

Chasing my Y-DNA part 4

 uk.answers.yahoo.com/question/index?qid=20120801094628AA59T5S

Resolved Question

[Show me another »](#)

How can I tell if I have Viking blood?

I was reading about how only 5% of British people have Viking blood and I also read somewhere that Vikings were known for having **red** hair and blond hair. My mother is half Irish half Scottish and my father is English. My mother gave me **red** hair which over time has changed to gold hair and my father gave my brother white blond hair which hasn't changed. I know that you can do DNA tests for around \$100 but I'm 14 so I don't really have the money. Also I've heard that the Vikings were quite tall and at 5'10 I'm very tall compared **red** to the other girls in my year. If any of this is helpful for anyone to answer my initial question that would be grand. :)

4 months ago

 [Report Abuse](#)

Best Answer - Chosen by Voters

Just because one side of your family has **red** hair and the other side has blonde does NOT mean that you automatically a descendant of the vikings,

There are a lot of Middle eastern countries, asian countries as well as africa that have been known to have **red** hair. **Red** hair has been known to originate from the baltic area.

There are two pantheons in Norse Mythology: Vanir and the Aesir. A lot of Scholars now are beginning to believe that the Aesir Pantheon originated from what is now Turkey. Thor who is a god that is part of the pantheon is said to have **red** hair.

Again not trying to say that you don't, you should just not assume that you automatically have it. It is stereotyping to assume that the Vikings had only **red** hair, blonde hair and blue eyes. A lot of them could have had black hair or dark hair and not all of them were fair skinned as we would like to believe.



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

Red hair does not mean your viking.

In my family; My brother, grandma Elliott, one of her daughters my aunt has red hair. My mother's mother was Irish and my mother's sister, out of twelve had one with red hair, my first cousin.



Mark Elliott

A friend from Norway felt that I looked more Norwegian than he did.



Bob Elliott with family members, similar Y-DNA

Bob Elliott r.p.elliott@gmail.com

7/21/11

to me, Linda, pete, jhoy1, Melanie

Mark,

I for one do not consider that a crazy question. In fact, I thought many times that one very interesting thing that the Elliott Clan might do is to compare or survey family traits, physical and otherwise. However, the S68 marker seems to be more associated with Viking descent whereas, my guess is that you & I will prove to both have the U106 marker which currently is more associated with Germanic and especially the Frisians of the Netherlands.

My own case is interesting. There are redheads over here on my twig of the tree. None are brilliant red but trend towards auburn. I myself was born a blonde "Towhead" but when I matured enough to grow a beard, both my hair & beard turned quite red. The interesting part is that both my parents had dark hair. Dad had almost black hair with blue eyes and mom was a blue eyed brunette. They had a dozen kids, half with dark hair and half either blonde or auburn.

In "The Scots, a Genetic Journey" on page 205 Moffat & Wilson say that per capita, Scotland has the most redheads in the world. In the entire human population, redheads make up 1-2% while in Scotland, 13% of 5 million people actually have red hair while about 30% carry the recessive gene to pass it on! The Romans associated red hair with both Celts and the Germanic tribes which would include the Vikings. The Celtic Queen Boudicca who led the rebellion against the Romans in 60AD was said to have flaming red hair. The Cimbri were a tribe with both Germanic and Celtic traits. Recent genetic research has suggested that red hair may have originated when our ancestors inter bred with Neanderthals.

I'll share a couple of family pics of myself, my brother, a niece, and another nieces daughter. All with red hair although mine of course is almost all gray now.

Anyone else willing to throw in their two cents worth?

Bob

Bob has done a lot of research in the biological region which I do not considered my forte, and his answer above seems to concurred which that I have been finding.

