

# Only You Can Prevent;

First of all need to refer to the Y-DNA;

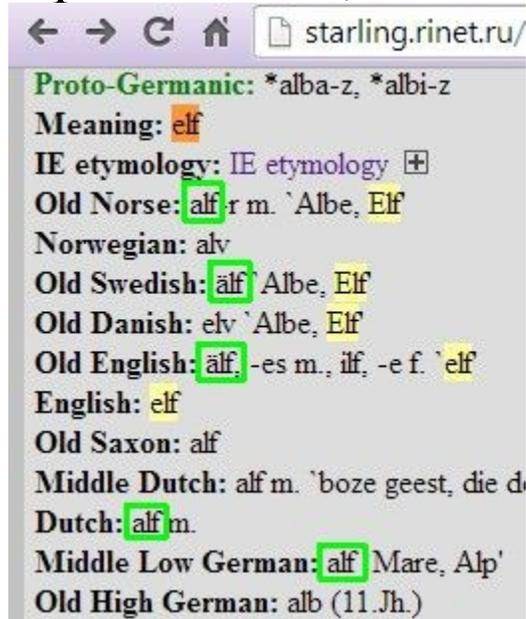


The one step match is researched back to before 1514.

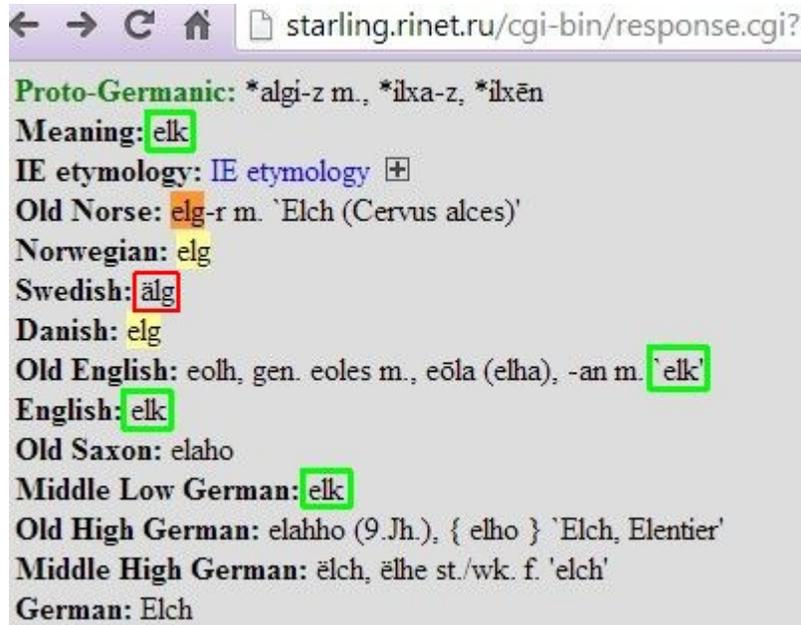
The surname Elfwald/Elwald of England does not go into Germany, but it is felt some variation of it in a personal name may be found in Germany.

It should be noted that a different grouping may in this case take place. Because of this extrapolation being so far back in time, and there is no surname to follow, it is easily understood, why the concepts I go forth with are likely not to be accepted.

Lets take the concept of Elf/Alf;



One can see a form of **elf** as **älf**.



One can see a form of **elg** as **älg**.

It seems as though **elf** and **älf** could have been derived from **elg** and **älg**, meaning in American English moose.

in his effort to carry that heart to Jerusalem; the heart in a casket had a similar meaning.

The closed hand with two fingers pointing upward meant mercy. **stag's head**

The elk-head and antlers stood for the names Elkford or Alford, and Elwald, Elkyard, or Elliot; the latter name originally meant Elk of the Forest.

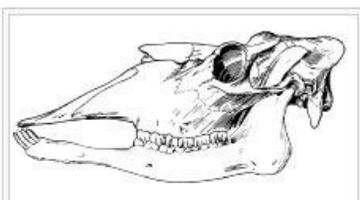
The hunting-horn stood for the Hunters and Foresters.

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

Jame L. Armstrong seems to think Elwald meant; **elk** ( älg/elg; moose) **of the forest** (wood/woods).



**Elk;** ( älg/elg; moose).



Moose skull.

The animal bearing the scientific name *Alces alces* is known in Britain as the "elk"<sup>[2]</sup> and in North America as the "moose".

The British English word "elk" has cognates in other Indo-European languages, for example *elg* in Danish / Norwegian; *älg* in Swedish; *Elch* in German; and *łoś* in Polish (Latin *alcē* or *alcēs* and Greek *ἄλκη* *alkē* are probably Germanic loanwords).<sup>[3]</sup> Confusingly, the word "elk" is used

in North America to refer to a different animal, the elk (or, less commonly, the "wapiti",

*Cervus canadensis*), which is a similar though slightly smaller species (the second-largest deer species) and behaviorally and genetically divergent from the smaller red deer of central and western Europe. Presumably, early European explorers in North America called this species "elk" due to its size and, as people coming from the British Isles, they would have had no opportunity to see the difference between a member of the genus *Cervus* and an animal fitting the description of *Alces* back in Europe, absent there during the 17th and 18th centuries.

The word "moose" first entered English by 1606,<sup>[4]</sup> and is borrowed from Algonquian languages (compare the Narragansett *moos* and Eastern Abenaki *mos*; according to early sources, these were likely derived from *moosu*, meaning "he strips off"),<sup>[5]</sup> and possibly involved forms from multiple languages mutually reinforcing one another. The Proto-Algonquian form was *\*mo-swa*.<sup>[6]</sup>

A mature male moose is referred to as a bull; a mature female moose is a cow; and an immature moose of either sex is a calf.

### *Alces alces*

(Linnaeus, 1758)



Moose range map

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 ~~Æ~~elwolds, **El**walds, Elwolds, Alwolds, Elyards, 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

One could see the possibility of the name Elgwalt.

north

### XIII. King Elgwalt

Wenige Nächte darauf ward König Elgwalt von seinem Nordhag her gemeldet, abermals habe Jarl Toftig viele Helme seiner Herade aufgeboden und dänische Seeräuber um Gold geworben, abermals sei er eingefallen in die Nordmark von Halgaland und abermals heere er furchtbar, mit Brand und Mord, nicht Weiber, nicht Kinder verschonend.

