

Migration mapping;

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 ~~A~~elwolds, **El**walds, Elwdds, 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

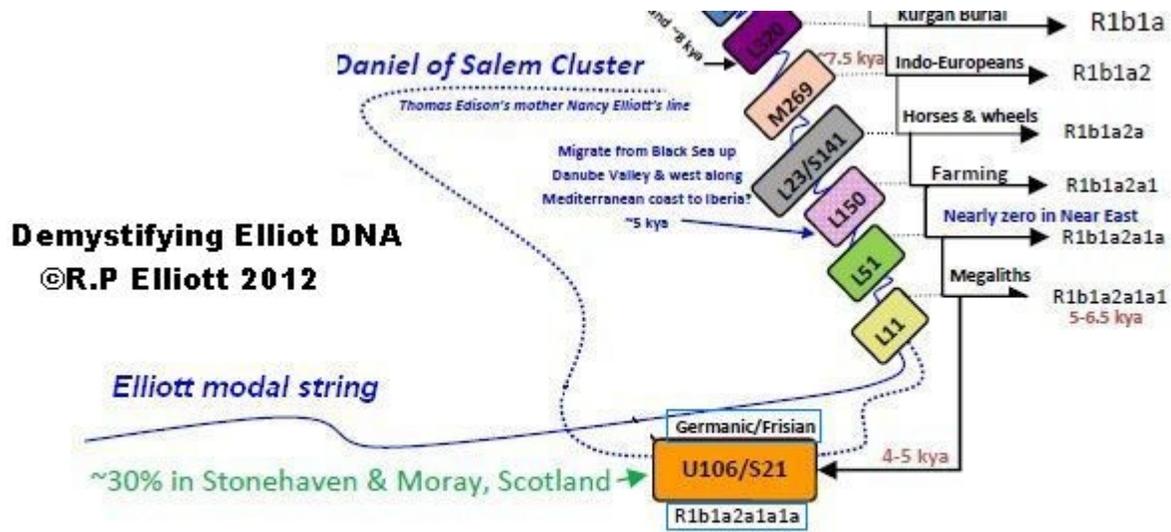
Chronicles of the Armstrongs; (1902). Author: **Armstrong, James Lewis** Subject: Armstrong family. Publisher: Jamaica, Queensborough, N.Y

König Elgwalt means; King Elgwalt, and wonder if it is a Danish form of King Elwald, which it could have become in England.

The research I have been doing seems to support the concept that the Elwald of my Y-DNA is Anglo-Danish and of Northumbria.

Robert P. Elliott has done excellent research on the Daniel Modal utilizing Y-DNA. It does not pay me to challenge his work, after all we share the same Y-Chromosomes, and feel he can extrapolated analytically, quite well. Mention to him years ago, it would take years to start correlating material. Now it has been years.

Want to share some of his work on the Daniel Modal;



Y-chromosome Haplogroup Tree Showing Elliot Lineages

Just beginning to put in place Germanic/Frisian R1b1a2a1a1a.



Needed to find a map of Frisia then compare;