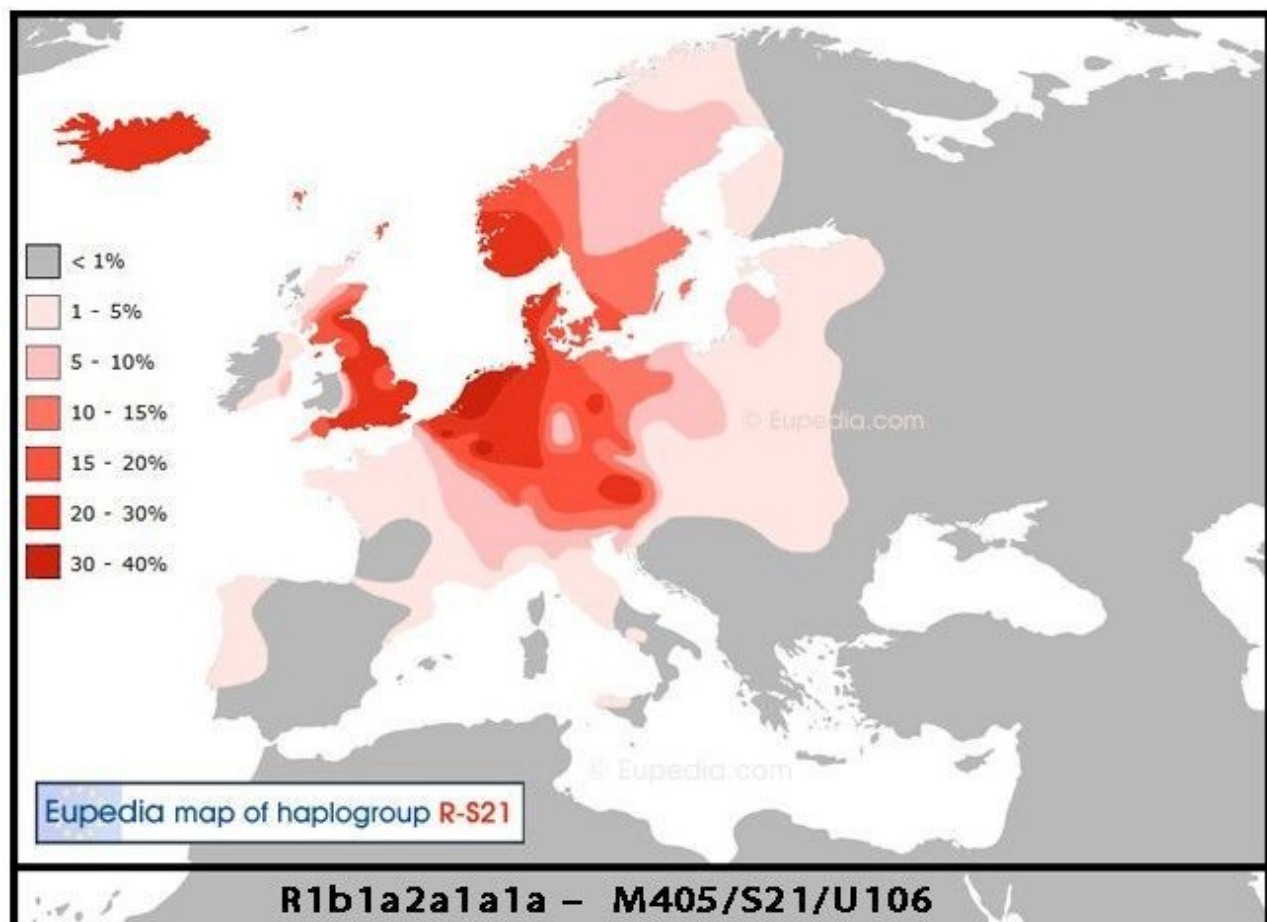
R1b1a2a1a1a - M405/S21/U106

<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.



Common to Northwest Europe.

Haplogroup Y-R1b in Norway

The Norwegian Dna-project (Familytree DNA), concluded that 56 of the men tested belong to haplogroup R1b (ca. 30% of the population). R1b can be split into several undergroups called clusters.

27 of them belong to **R1b1a2**. This type is common in Western Europe. In Norway, this type is mainly found in coastal areas.

16 other men belong to cluster **R1b1a2a1a1b4**. This cluster is associated with Celtic tribes and reaches a maximum in Britain and Ireland (25-30% of all males). In Norway, this type is found near the West and South coasts.

7 other men belong to cluster R1b1a2a1a1b. This cluster is common west of the Rhine Basin.

5 other men belong to cluster **R1b1a2a1a1a** and **R1b1a2a1a1a4**. These clusters are common in North West Europe, especially in the Netherlands.