Above is in German;

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

The Convocations of the Two Provinces: Their Origin, Constitution and Forms ...  
By George Trevor

78

#### CONVOCATION OF YORK.

The *Excerpta* of Archbishop Egbert have already been mentioned. He was such a prodigy of learning as to be called "master" by the renowned Alcuin. From the last question in his Dialogue it is evident he had several bishops under his jurisdiction,<sup>3</sup> who were probably content to accept his constitutions without the form of a synod. His constitutions, enlarged by succeeding archbishops, are supposed by Johnson to have formed the ecclesiastical code of the province of York for three hundred years.

A Provincial Synod assembled at York A. D. 785, "before Algwald the king, and Eanbald the archbishop, and all the bishops and abbots of the country, and the senators and dukes and people of the land," where the legantine constitutions were adopted and subscribed by the king, the archbishop, four bishops (two of whom were Scots), the priests and deacons of churches, abbots of monasteries, judges, nobles, &c.<sup>4</sup>

In York 785 AD, King it is normally referred to as Elwald as being the King, and Eanbald the archbishop. Above Algwald is referred to as being the king. So it is felt that *Algwald* and Elfwald (Alfwald) are one and the same. It is felt also that *Elgwalt* in Northern German (Denmark) is also became *Elfwald* in England.

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



Note; locality of elk (elg/alg; moose), may have been more in region thousand of years ago.



Bear of the wald (forest); from this region, as with elk (elg/alg; moose) of the wald.

Chronicles of the Armstrongs  
 ed. by James Lewis Armstrong, M. D.  
 Published 1902 by The Marion press in Jamaica, Queensborough, N.Y.

*The Sagas of the Fairy Bear.*

**T**ORFOEUS the historian gives the Danish version of this saga at some length. The following is a short analysis of the ancient tale.

“Hringo, king of Upland, had an only son, called Biorn, the most beautiful and most gallant of the northern youth. At an advanced period of life, the king

became enamoured of a ‘witch lady,’ whom he chose for his second wife. A mutual and tender affection had from infancy subsisted betwixt Biorn and Bera, the lovely daughter of an ancient warrior. But the new queen cast upon her stepson an eye of incestuous passion; to gratify which, she prevailed upon her husband, when he set out upon one of those piratical expeditions which formed the summer campaign of a Scandinavian monarch, to leave the prince at home. In the absence of Hringo, she communicated to Biorn her impure affection, and was repulsed with disdain and violence. The rage of the weird stepmother was boundless. ‘Hence to the woods!’ she exclaimed, striking the prince with a glove of wolf-skin; ‘hence to the woods! subsist only on thy father’s herds; live pursuing, and die pursued!’ From this time the prince Biorn was no more seen, and the herdsmen of the king’s cattle soon observed that astonishing devastation was nightly made among their flocks by a black bear of immense size and unusual ferocity. Every attempt to snare or destroy this animal was found vain; and much was the unavailing regret for the absence of Biorn, whose delight had been in extirpating beasts of prey. Bera, the faithful mistress of the young prince, added her tears to the sorrow of the people. As she was indulging her melancholy, apart from society, she was alarmed by the approach of the monstrous bear, which was the dread of the whole country. Unable to escape, she waited its approach, in expectation of instant death; when, to her astonishment, the animal fawned upon her, rolled himself at her feet, and regarded her with eyes in which,

18  
 spite of the horrible transformation, she still recognized the glances of her lost lover. Bera had the courage to follow the bear to his cavern, where, during certain hours, the spell permitted him to resume his human shape. Her lover overcame her repugnance at so strange a mode of life, and she continued to inhabit the cavern of Biorn, enjoying his society during the periods of his freedom from enchantment. One day, looking sadly upon his wife, ‘Bera,’ said the prince, ‘the end of my life approaches. My flesh will soon serve for the repast of my father and his courtiers. But do thou beware lest either the threats or entreaties of my diabolical stepmother induce thee to partake of the horrid banquet. So thou shalt safely bring forth three sons, who shall be the wonder of the North.’ The spell now operated, and the unfortunate prince sallied from his cavern to prowl among the herds. Bera followed him, weeping, and at a distance. The clamour of the chase was now heard. It was the old king, who, returned from his piratical excursion, had collected a strong force to destroy the devouring animal which ravaged his country. The poor bear defended himself gallantly, slaying many dogs, and some huntsmen. At length wearied out, he sought protection at the feet of his father. But his supplicating gestures were in vain, and the eyes of paternal affection proved more dull than those of love. Biorn died by the lance of his father, and his flesh was prepared for the royal banquet. Bera was recognized, and hurried into the queen’s presence. The sorceress, as Biorn had predicted, endeavoured to prevail upon Bera to eat what was then esteemed a

regal dainty. Entreaties and threats being in vain, force was, by the queen's command, employed for this purpose, and Bera was compelled to swallow one morsel of the bear's flesh. A second was put into her mouth, but she had an opportunity of putting it aside. She was then dismissed to her father's house. Here, in process of time, she was delivered of three sons, two of whom were affected variously, in person and disposition, by the share their mother had been compelled to take in the feast of the king. The eldest, from his middle downwards, resembled an elk, whence he derived the name of Elgford. He proved a man of uncommon strength, but of savage manners, and adopted the profession of a robber. Thorer, the second son of Bera, was handsome and well-shaped, saving that he had the foot of a dog, from which he obtained the appellation of Houndsfoot. But Bodvar, the third son, was a model of perfection in mind and body. [These names correspond to the first Liddesdale names of Elkwald, Loumaine, and Fairbairn.] He revenged upon the necromantic queen the death of his father, and became the most celebrated champion of his age." (*Historia Hrolfi Krakae Haffniae*, 1715.)

Saxo Grammaticus, who wrote about Siward's time, gives a more plausible but nevertheless wild enough version of this story. He mentions Beorn and Siward's names. The next version, which is told by Johannes Bromton in the *Chronicon*, is stated by Ridpath to have been the one recited upon the Border.

