
Chairman Cave Family History Society  
Administrator Cave FHS DNA Project

# 12Marker matches pre-surname; Cave

Name	YDNA Haploqroup	mtDNA Haploqroup	Y-DNA12	Y-DNA25	Y-DNA37
<a href="#">Mr. Marvin Foster Cave III</a> Y-DNA12	R1b1a2		0	-	-
<a href="#">Mr. Martin Gordon Cave</a> Y-DNA12	R1b1a2		0	-	-
Cave	Private	Private	0	-	-
<a href="#">Mr. James A Cave</a> Y-DNA12	R1b1a2		0	-	-
<a href="#">Mr. James Stewart Cave</a> Y-DNA37	R1b1a2		0	x	x
Cave	Private	Private	0	x	x
Dr. Cave	Private	Private	0	x	x
Cave	Private	Private	0	x	x
<a href="#">Mr. Brian N. Cave</a> Y-DNA37	R1b1a2		0	x	x
<a href="#">Charles J. Cave</a> Y-DNA37	R1b1a2		0	x	x
Cave	Private	Private	0	x	x
Cave	Private	Private	0	x	x
<a href="#">Mr. Thomas Randall Cave</a> Y-DNA37	R1b1a2		0	x	x
<a href="#">Mr. Brian Victor Cave</a> Y-DNA37	R1b1a2		0	x	x
Cave	Private	Private	0	x	x
Cave	Private	Private	0	x	x
<a href="#">Rev. Daniel Warren Cave</a> Y-DNA37	R1b1a2		0	x	x
<a href="#">Mr. Steve Cave</a> Y-DNA12	R1b1a2		0	-	-
Mr. Cave	Private	Private	0	x	x
<a href="#">Mr. Gregory Athol John Cave</a> Y-DNA37	R1b1a2		0	x	x
Cave	Private	Private	0	x	x

Giving 21 matches at a geographic location of Cave, East Riding Yorkshire.

## 12Marker matches pre-surname; **Gresham/Grisham/Grissom**

Name	YDNA Haplogroup	mtDNA Haplogroup	Y-DNA12	Y-DNA25	Y-DNA37
<a href="#">Mr. Elwin Clifford (Cliff) Gresham</a> Y-DNA12	R1b1a2		0	-	-
Mr. Gresham	Private	Private	0	x	x
Mr. Gresham	Private	Private	0	x	x
<a href="#">Mr. Kevin Taylor Gresham</a> Y-DNA37	R1b1a2		0	x	x
Name	YDNA Haplogroup	mtDNA Haplogroup	Y-DNA12	Y-DNA25	Y-DNA37
<a href="#">Mr. Andrew Fletcher Grisham</a> Y-DNA67	R1b1a2		0	x	x
<a href="#">Mr. J. P. Grisham</a> Y-DNA67	R1b1a2a1a1b4		0	x	x
<a href="#">Mr. Paul Osmer Grisham</a> Y-DNA12	R1b1a2		0	-	-
Name	YDNA Haplogroup	mtDNA Haplogroup	Y-DNA12	Y-DNA25	Y-DNA37
<a href="#">Mr. Robert Eugene Grissom</a> Y-DNA12	R1b1a2		0	-	-
Mr. Grissom	Private	Private	0	x	x

Giving 9 matches at a geographic location of **Gresham**, Norfolk.

