

Anglo-Saxons

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other uses, see *Anglo-Saxon (disambiguation)*.

The **Anglo-Saxons** were the population in **Britain** partly descended from the **Germanic** tribes who migrated from **Europe** and settled the south and east of the island beginning in the early **5th century**. The Anglo-Saxon period denotes the period of English history after their initial **settlement** through their creation of the **English** nation, up to the **Norman conquest**; that is, between about 550 and 1066.^{[1][2]} The term Anglo-Saxon is also used for the language, today more correctly called **Old English**, that was spoken and written by the **Anglo-Saxons in England (and parts of south-eastern Scotland)** between at least the mid-5th century and the mid-12th century, after which it is known as **Middle English**.^[3] **Southeast Scotland is the Liddesdale Border Region**

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									

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

As one can see above Germany is the most likely place which my Y-DNA is likely from.

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 Geoffroy 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 Calfbird of Durham because he did not prosecute against Hugh de Wherindon, 6*d*.

Calendar of the Close Rolls, Volumes 1302-1307

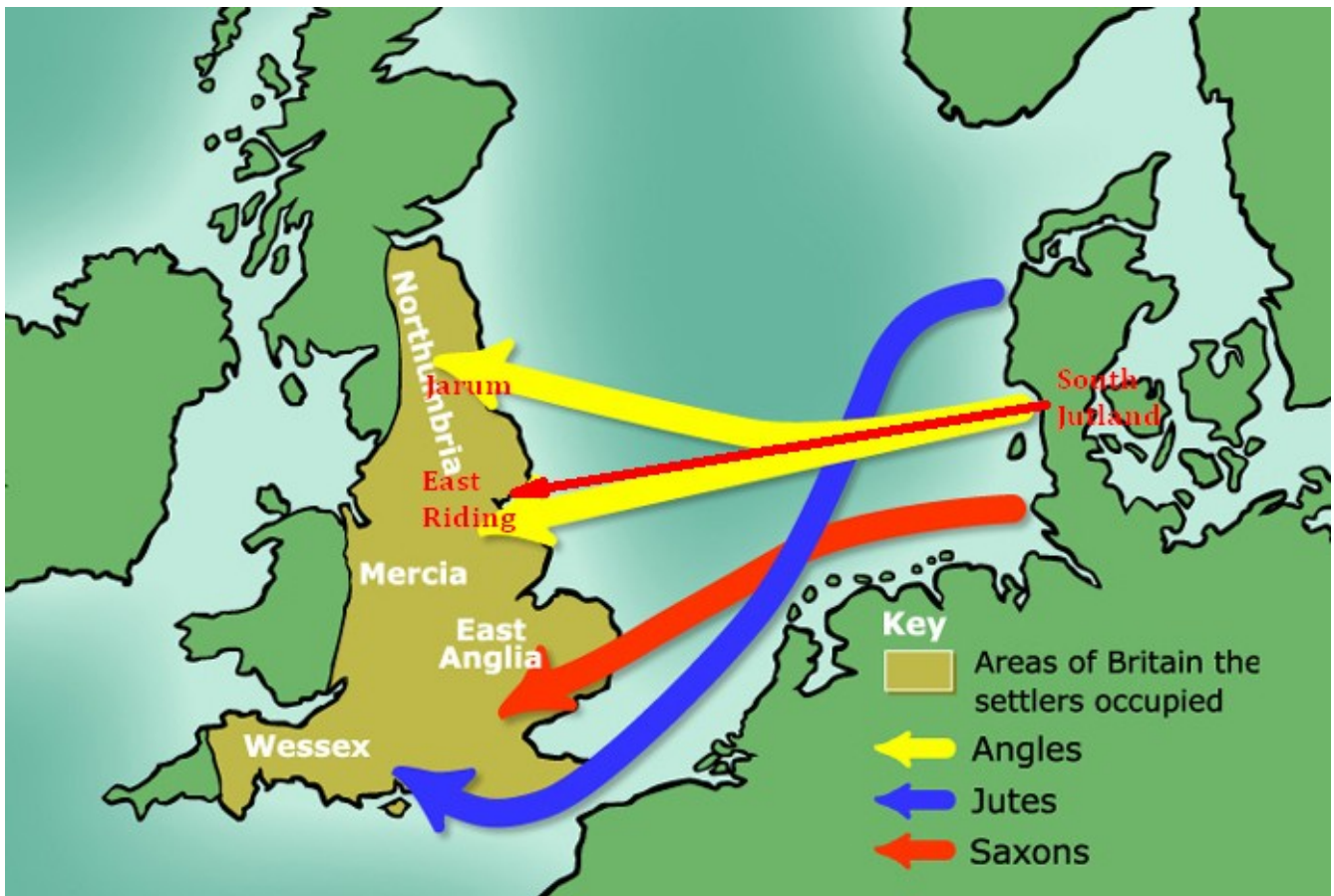
Robert Elwald of Remyngton because he did not prosecute Alan, his father, and Francis de Jarum, his pledges, 40*d*