"There was in Denmark a noble Earl of Blood Royal that had one only daughter who to recreate her-

of the  
Armstrong

s  
ed. by  
James  
Lewis  
Armstrong  
, M. D.

Published  
1902 by

The  
Marion  
press in  
Jamaica,  
Queensbor-  
ough, N.Y.

self, walking with her maids into a wood not far from her father's house met with a Bear, which bear having put the maids into so great a fright as caused them to flee, seized upon the Damsel and then ravished her by which rape she brought forth a son that had ears like a bear who was thereupon called Beorn and succeeded in that Earldom. This Earl of the Arm Strong had a son named Siward." (Bromton.)

The third version of the Fairy Bear was recited in Fermanagh. It runs as follows. "There was in olden times a witch who hated her son who married a fay. So the wicked mother changed her son to a Bear and the only way he could get anything to eat was by killing the Deer of the forest [or Elks of the wood; that is, the Elwods], the flocks of the fields [Far bairns], and the wolves of the desert [Loumaines]. One day he met his wife in the woods and she immediately knew him by his eyes. After that she met him frequently. At last he was killed by some Forresters. After his death his wife had three children the first was like a Wolf, the second like a deer, and the third was like a sheep (or bear) and very fair." In Denmark the White Bear was called Asa's bear and the Fairy Bear, whence comes the name Osbeorn. (Grimm.)

The following is the Terwinney version of the Fay-bairn. "The first Armstrong married a dark eyed fay with a wealth of rich black hair, she was called a princess. Until that time our ancestors had blue eyes and fair hair and they were therefore called such names as Fair Johnnie and Fair Billie but after that we had Black

## Traditions of Siward and his Son

18

Armstrongs and White Armstrongs." This tradition was also applied to the first Armstrong born in Ireland, (see 1650,) but it was recited until recently upon the Border and was applied to the house of Whithaugh.

Chronicles of the Armstrongs

ed. by James Lewis Armstrong, M. D.

Published 1902 by The Marion press in Jamaica, Queensborough, N.Y.

## Saxons and Christianity [ edit source | edit beta ]

The history of the powerful Saxon tribe is also the history of the conversion to [Christianity](#) of that part of Germany which lies between the Rhine and the [Oder](#), that is of almost the whole of the present Northern Germany. From the 8th century, the Saxons were divided into the four subdivisions (*gau*): [Westphalians](#), between the Rhine and Weser; the [Engern](#) or Angrians, on both sides of the Weser; the [Eastphalians](#), between the Weser and Elbe; the [Transalbingians](#), in the present Holstein. The only one of these names that has been preserved is Westphalians, given to the inhabitants of the [Prussian Province of Westphalia](#).

In company with the tribe of [Angles](#) from Schleswig, a part of the Saxons settled on the island of [Great Britain](#) from which the Romans had withdrawn, where, as [Anglo-Saxons](#), after having accepted Christianity about 600, they laid the foundation of Anglo-Saxon civilization and the present Great Britain. In attempting to reach [Gaul](#) by land the Saxons came into violent conflict with the Franks living on the Rhine.

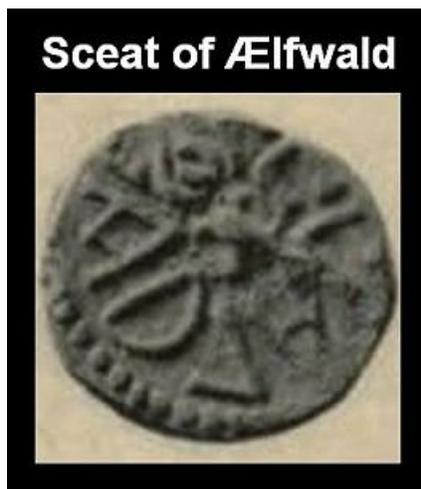
The Frankish king [Clovis I](#) (481-511) united the various Frankish tribes, conquered Roman Gaul, and with his people accepted Christianity. The new Frankish kingdom was able to bring all [German tribes](#) except the Saxons under its authority and to make them Christian. For more than a hundred years there was almost uninterrupted warfare between Frank and Saxon. Many [Anglo-Saxon](#) Christian missionaries sought to convert the Saxons, some were killed, some driven away; the names of only a few of these men have been preserved, as [St. Suitbert](#), [St. Egnert](#), the saint called [Brother Ewald](#), [St. Lebuin](#), etc. [St. Boniface](#) also preached without success among the Saxons.

After a bloody struggle that lasted thirty years (772-804), the Saxons were finally brought under Frankish supremacy by the great Frankish ruler, [Charlemagne](#). The earliest date at which it can be proved that Charlemagne had the conquest of the Saxon districts in view is 776. Charlemagne was also able to win them to Christianity, the Saxons being the last German tribe that still held persistently to belief in the [Germanic gods](#). At different times the Saxon wars of Charlemagne have been called "religious wars." The assertion, which cannot be proved, has been made that [Pope Adrian I](#) had called upon Charlemagne to convert the Saxons by force. Charlemagne's campaigns were intended mainly to punish the Saxons for their annual marauding expeditions to the Rhine, in which they burned churches and monasteries, killed the priests, and sacrificed their prisoners of war to the gods. At the same time it is true that various measures taken by Charlemagne, as the execution of 4500 Saxons at [Verden](#) in 782 and the hard laws issued to the subjugated, were shortsighted and cruel.



# Stag Symbols;

Elfwald/Elwald;



Kerr;

100 PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY, JANUARY 12, 1925.

with the pertinents in maner and fourme as is befor sayd than it sal be leffull to the sayde Sir Robt his ayeris or successouris of lyne or of talze his or thair assignys to resaffe the sayd landis of the Feorule with the pertinents and to resayse as is befor sayde at thir awyn handis in fee and heritage for evirmar the forsayd somme of mone beand left upon the he altar of the sayd abbay befor notar wittness as is forsayd be the sayde Sir Robt his ayeris or successouris forsaide and at all the conditiounis artikyll and poyntmentis lely and treuly sal be kept in all maner fourme and effect as is befor wryttyn I the sayd Andrew Ker for me and myn ayeris forsayde haly evangell tuchyt has gyffyn a bodelik acht And to the mar sekyrte to this my present lettres of reversione has hungyn my sele in the toune of Jedworth the tend daye of the moneth of June the yher of god a thousande four hundreth fyfty and thre yheris befor thir wittnes John of Aynisle of Dolphynston Maister Philip [torn] Gilbert Elwald Thom Robson, Sir Patk. of Fotheringham priest and public notary and many uthirs.