## 12Marker matches pre-surname; **Scarborough**

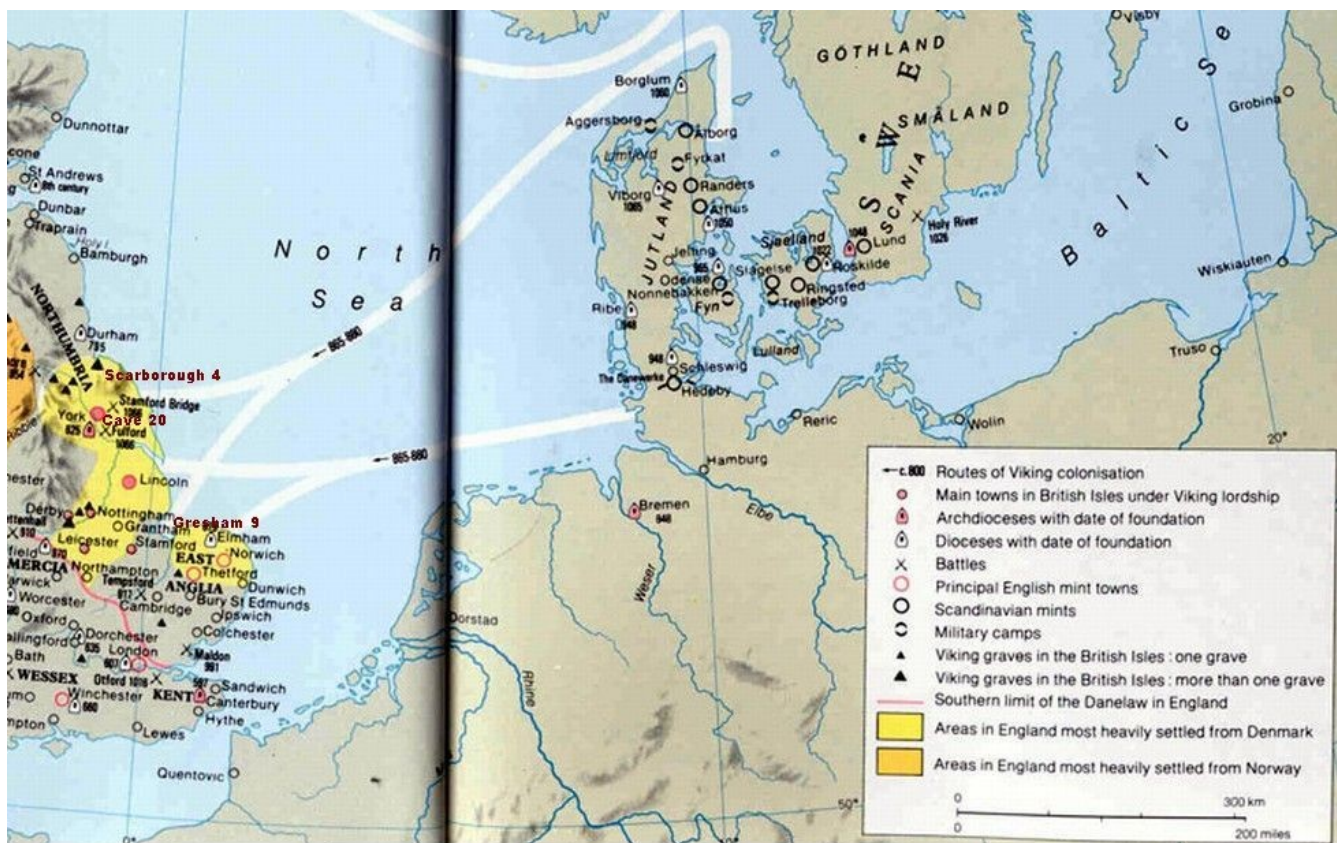
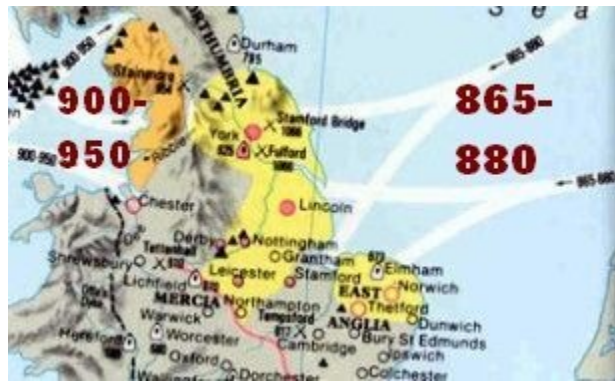
Name	YDNA Haplogroup	mtDNA Haplogroup	Y-DNA12	Y-DNA25	Y-DNA37
<a href="#">Walter William Scarborough</a> Y-DNA12	R1b1a2		0	-	-
<a href="#">Harvey Morgan Scarborough</a> Y-DNA37	R1b1a2		0	x	x
<a href="#">Larry D. Scarborough</a> Y-DNA37	R1b1a2		0	x	x
Rev. Scarborough	Private	Private	0	x	x

Giving 4 matches at a geographic location of **Scarborough**, North Yorkshire.