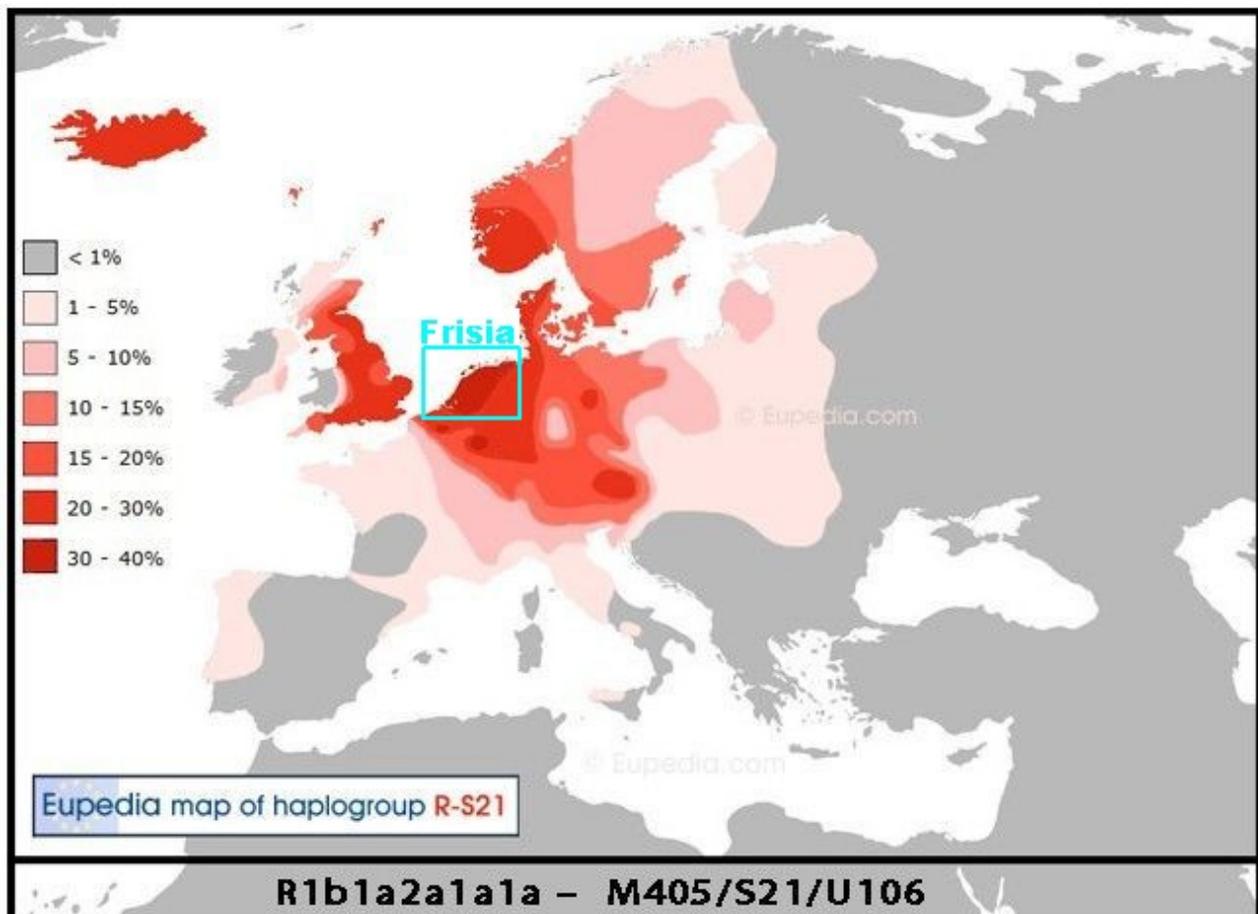
R1b1a2a1a1a - M405/S21/U106

<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.



It looks like where Frisia is R1b1a2a1a1a S21/U106 there is a concentration of people.

But in further utilization of research by RP Elliott we find;

Genetic Distance									
ID	m o d a l	D a n e l	A M H T	F l e m	F r i s i a	G e r m a n y	B r i t a i n	S p a i n	
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	m o d a l	D a n e l	A M H T	F l e m	F r i s i a	G e r m a n y	B r i t a i n	S p a i n	
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									

If one is going to ask whether the Daniel of Salem Cluster (modal), is Frisia or German, from what was obtained above one would say most likely German.

www.khazaria.com/genetics/danes.html

HOW DO WE LINK?
GENETIC GENEALOGY FOR PEOPLE THAT QUESTION FamilyTreeDNA

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 II, 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.

It shows above altruistic ties between the Germans, and Danes, one such word would be which RP Elliott brought my attention to is the word *wald* for forest which is both German and Nordic.

In my own Y-DNA marker matching we get;



For 25 markers. Note the one in Germany. Remember they are not in there original location at time of migration

to the United Kingdom. They are scattered as in a scattered diagram.



Instead of incarceration, the English had a tendency to abolish people from a given location then resettled them. Resettling of sorts is a way people are relocated like to Scotland from England, to England from Scotland, within Scotland or England, from Scotland to Ulster and from Ulster to America.

Above ones sees more markers in the region of Germany.

For resettlement from the border to the north the Liddell family of the Liddell River / Liddesdale region was given because of the name giving a geographic location.