Fig. 1. Seal of Andrew Ker.

I have been permitted to compare this seal with one attached to a Procurotary of Resignation of 18th February 1480 which is much more clearly defined. The chevron carries three mullets and the helmet above the shield bears a stag's head. The legend is S. ANDRE KAR [or Car?].

II.—1499 Dec. 24. INSTRUMENT OF RESIGNATION by WILLIAM COLVILLE of Oxnam, of the half lands of Feoroule, in favour of ANDREW KER of Over Crailing.—A notarial copy on paper.

[Translation.]

In the name of God, amen. By this present public Instrument, be it manifest and known, that in the year of the incarnation of our Lord

**Cameron** Close similarity in the arms of the two branches of Balmely and Balygrenach is found in seals 1303, 3307, and 3036. Noteworthy is the territorial designation incorporated into the seal legend as a distinguishing feature.

**Comyn** A great panoply of Comyns, no less than 14 homagers, perhaps 11 different individuals, appears in the Ragman Roll.

It has been shown elsewhere that the principal branches of the family — Badenoch, Buchan and East Kilbride — all bore three garbs, and that differentiation was accomplished by change of tincture (McAndrew 1984). Ample evidence exists for Gules, three garbs Or for the Badenoch branch (C70, HE101, D183, E172, F91), and Azure, three garbs Or for the Buchan earls (LM45, Q16, BL3). On seal 3464 Wautier Comyn PEB, who bore the garbs differenced with a baton, is a more recent cadet, his lands in Peebles suggesting a Kilbride descent.

Seal 1233, belonging to John Comyn of Skreesburgh is interesting: it is non-heraldic but the seal legend reads S'Joh'is d'Scraesbvro, a good example of a family name being replaced by a territorial one.

**Covertone** Seal 1361 An escallop S'Edwardi de Govert correlates with RR671 Edward de Couertone EDN. An identical seal is found at seal 3204 where it links best with RR403 Edward de Whitewelle EDN, justified on the basis that the name 'Edward' appears only six times in the entire database. Two different names for the same man?

**Crawford** The four seals 1322, 1411, 3310 and 3528 display different charges. Seal 1322 correlates with RR747 Johan de Crauforde AYR while seal 1411 equates with RR1061 Johan de Craunford indicative of two men with the same name in the one county. However Craunford may be a separate name (Watt 1977).

Seal 3528 and detached seals 3042 and 3087 all display A fess (Ermine?), the characteristic bearing of the Ayrshire Crawfords. They differ in the number and type of secondary charges demonstrating that heraldic differencing was well understood in late 13th-century Scotland. The earliest painted example is that found on the Bute or Bannatyne Mazer (Stevenson 1930) which bears Gules, a fess Ermine.

**Elphinstone** The legend of seal 3559 was originally read as S'Johannis de Prestyn. However there is no such RR homager, and further examination of the seal shows it to be identical with seal 77301 belonging to RR55 John de Elfingstone. Seal 3559 thus equates with RR814 Johan de Elfinstone.

**Fleming** Although later Fleming seals generally display a chevron, neither of the Ragman Roll seals displays that charge. Seal 3165 A fess surmounted by a bend belonging to RR886 Sir William le Fleming of Lanarkshire shows similar charges to the arms borne at a later date by the Flemings of Barrochan.

**Kerr** Seals 3183, 3221 and 3292 are all charged with A stag's head cabossed and carry the same legend of 'Timete Devm'. Seal 3183 is associated with the group RR1545–RR1570, seal 3221 with RR943–RR997, and seal 3292 with RR321–RR464. Analysis provides only one code/name common to all three groups: K60/Kerre. Consequently we can propose that seal 3183 correlates with RR1550 Andreu del Ker, seal 3221 with RR957 Thoma Keyr or RR973 William Kuere, and seal 3292 with RR427 William Kerre.

**Laundeles** The voided escutcheon of Laundeles appears in seals 1242 of RR522 Freskums (sic) de Laundeles and seal 3456 of RR872 John de Laundeles. A painted example for Sir John de Laundeles: Azure, a voided escutcheon Or is found in the Nativity Roll (M54).

## 722 | SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND, 1999

- 3284 A bear's head and neck couped  
RR388 S'WILL' DE EREHT MIL?  
William de Greenlawe, EDN  
Seal legend should be revised to read S'WILL' DE GRENLAW.
- 3285 A chief, charges obliterated  
RR373 (SHS31614, SAS651) S'DNI WILLELMI DE DVGLAS  
William de Douglas, LAN  
Painted arms date from the Balliol Roll of 1334 for Sr de Douglas: Argent, on a chief Azure, three stars of six points Argent, pierced Gules (BL28).
- 3286 A voided escutcheon  
RR463 (SHS23809, SAS90) S'ALEXANDRI DE BALLIOLI  
Alisaandre de Balliol, ROX  
Alexander de Balliol of Cavers, ROX bore Argent, a voided escutcheon Gules (E142, F54, Q79 etc)
- 3287 Shield, charges obliterated  
RR462 S'IOHIS DE SEIVODE MIL?  
John de Grymesllawe, ROX  
Unable to correlate with Steward or Syward neither of which has the toponymic 'de'. Based on the analysis of seal 3284 above, a surname terminating in ... lawe is possible. RR462 John de Grymesllawe would fit both forename and surname criteria.