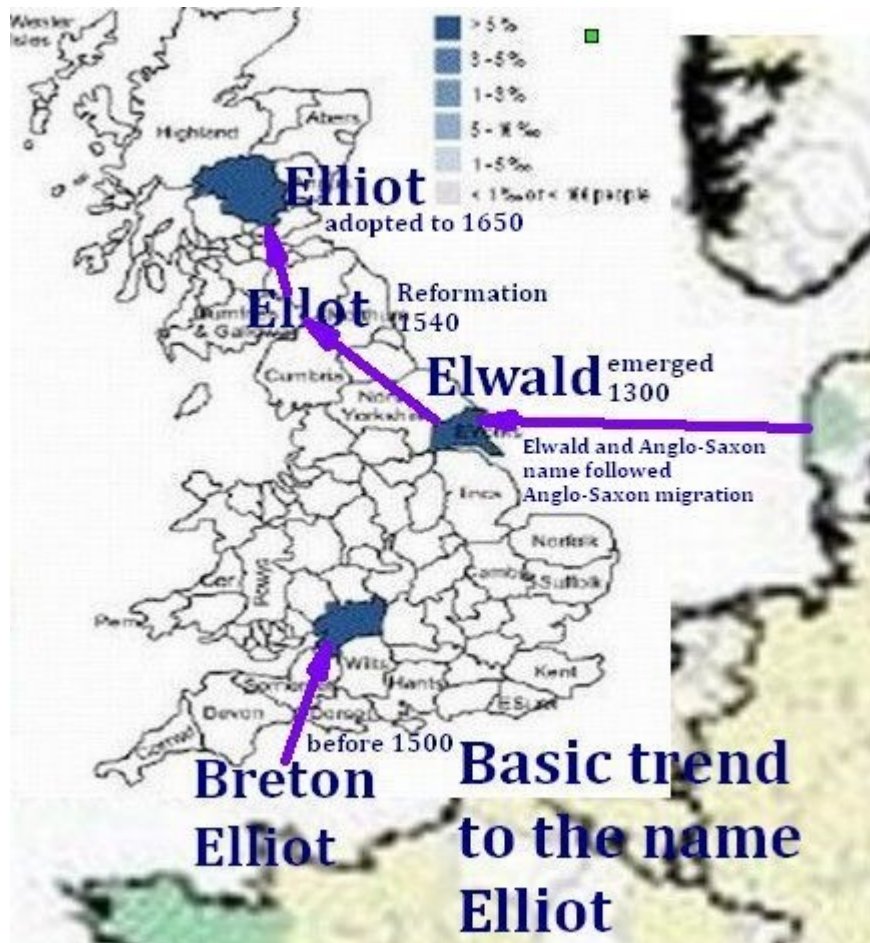
It should be noted that the **Dennis** surname had 10 matches, but no corresponding geographic location.

Am utilizing the names which have corresponding location to find the location of Elwald then name found with the Robert

of Redheugh family in the Liddesdale region in 1480.



It is **not** a random distribution when going from N-S, Scarborough @4, Cave @20 (now 21) and, Gresham @ 9, with the max in the centre.



**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**  
**Pub Seeley Service & Co Ltd 1974**

## 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's be;  
 But double L and double T  
 The de'il may ken wha' they may be.'

## ELLIOT AND ELLIOTT

Most names in Scotland can be spelt in more than one way – MacDonald or MacDonell, Johnstone or Johnston, Maclean or Maclaine or (as occurs in Lady Elliott's maiden name) McClean. It is no surprise therefore to find Members of our Clan appearing variously as Elliot, Elliott or (though only in the case of the Stobs line) Elliott. Even in Scotland, where the single "T" is considered customary, Elliotts slightly outnumber Elliots.

It is clear that, although "Elliot" may be regarded as the accepted form of the name in Scotland, this spelling has not been retained by the great majority outside the country. On leaving their native land and in the course of time, most have added another "T" to their name. Indeed, so widely has this occurred that, in a world-wide sense, this spelling is the most usual form of the name today. In these circumstances it would be convenient to look on "Elliott" simply as the Scottish name in modern guise. Unfortunately the connection is not so straightforward.