LIDDELL

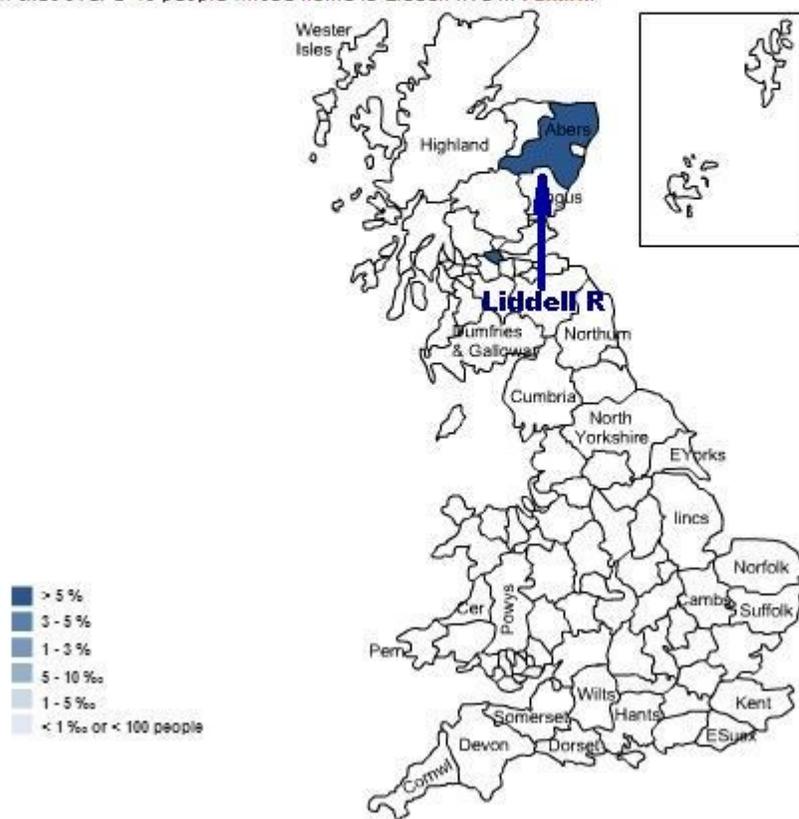
In Great Britain : **3 189** people share the surname Liddell according to our estimation
The surname Liddell is the **3 308th** most common name in Great Britain.

all about the name Liddell :