1 man belong to cluster **R1b1a2a1a1b3**. This type is common in Western Europe.

Posted by **Norwegian_Historian** at 10:11 No comments:

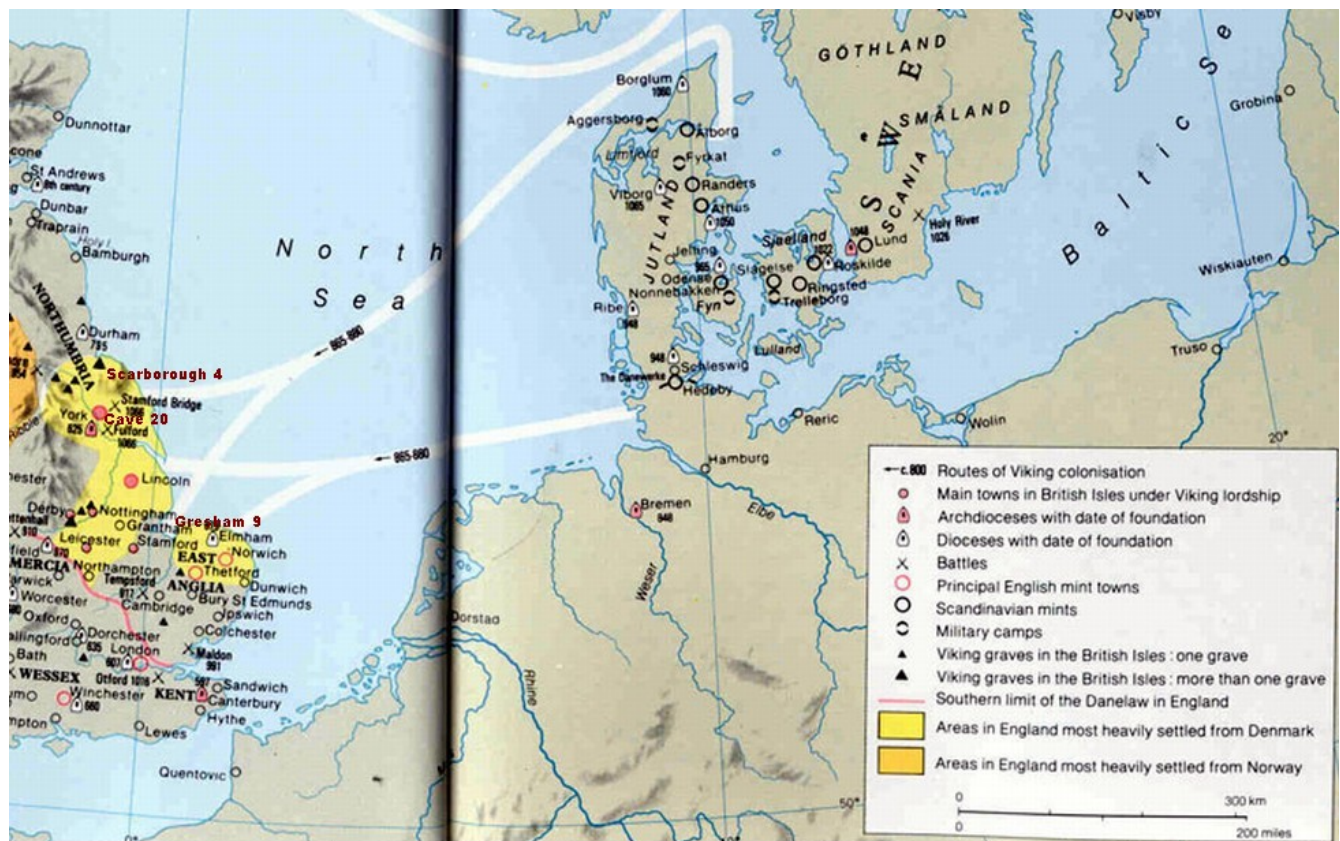
Common in Northwest Europe

<div> ← → ↺ ↻ 🏠 </div> <div> www.familytreedna.com/public/norway/default.aspx?section=ysnp </div> <div> </div>				
<div> This page is in Norwegian Bokmål </div> <div> Would you like to translate it? <div> Translate Nope </div> </div> <div> Options </div>				
N98475	Johannes Johannesen 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 Tofthenes, 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+

Family Tree shows some R1b1a2a1a1a and R1b1a2a1a4a that are Norwegian



There seems to be similar Y-DNA as mine in the Moray area so locations are on map. Did not make any conclusion.