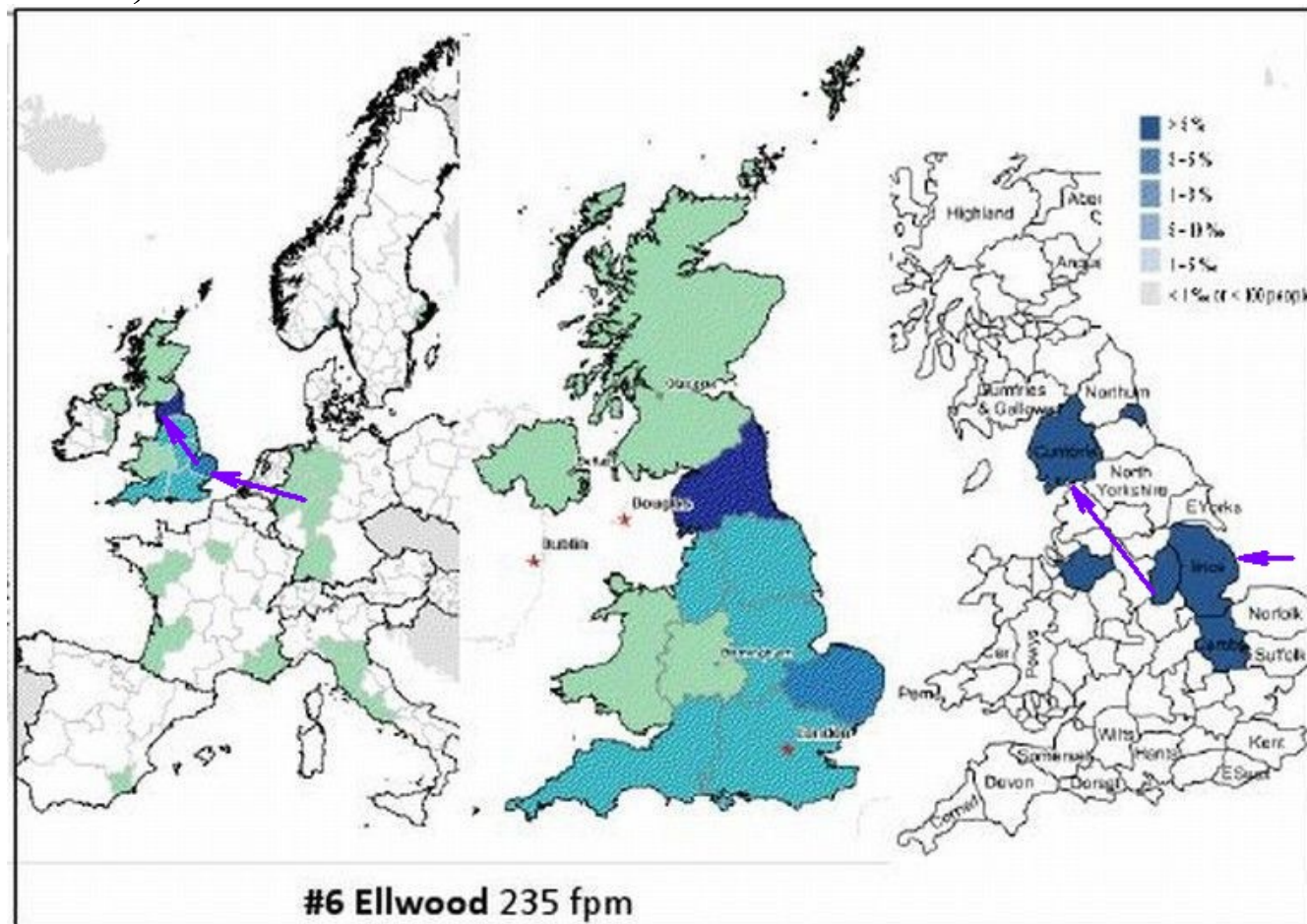
By introducing the "I" into the Scottish "Ellot" in the middle of the 17th century\*, the name took on a similarity to "Eliot", belonging to the English Norman family of St. Germans in Cornwall, whose crest was an elephant head and whose stem, "Aylot", was quite different from our own.

The introduction of the "I" alone need not necessarily have led to confusion. But any distinction between the two names disappeared when – as became increasingly common over the years – both "Eliot" and "Elliot" came to be written "Elliott". Without the guidance of a genealogy or at least a family tradition, it is thus impossible to be certain of the true origin of those who now spell their name with two "L"s and two "T"s.

In these circumstances any attempt to disentangle the two and identify Scots from English, even in the most general terms, must seem a hopeless venture. Yet there is a guide to be found. The history of the emigrations of Border Scots, after the suppression of the clan system in the Borders in the early 1600s, provides some distinct pointers to the distribution of our Clan today and, indeed, give reasonable grounds for supposing that, outside England and Wales, the great majority of those who today call themselves Elliotts are of Scottish origin. The following is a brief summary of this history.