Geographical spread - Data by county - Sorted by county

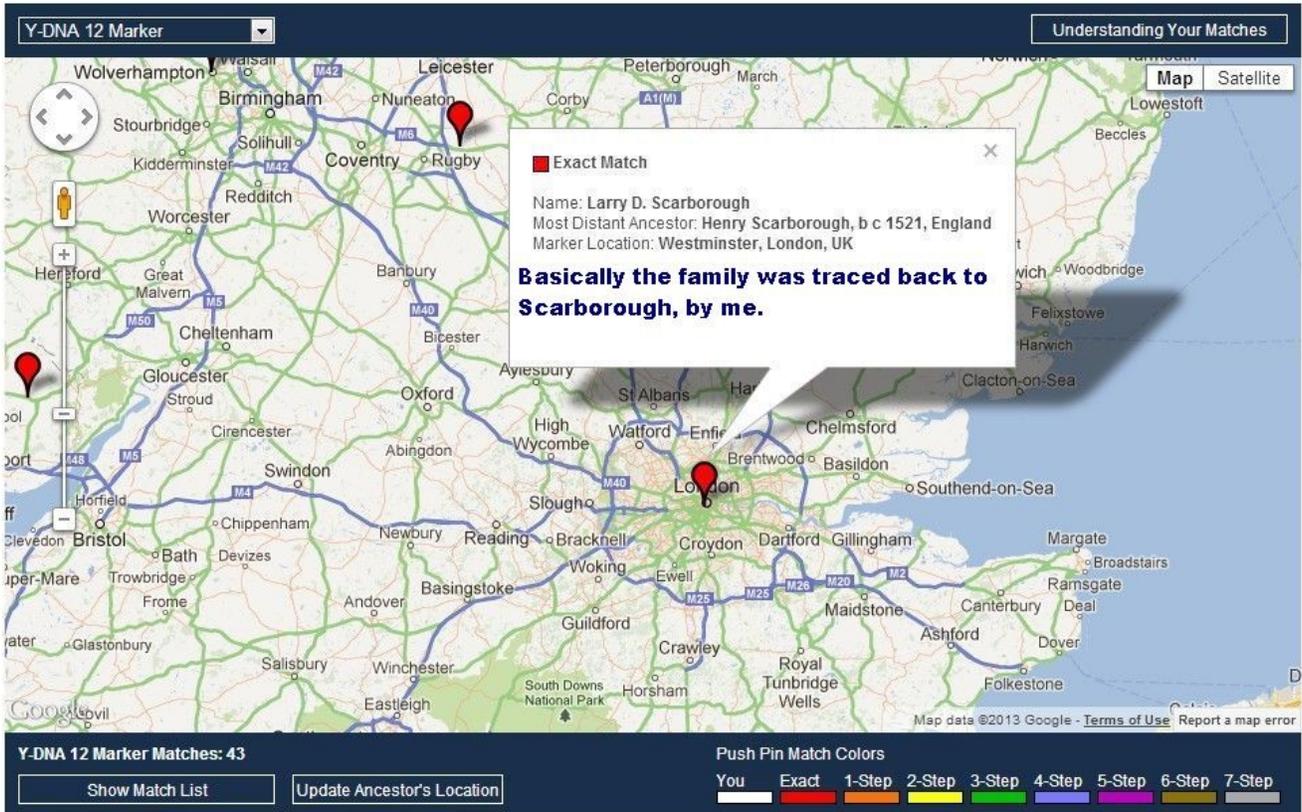
GEOGRAPHICAL SPREAD

This map shows the geographical spread by county of surname Liddell in Great Britain. For example you can see below that over 5 % people whose name is Liddell live in Falkirk.

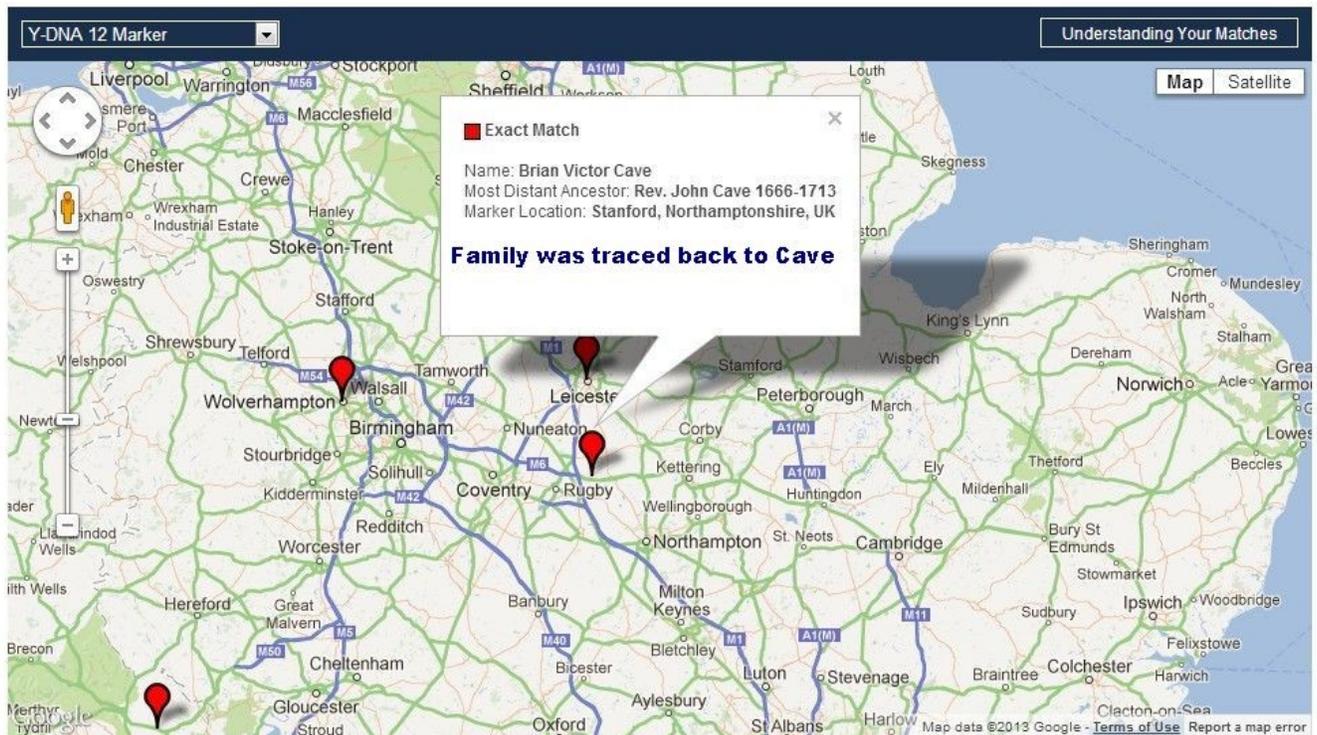


Since it is shown this family moved north, it is felt that some of the border Elliot also moved north, and that is were the northern markers, for my Y-DNA come form; the borders.