Digitize

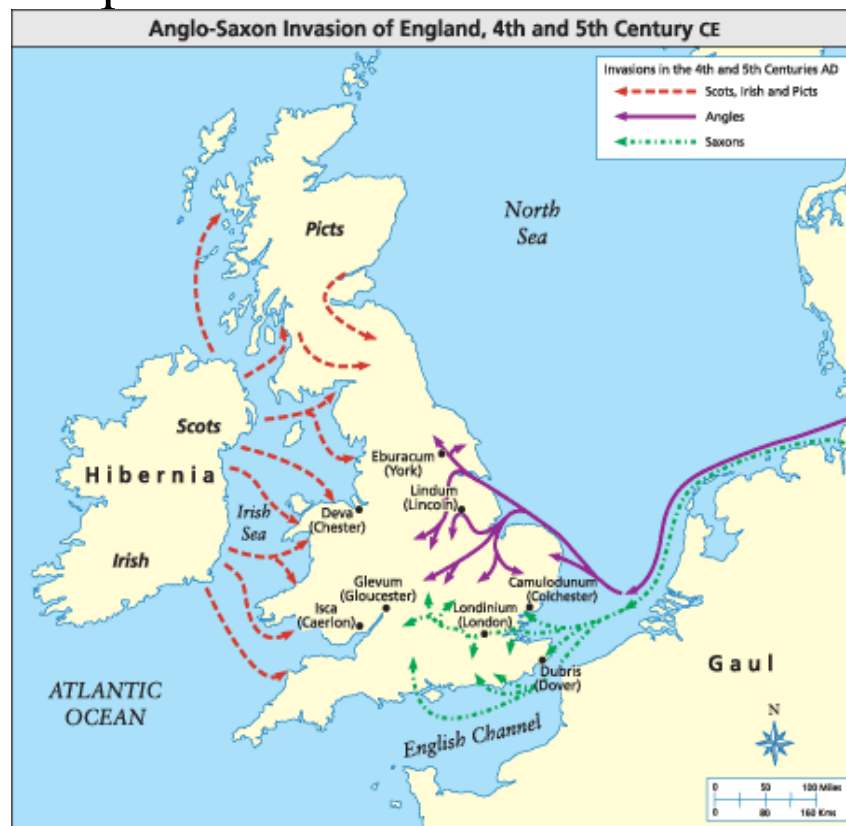
At Picton Junct. the Cleveland line meets the rly from Northalerton to Stockton. The border of Yorkshire is soon reached at Yarm, a small town of no interest. (The name is Danish—Jarum in its old form; there is a Jarum (*Hjardum*) in S. Jutland.) The ch., rebuilt in 1730, contains an E. window, filled with stained glass by Pecket of York. A 14th cent. bridge, built by Bp. Skirlaw, here spans the Tees, which the rly. crosses by a long viaduct, and proceeds along its Durham bank by Preston Junct. to Stockton. (See *Handbook for Durham*.)

Handbook for travellers in Yorkshire
 By John Murray (Firm), Richard John King

Above shows that Robert Elwald 1305 does not convict his prosecute his father Alan or a Francis of Jarum, a name of a town in South Jutland.



The above map seems to indicate that the line is Angles.



As one can see the Gemanic-Anglo migrated to East Riding Yorkshire. Referred to as Anglo-Danish.

From *The Armstrong Chronicles*, James L. Armstrong;

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 Aelwolds, Elewalds, Elwods, Alwods, 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

Which refers to the Ewald as being Anglo-Danish.