\*First recorded in 1641 in a letter signed by William Elliot of Stobs (father of the 1st Baronet) as "William Elliott". The change was probably inspired by the intense religious and political sympathy of the Elliots and other Border Scots for the Protestant and Parliamentary opposition to the rule of Charles I, led by the Englishman, Sir John Eliot (who was imprisoned in the Tower of London and died a "martyr" in this cause).

The above surname map shows the two different origins of Elliot. The ones referred to as the Brenton Elliot were the first to form the surname. The Elwald ca1540 to Elliot ca 1650 (by above) to Elliot.



In Norfolk there was a “Church of St Elwold”  
 There could have been an Elwald to Elwold.  
 From Elwold to Elwould to Ellwood.

Note;

the **wald** in **Elwald** is Nordic-German for forest, but forest of the UK are not as large as the German ones;  
 the wood in English; **Ellwood** means wood/**woods**  
 the lot in Scottish; **Ellot** means a part of a forest stead (owned forest).



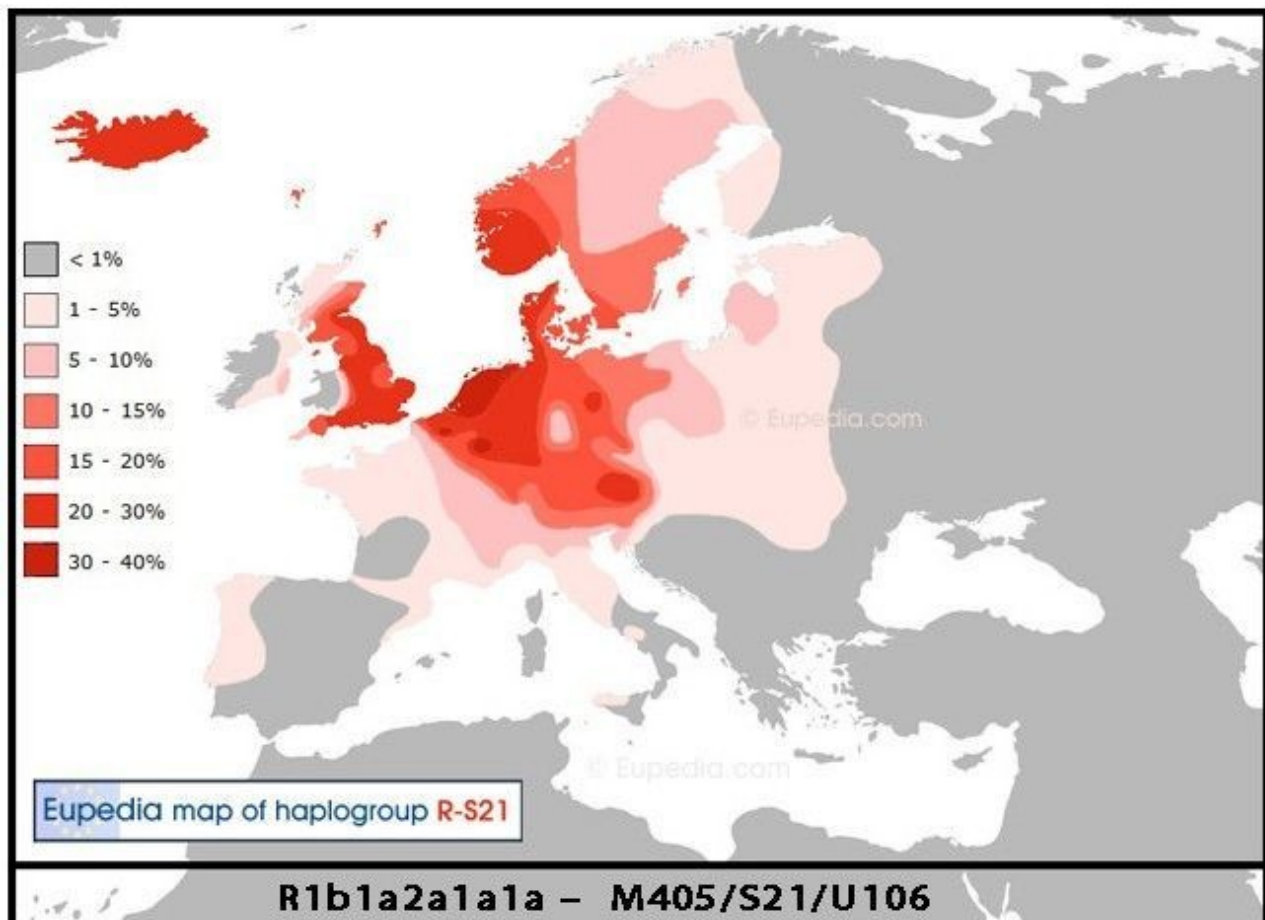
## R1b1a2a1a1a - M405/S21/U106

<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.



In the above for the R1b1a2a1a1a, can see a likely migration from darkest red from Germany/Scandinavia to England.

**37 MARKERS - 8 MATCHES**

Steps	Name	Most Distant Ancestor	Y-DNA Haplogroup	Terminal SNP	Match Date
3	<a href="#">Herbert Hoover Horton</a>	Isaac J. Horton, 1833-1920, Twiggs, Georgia, USA	R1b1a2a1a1a	U106	10/20/2010

**25 MARKERS - 136 MATCHES**

Steps	Name	Most Distant Ancestor	Y-DNA Haplogroup	Terminal SNP	Match Date
1	<a href="#">Herbert Hoover Horton</a>	Isaac J. Horton, 1833-1920, Twiggs, Georgia, USA	R1b1a2a1a1a	U106	11/5/2007

**12 MARKERS - 170 MATCHES**

Steps	Name	Most Distant Ancestor	Y-DNA Haplogroup	Terminal SNP	Match Date
0	<a href="#">Herbert Hoover Horton</a>	Isaac J. Horton, 1833-1920, Twiggs, Georgia, USA	R1b1a2a1a1a	U106	10/24/2007

This is a close match to my own with a different surname to Elliott, which has a Y-DNA Haplogroup R1b1a2a1a1 as mapped above.





Family tree Y-DNA does not shows matches in Germany on in France but almost in Germany.