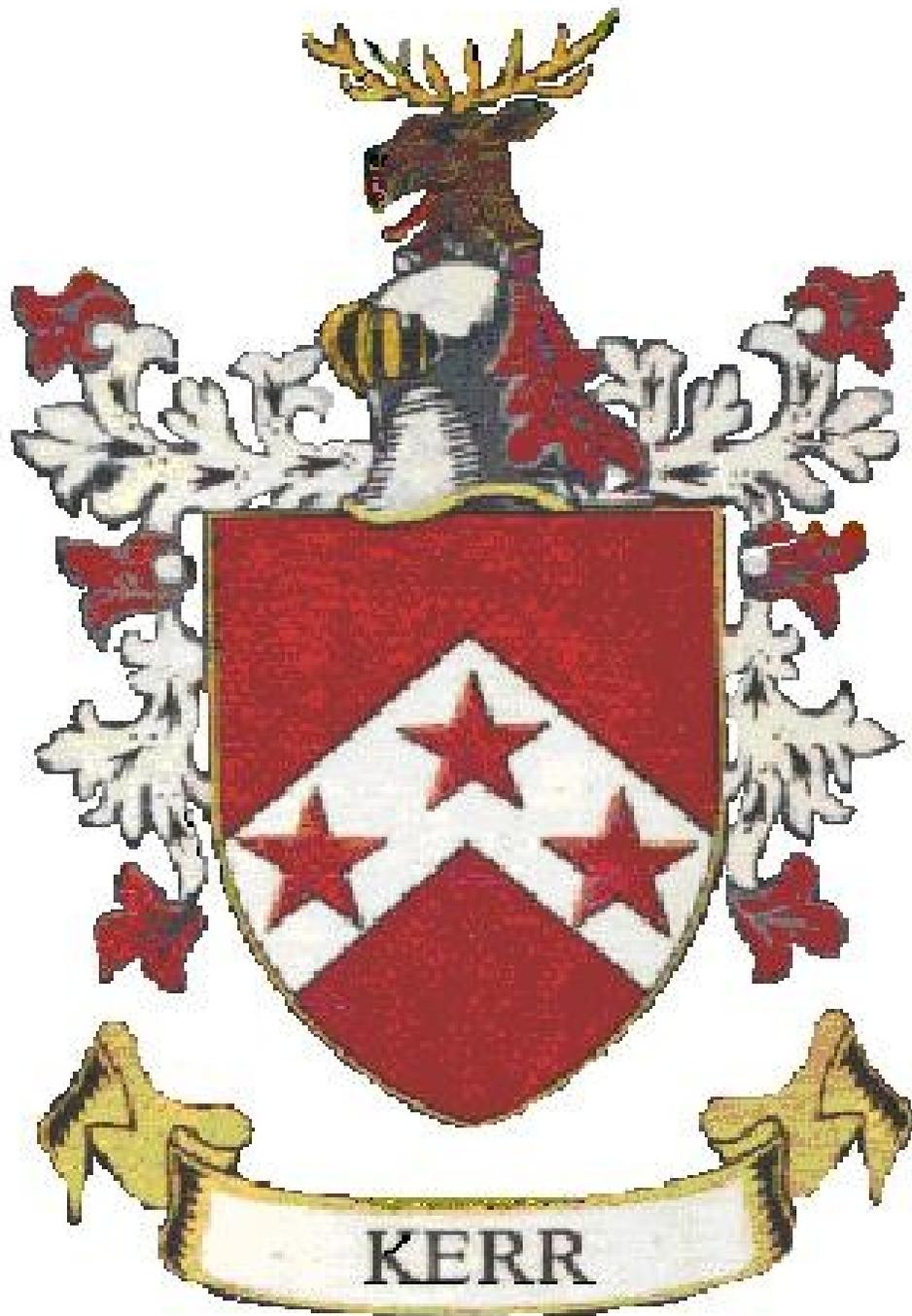
**2nd string**

- 3288 A hawk regardant?  
RR339 (illegible)  
Rogier de Faussyde, DMF  
Legend reads S'RO . . . Within limits defined under seal 3283 above, and the short portion of seal legend, the only solution is RR339 Rogier de Faussyde.
- 3289 An eight-rayed figure  
RR382 S'WILL D'RAMISAY  
William de Rammeseye, EDN  
Compare seal 3418 An eagle displayed which fits equally well with RR382. Connection with seal 3418 is preferred on basis of An eagle displayed being the heraldic charge of the Ramsays.
- 3290 Lozenge shaped; a wolf? passant to sinister, a tree behind  
RR368 S'ANDREE D'LEIVINGISTVN MIL  
Andrew de Levingstone, LAN
- 3291\* Oval, the Virgin and Child  
RR426 S'GILBERTI DE TEMP . . . 'ICI  
M Gilbert de Templeton, AYR
- 3292 A stag's head cabossed, a mullet between the antlers  
RR427 TIMETE DEVM  
William Kerre, AYR  
Seals 3183, 3221, and 3292 bear the same charges and the same legend and are likely to be connected. Seal 3183 should be associated with RR1545–RR1570, seal 3221 with RR943–RR997, and seal 3292 with RR321–RR464. Analysis provides only one code/name common to all three groups K600/Kerre. On this basis it is possible to propose that seal 3183 = RR1550 Andreu del Ker, seal 3221 = RR957 Thomas Keyr or RR973 William Kuerre and seal 3292 = RR427 William Kerre. It is worthwhile noting that the later arms borne by the Kerrs were three mullets on a chevron: a stag's head in base was additionally associated with the Kerrs of Fernehurst.