My Y-DNA without a surname, because of the number of exact matches at the twelve marker level, which is 4 for Scarborough, 20 for Cave, and 9 for Gresham, Grisham, and Grissom.


It is felt that given the numbers the geographic locations, basically in line and close to the eastern coast, the numbers with Cave at 20 in the center being the largest, this distribution is not considered to be random. It can be noted that Scarborough, Cave and Gresham, along with **Grantham** formally **Graham**, and allied clan to the **Elwald/Ellot/Elliot** of Scotland are all a region most heavily settled from Denmark.

Today, red hair is most commonly found at the northern and western fringes of Europe; it is associated particularly with the people located in the United Kingdom and in Ireland (although Victorian era ethnographers claimed that the Udmurt people of the Volga were "the most red-headed men in the world").^[10] Redheads are common among Germanic and Celtic peoples.

Redheads constitute approximately 4 percent of the European population.^[11] Scotland has the highest proportion of redheads; 13 per cent of the population has red hair and approximately 40 per cent carries the recessive redhead gene.^[12] Ireland has the second highest percentage; as many as 10 per cent of the Irish population has red, auburn, or strawberry blond hair.^[13] It is thought that up to 46 percent of the Irish population carries the recessive redhead gene. A 1956 study of hair colour amongst British army recruits also found high levels of red hair in Wales and the English Border counties.^[14]

Red hair is also fairly common amongst the Ashkenazi Jewish populations, possibly because of the influx of European DNA over a period of centuries,^[citation needed] or in the original founding of their communities in Europe.^[15] Both Esau and David are described in the Bible as red-haired. In European culture, prior to the 20th century, red hair was often seen as a stereotypically Jewish trait: during the Spanish Inquisition, all those with red hair were identified as Jewish.^[16] In Italy, red hair was associated with Italian Jews, and Judas was traditionally depicted as red-haired in Italian and Spanish art.^[17] Writers from Shakespeare to Dickens would identify Jewish characters by giving them red hair.^[18] The stereotype that red hair is Jewish remains in parts of Eastern Europe and Russia.^[19]

Northern and western fringes of Europe; Scotland at 13% and Ireland at 10%.

 MORTGAGE **MD239/74** 20 Nov 1599

These documents are held at [Yorkshire Archaeological Society](#)

2 tags and seals (damaged)

Language: Latin

Contents:

1a) William Elwald of Midlton super le Wold gent.

1b) Thomas Elwald s. & h.a. of 1a)

2) William Hungate of North Dalton gent.

For the performance of certain agreements of an Indenture between 1a) and 2) on 8 Nov. 1599 and for a consideration of £130, 1) bargains and sells to 2):

7 bovates of arable and 4 closes containing 4a. in the vill, fields or territories of Midleton, formerly in tenure of Marmaduke Constable of (Wassand?) gent. & now in occupation of 1a); and a close called le Whiteflat or Whitefeild containing 140a. in Lund between Lund common towards the E. and Estrop common to the W. formerly in tenure of John Rimington of Lund and now in the occupation of 1a).

Proviso: If 1) pays to 2) the whole farm of £140 on 1 May 1603, then full seisin will revert to 1) and this Indenture will be void.

Signed: Willm: Elwald Tho: Elwald

Dorse: Witnesses to sealing and seisin: Rob: Duggleby (mark) Will: Hutespeck (mark)

William and Thomas Elwald are names of East Riding Yorkshire, 1599.

Conclusions;

1. Where Danish settlements in England are it is felt that my Y-DNA came into England.
2. Surnames of Cave, Gresham, and Scarborough, which have geographic locations, are surnames which likely came from the same Y-DNA grouping as my own in England.
3. Having red hair in one's family does not say they are viking, but it looks like the vikings are at places with the highest percent of people with red hair.
4. My Y-DNA came to England, without surname, and the surname emerged in England, likely at East Riding Yorkshire or fanned out near.

Mark Elliott
11/25/2011

questions, comments, and suggestions

melliott.nm@gmail.com