Though the forenames used by the family are Norman which conquered the Anglo-Saxon. These forenames which migrated to England are **William, John, and Robert.**

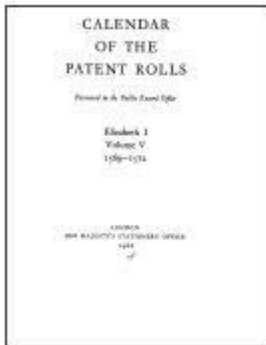
The surname **Elwald** is a Christain (after the reformation referred to as Catholic), Anglo-Saxon surname. In the Abbey of Hexam just south of the Scotland border bones of St Elwald are said to be buried.



Above is contain the work of a number of great experts, on DNA, Elliot Clan, R1b1a2a1a1 distribution, Viking migration, and this is the level of expertise and beyond which is utilized analytically, with number crunching and mapping, to integrate and overlay information that in many ways achieves concurring concurrent thoughts and ideas.

By the use of multiple integration the above information supersedes that of any single specialized individual in a single area of; history, genealogy, data crunching, surname distribution, linguistic analysis, DNA, or computer research, or mathematical modeling expert.

# Calendar of the patent rolls: preserved in the Public Record Office, Volumes 1348-1350



+1 0

Great Britain. Public Record Office

★★★★★

0 Reviews

H.M. Stationery Off., 1966 - History

## From inside the book

1 page matching Cottingham "Elwald" in this book

Page 232

the Exchequer. By P.S.  
1912.) 28 Dec. 1570. Lease for 21 years to Thomas Hancock of woods (*named*), parcel of the Manor of Cottingham in the East Riding, Co. York, late of Henry, late Duke of Richmond; with reservations, including 4500 and a half of 'lez [*m.* 19] kyddes' allowed to Thomas Elwald, one of the farmers of the Manor, for a water mill, wind mill and pasture in Cottingham during the term of his lease; from Michael-

Thomas Elwald (son of William) a farmer for a manor in Cottingham, a location near Cave.

It is felt that the Cave and Stuteville were early Norman land holders; it is felt that a lot Elwald were Anglo-Saxon farmers on Stuteville land in Cottingham, and the on the Liddel. When the land of the Liddel became Douglas land that is when the land that some of the land the Elwald were on became Scotland.