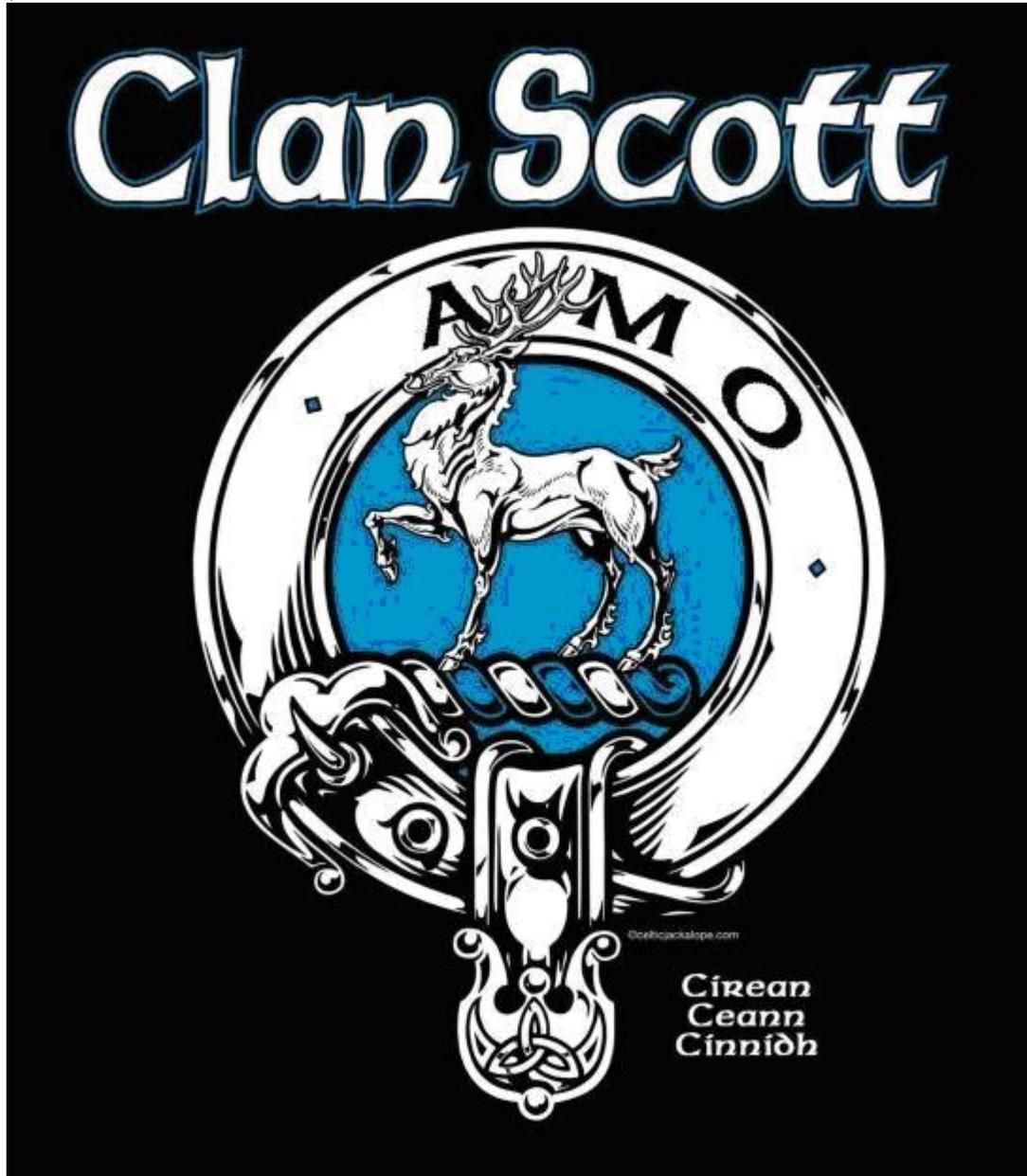
There are six seals on this string but the additional one is illegible.

*Tray 3***4 Fragment of homage no 3****1st string**

- 3293 A lion rampant?, defaced  
RR353 S'DVNICAL MCD.VIL  
Dougal mac Dowyl, WIG  
The Nativity Roll of c 1300 has for Sir Dunkan Makdonell d'Escoce: Or, three lions rampant Sable (M66). As the roll is associated with Galloway, Makdonell is probably a misreading of Makdouell.



Scott;



# Scarborough;

## **CITY OF SCARBOROUGH**

Scarborough, Ontario  
Grant of Arms, Supporters and Badges  
February 1, 1996  
Vol. III, p. 89



It is felt Scarborough family/burgh utilized the stag symbol.

## SCARBROUGH BOROUGH COUNCIL (former)

**ARMS:** *Per fesse wavy Gules and Barry wavy of six Argent and Azure issuant in chief to the dexter a Lymphad and to the sinister a Square Tower in the chief point an Estoile all of the second.*

**CREST:** *On a Wreath of the Colours in front of a Lymphad Sable and sail Gules charged with an Estoile Or three Roses Argent barbed and seeded proper.*

**SUPPORTERS:** *On either side a Stag regardant Gules that to the dexter gorged with a Chain Or pendent therefrom a Rose Argent barbed and seeded proper that to the sinister gorged with a like Chain pendent therefrom a Bugle Horn Gold.*

Motto 'PER PERICULA AD DECUS IRE JUVAT' - Let it rejoice thee to set dangers at nought in the quest of honour.

Granted 3rd December 1935.