Some families, like the Scarboroughs, Caves, and Grishams had resettled from their original locations. Some of this was done if the families were Royalist during the



English Civil War their estates would be taken as a war tax and they would be resettled.

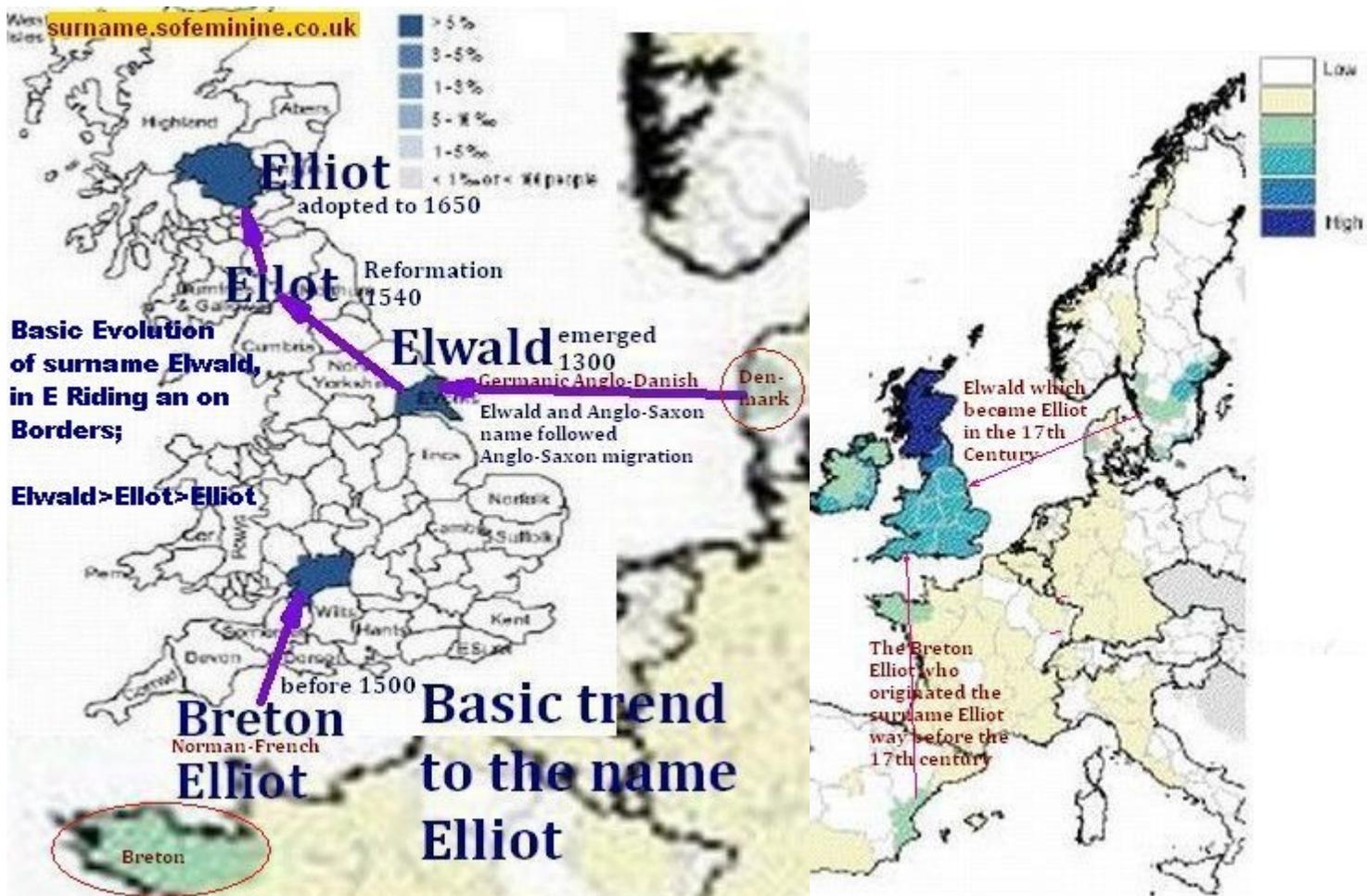


This was found with the Cave family being strong in King Charles I; Church of England,

and therefore Royalist. Did some tracing with these families; feel could weakly trace Scarborough to Scarborough, and much more strongly trace Cave to North or South Cave. These were the only Scarborough, and Cave names of the Scarborough, Cave, and Grisham matching groups that were indicated to me at Family Tree DNA.