6. Peter de Cave, married a daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Bromflete, Knt. by whom he had two sons, Sir Alexander, and Thomas, (who married the daughter of Robert Cliffe, and was progenitor to the Caves, of Flinton, in Holderness, co. Ebor.) also three daughters; Catharine, wife to John Riplingham, of Riplingham, Beatrix, to Philip de Waldby, and Jane, the wife of John Dawney, of Sefay, all in the county of York.

7. Sir Alexander de Cave, Knt. eldest son and heir of Peter, and heir to his uncle Alexander, had a grant from King Edw. I. of Free Warren, in all his demesn lands of South Cave, Riplingham, Hamer, and Bemlingwell, in Yorkshire, dated in the second year of his reign, 1275. He had also a release of lands, in South Cave, from Nicholas de **Stuteville**. He married the daughter of

M 3

Peter,

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regni Archivis, & Privatis ejusdem familiae archetypis Ecclesiarum, Monumentis, Historiis Monasteriorum registris, & rotulis armorum, Vetustissimis Aliisque reverendae Antiquitatis, & indubitatae veritatis rebus maximo labore ac fide depromuntur; & ad perpetuam rei memoriam seriatim hoc ordine describi curantur A<sup>o</sup> Incarnationis Dominicae MDCXXXII. Gulielmus Segar, Garterus Principalis rex armorum Anglicorum, ex Industria & Labore Hen. Lily Rouge Croix. ————— Continued to 1737. by J. Pomfret Rouge Croix.



## History

References to a manor house at the castle site in Cottingham date to as early as the 1170s;<sup>[1]</sup> in 1200 **William de Stutville** entertained King John I in Cottingham, receiving permission for a market and to strengthen the castle at Cottingham;<sup>[3][4]</sup> in 1201 a licence to fortify was issued to enclose and fortify the site. By 1272 a moat had been built and a boundary wall and double ditch were noted in 1282.<sup>[1]</sup>

The male line of the de Stutevilles ended in 1233, and the castle was acquired by the *le Wake* family. Edward I stayed at the castle during Christmas 1299. In 1327 a second licence to crenellate was issued to Thomas Wake, but by the time of his death in 1349 the manor house was said to have fallen into decay.<sup>[4]</sup>

After Thomas Wake's death ownership of the castle passed via his sister Margaret Wake to the Earles of Kent (and Barons Holand). In 1365 the manor began to be repaired and the construction of a gate was ordered.<sup>[4]</sup>

The manor of Cottingham was split between three daughters in 1407, after which the castle appears to have fallen out of use, though the gatehouse was rebuilt in 1500/1.<sup>[4]</sup> John Leland noted farmhouses built within the former castle's bounds in his 1538 itinerary,<sup>[5]</sup> by 1590 the castle was described by William Camden as a ruin.<sup>[4][6]</sup>

Entering into the South Part of the great Uplandisch Town of *Cottingham*, I saw wher *Stutevilles* Castelle, dobill dikid and motid, stooede, of the which nothing now remanyynth.

—John Leland, itinerary 1538.<sup>[5]</sup>

### Manor House

A legend exists relating to an earlier manor, supposedly destroyed on the orders of its owner in 1541, who, expecting a visit from King Henry VIII, and fearing the possibility of the King's amorous attentions towards his own wife, not least the effect on his own well-being, ordered the house set fire to, so that he could avoid the monarch's visit.<sup>[7][8][note 1]</sup>

The current Old Manor House (also known as *Sarum Manor*.<sup>[4]</sup>) is located in the southern half of the castle, outside the second ditch, and is thought to date to the 16th century, with 20th-century additions and alternations. The building is a two-storey timber framed building. It is a grade II listed building.<sup>[10]</sup>

### Present day

The use of the term *Baynard Castle* is recorded as early as the 19th century.<sup>[4]</sup> The site of the castle is a scheduled ancient monument (since 1949).<sup>[11]</sup> In addition to the Old Manor House, two other buildings are listed buildings on the castle site, a coach house and associated stable, and 'The White House', both two-storey brick buildings dating to the 18th century located on the path leading to the castle site.<sup>[12][13]</sup>

The Stuteville had land on the Liddel (Liddesdale), and Nicholforest named after Nicholas Stuteville. Stutville land of Liddel ends up in the hands of the Douglas, which give the land to Robert Elwald of Redheugh.

Mark Elliott

1/16/2013