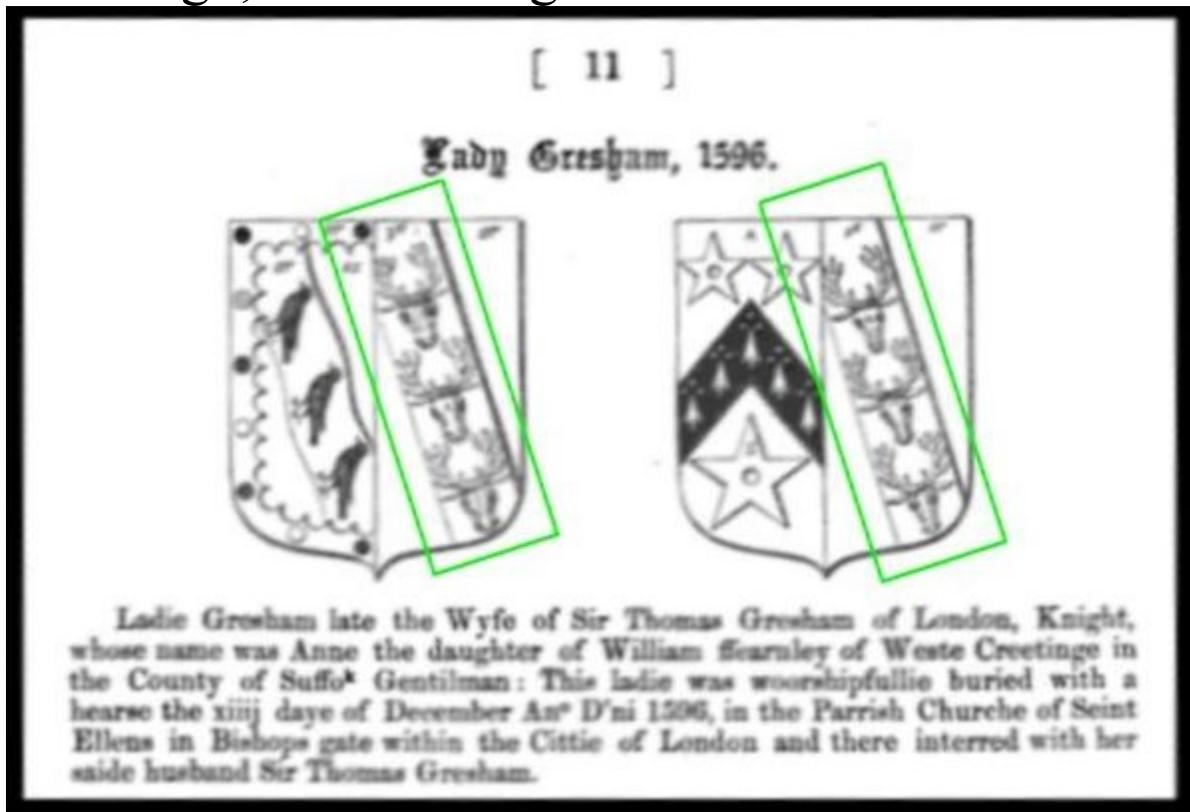


The arms were based on the town's seal dating from the thirteenth century, and illustrate the town's historic and enduring features - its harbour and castle. It appears from a record in the College of Arms that as long ago as 1585 a design was prepared for the arms though they were not actually granted.

The lymphad and star, also from the ancient seal, are repeated in the crest and signify the strong seafaring tradition of the area. The presence of the three Yorkshire roses requires no explanation.

The stags represent the forests of Pickering, Galtres, and Knaresborough, the horn on one commemorating a Royal Hunt.

## Scarborough, United Kingdom



Scarborough, and Gresham, had 12 marker matches on

Y-DNA.

Cave; Did not use stag symbol.



Locations of Scarborough, Cave, and Gresham show near location of the Elwald on entrance to United Kingdom.

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 generation: 30 years

Robert P. Elliott did an excellent job on collecting data on genetic distance, for the Daniel Group/Modal, and with the above information one can see that Germany by far is the closest to this Daniel Elliott Group/Modal,

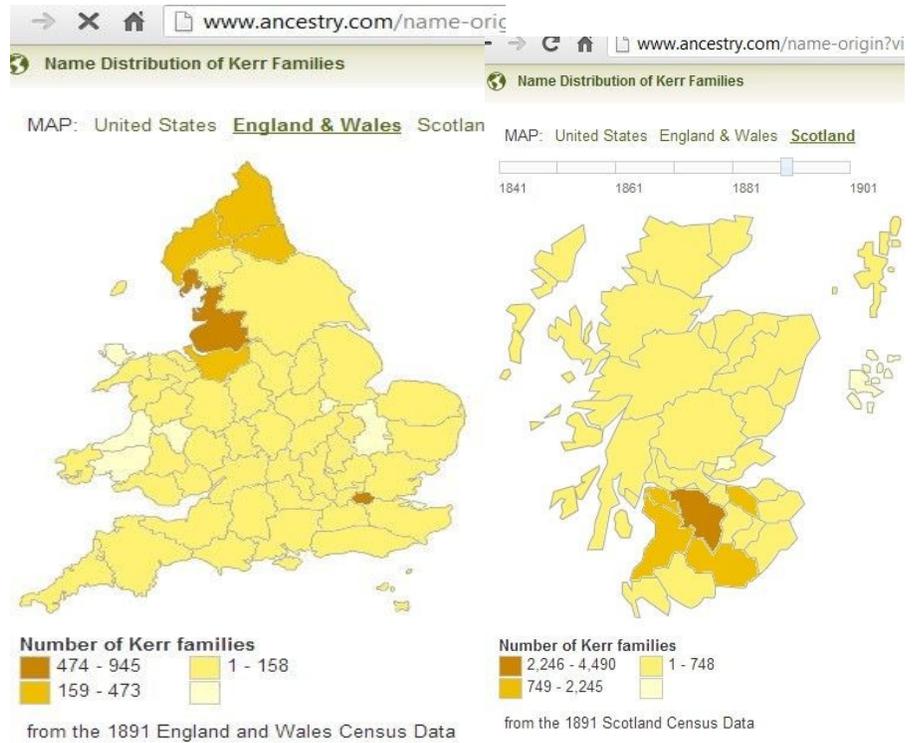
which my Y-DNA is a part of.

Time to Most Recent Common Ancestor (Years)																							
ID	modal	Armst	Beaty	Bells	Burns	Carru	Crozi	David	Dixon	Eliot	Danel	Heron	Irwin	Johns	Kerrs	Little	Murray	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
Little	1140	1470	1560	1260	1260	6240	1680	1470	1680	840	2010	2370	1560	1350	1140	67	1680	1350	1680	1800	1800	1800	2640
Murray	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 generation: 30 years

One can see that the Daniel Elliott Group/Modal is the closest to the Eliot variant including Elliot and Elliott group, and just as close to the Kerr Group @570 years. Next the Armstrong @600 years, and then the Scott @750 years. The Kerr, seem to come out with the stag elk symbol more then any other group.

# Kerr/Elwald Connection;



Kerr, distribution supports the migration path, similar to my line up from Lancaster, County.

The origins of the name **Ker** or Kerr are unclear, but the name is thought to be derived from either the Norse 'kjarr', meaning copse, or 'cearr', the Gaelic for left-handed. Since the Kers came originally from Norway, the Norse derivation would seem most likely. However, the **Ker** family do have a tradition of left-handedness. Sir Andrew Kerr, who led the Kerrs at the Battle of Flodden in 1513, was left-handed, and trained his men to fight left-handed as well, since it was a good way of confusing the enemy. Several of the Kerr family homes are built for left-handed use, particularly the 16th-century FERNIEHURSTCASTLE, which has a famous 'Left-Handed Staircase' spiralling the wrong way.