This shows the grouping of my Y-DNA in England has been resettled.

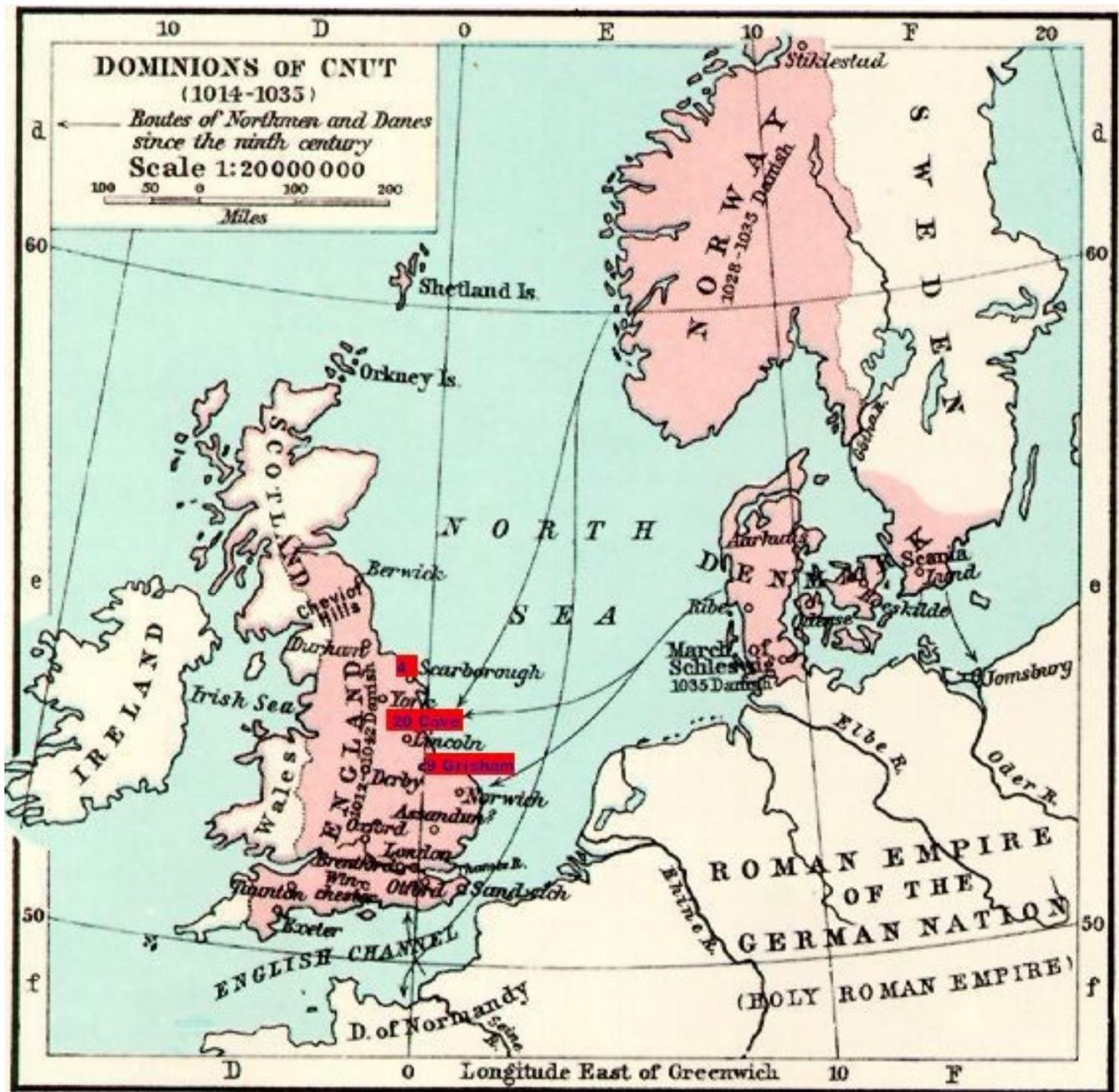
RP Elliott has also brought to my attention of a sight which uses name distribution in percentages. Been using other sights, but did not think them to be as reliable when they used numbers, and of course the numbers would be high in areas of increased populations such a cities, so his reference seemed to work well.