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 the Border Clan Arthur Elliott 1986*

*Common old Northumbrian christian name of Elwold or Elwald.
(only serious contention remaining; Arthur Elliott 1986)*

A.D. 789. This year Elwald, king of the Northumbrians, was slain by Siga, on the eleventh day before the calends of October; and a heavenly light was often seen on the spot where he was slain. He was buried in the church of Hexham; and

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle

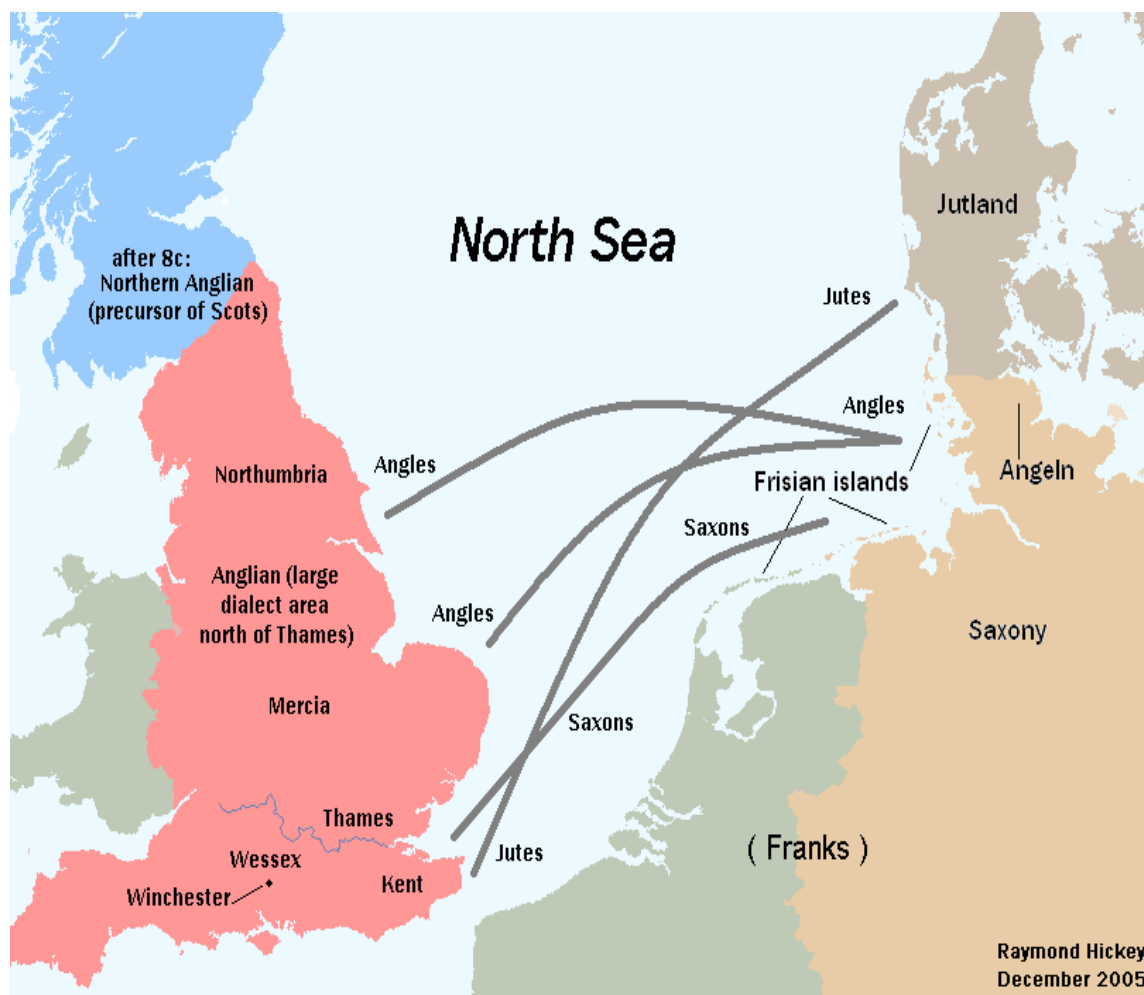
By Various, Reverend James Ingram

<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](#)

Elwald is an Anglo-Saxon name which became the family surname.





Routes taken across the North Sea by Germanic tribes in the 5c. The Jutes came from Jutland and settled in Kent. The Saxons came from the area of present-day (Lower) Saxony and settled largely south of the River Thames. The Angles came from the lower part of the the Jutland peninsula which is now Schleswig Holstein in Germany and settled in central and northern England.

The lines in the above map are very approximate. Many of the settlers may have crossed the North Sea from the area of present-day Belgium as this would have involved the shortest sea journey.

It is felt that my Y-DNA is most likely Germanic Anglo-Danish.

Mark Elliott

2/26/2013