**I Never Knew That About the Scottish**  
By Christopher Winn



*Ferniehurst Castle*

The first **Ker** to appear in Scotland was JOHNKER, a hunter of Swynhope, whose two sons Ralph and **John** settled near Jedburgh around 1330, and from whom the two main branches of Kers descend. THEKERS OFFERNIEHURST, now MARQUESSSES OFFLOTHIAN, descend from the eldest son Ralph, while the KERS OFFCESSFORD, now DUKES OFFROXBURGHE, descend from **John**.

# York



George Benson (architect.)

★★★★★

0 Reviews

Cooper & Swann, 1911 - York (England) - 167 pages

## From inside the book

3 pages matching "Alwald" in this book

Page 48

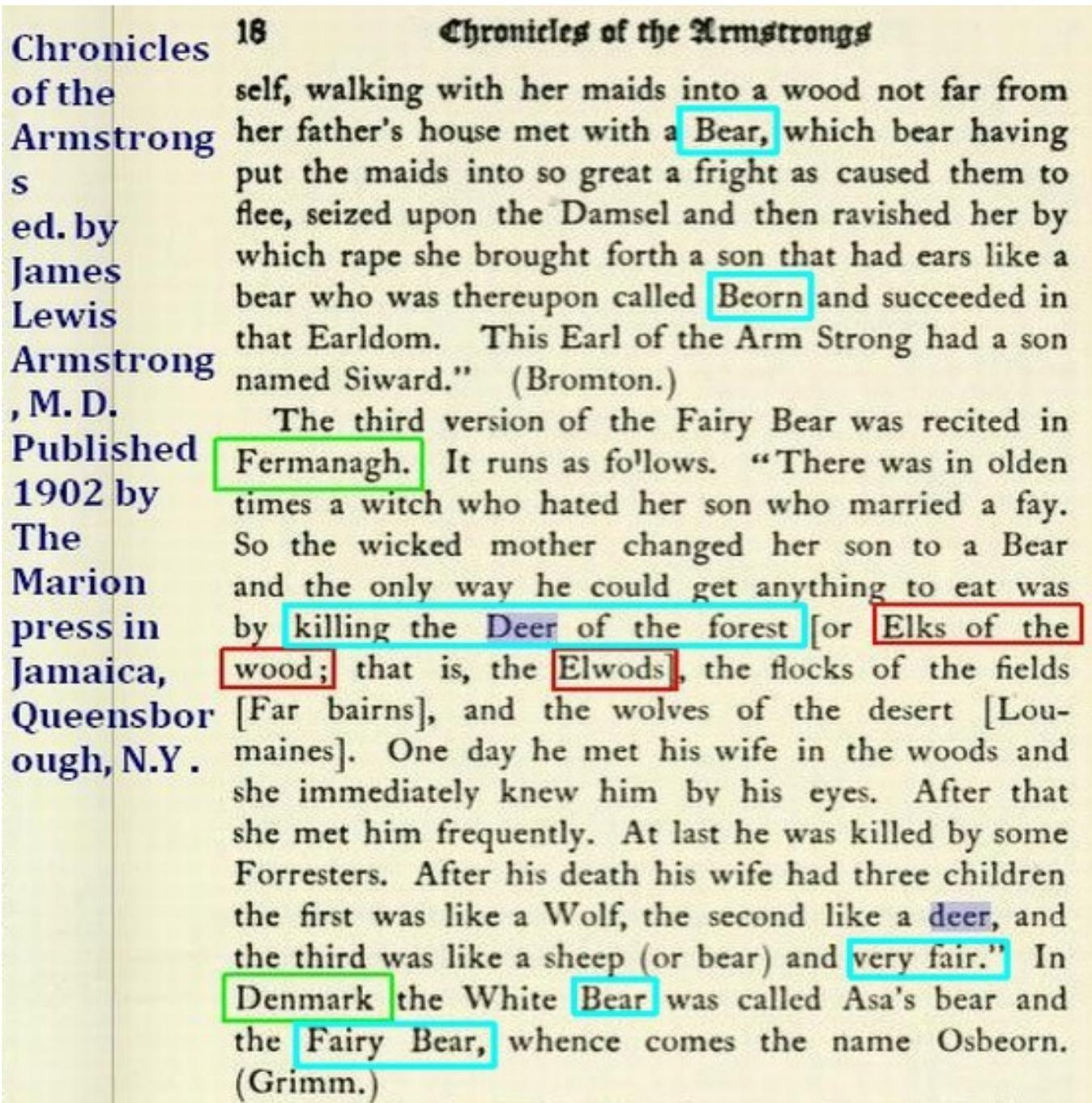
cousin Æthelwald or Alwald son of Ethelred rebelled. Alwald followed by King Eadweard's army hastened to York where the Danish army accepted him as their King. A silver penny found in York bore " + Alwaldvs," and on the reverse " Dns Ds Rex." Alwald in 905 led the Danes from York through Mercia to the

cross at the far side of the bridge. There were Saxons there too, because Beortsig's symbol of the boar was displayed alongside Æthelwold's stag. Downriver of the bridge was a fleet of Danish

Death of Kings: A  
Novel  
By Bernard Cornwell

The stag, may have been a symbol of the Elwald, Saxon Kingdom, shared by others, of the kingdom, but strongly linked to the Elgwald/Elfwald/Elwald family

line.



Guess when Fairy Bear, started eating the Elk of the Forest, that is when my family felt it was needed to

come to America, and it seems like Cowie, who liked Fairy Bear ended up coming with my family of Goranberry. Cowie, seems to be getting along with Smokie. Smokie has a saying; “Only You Can Prevent Forest Fires”.

Cowie, tells me that Fairy Bear has a similar saying and it's, “Only You Can Prevent a Wind Farm at The Hermitage”. The Fairy Bear like Smokie both seem like they need help in prevention. It seems like fires, and wind farms can destroy heritage.

Mark Elliott

9/14/2013