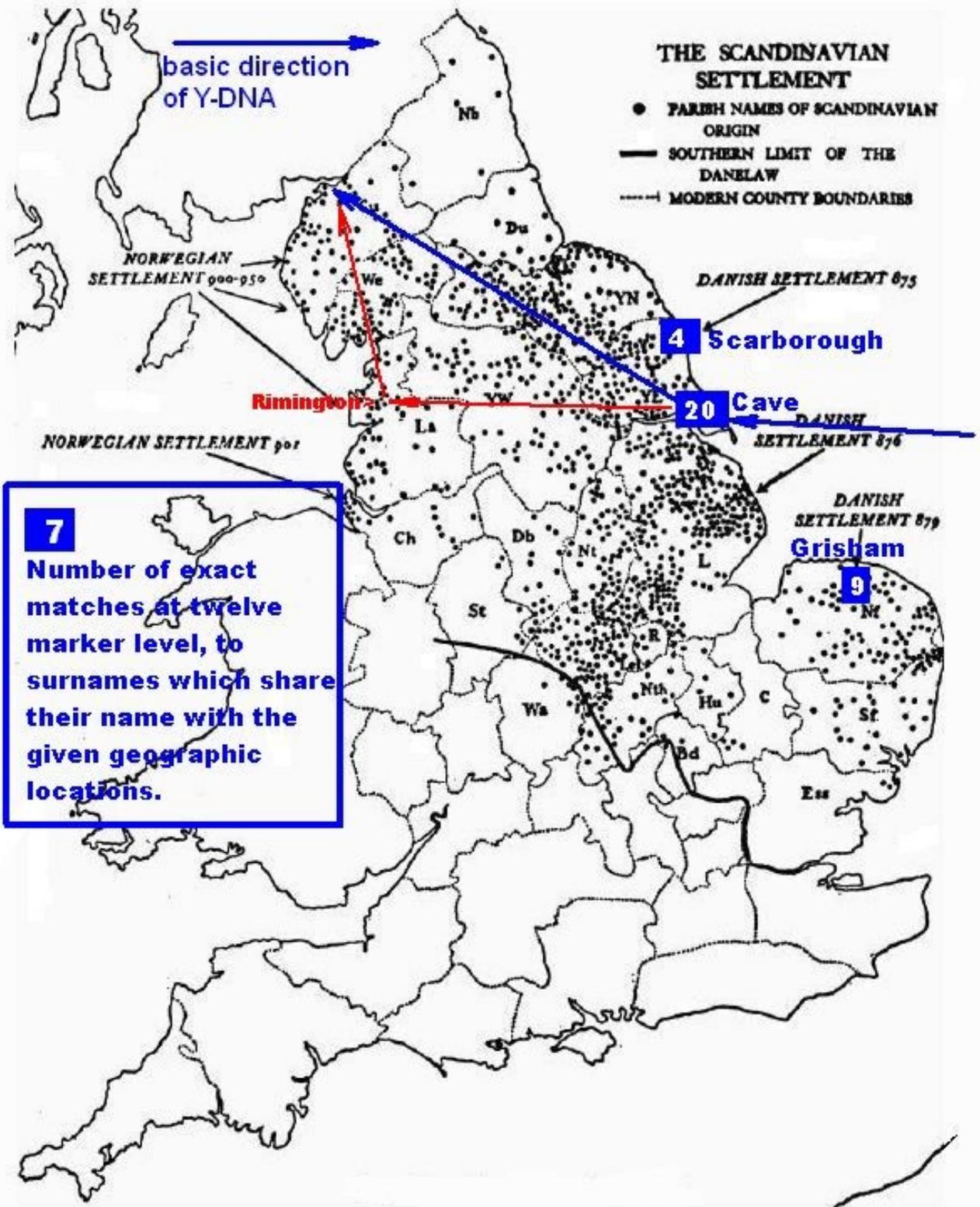
As one looking at the maps on can see two likely locations for the

Elliot surname. It is felt that the one which came to East Riding, Yorkshire emerged as Elwald which in E Riding and an on the border had a basic evolution from Elwald to Elliot to Elliot, therefore in the later stage of evolution beginning to adopt the name developed out of Breton of Elliot. Elliot is like and Elwald/Elliot mutation.

Because the meaning of Elliot is similar to Elwald (forest stead), and the spelling of Elliot is similar to Elliot.

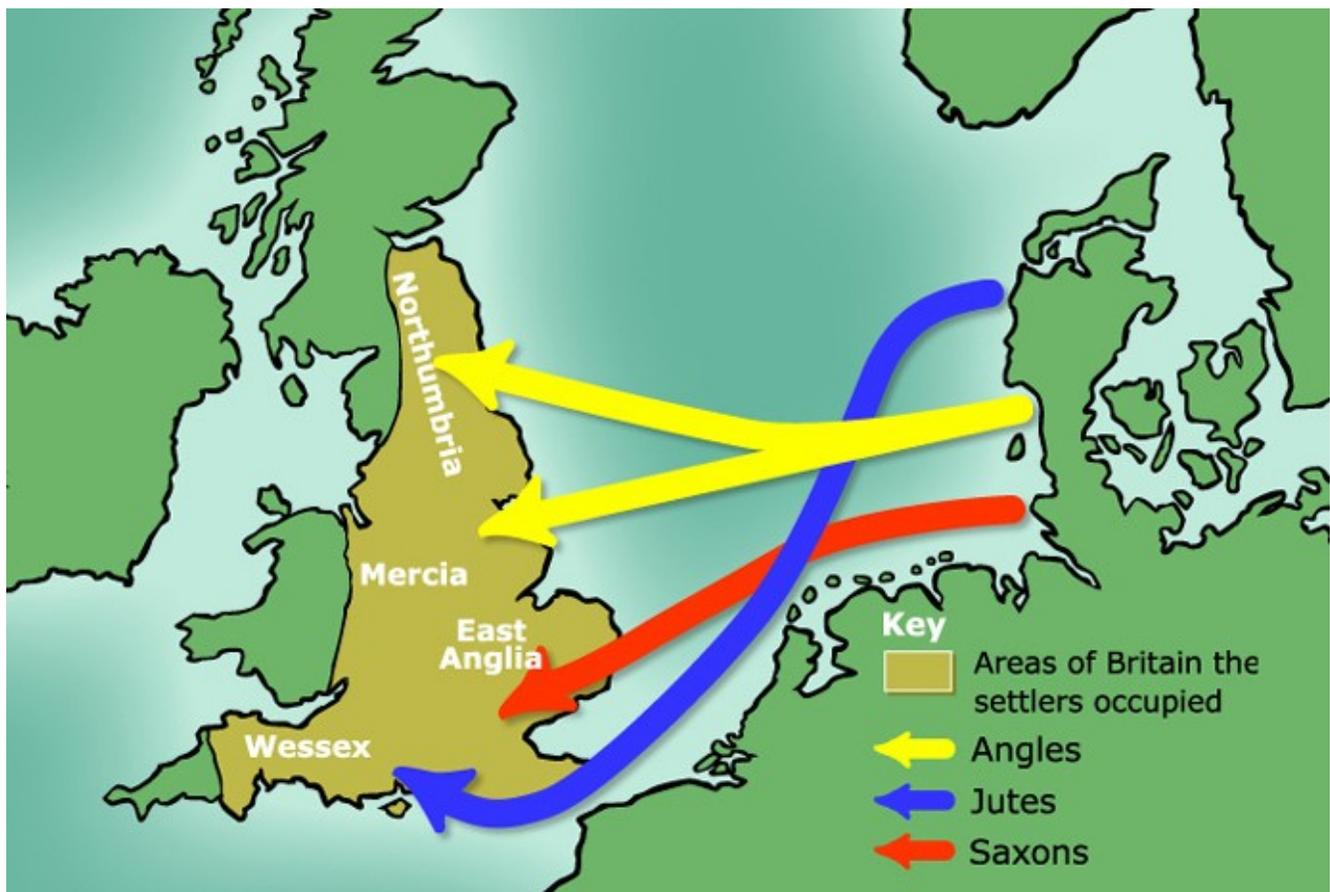


Above it looks like the migration during this period of time from Denmark seems to match locations with surnames of given locations.



Though it shows people from Norway with concentrations of R1b1a2a1a1a, could migrate to the region, along the west coast of Denmark there is also high concentrations of R1b1a2a1a1a. These people of Denmark and Norway, have a Germanic tongue.

It is felt given the exact marker match that near Cave, and Elwald were found in Cottingham, near Cave, beyond the time the name was dropped on the borders, this is felt that these Elwald, were Church of England, Royalists, like the Cave, and the Church of England retained Saints, to the East Riding family retained their Saintly name of Elwald.



The path of Danish migration would be similar to the Angles.