

Migration of Joyce (Joass/Joss/Jose) Ancestors From Continental Europe To Scotland

Late Central Europe Iron Age to 1600 CE

- Jim Joyce and David Joyce (Descendants of Thomas Joass of Culyнварt)

Preface

This report is intended to share information on recent research focused on finding out more about the likely migration pattern of our early Joyce/Joass/Joss/Jose ancestors starting in the Late Central Europe Iron Age (450-0 BCE) and ending in 1600s CE, where we know Thomas Joass of Culyнварt settled in Banff, Scotland.

While numerous theories and conclusions are given, it is not the intent of the writers to provide the definitive report, but to give an update on progress made to date, to share with the broader Joyce (Joass) community the findings, in the hope others will first find them interesting, but equally important for others to do further research, so that additional learnings and understandings can be made, and errors corrected.

Summary

This report concludes that proto-Joass* ancestors likely migrated from the Aquitaine area of Southern France in the late iron age of Central Europe circa 50 BCE to Southwestern Britain and subsequently migrated north through Western Britain, via modern day Wales and eventually to modern day Southern Scotland around the Firth of Forth. From this area of Southern Scotland, over time they migrated north to Aberdeenshire near Inverurie and eventually to Banff, Scotland. Furthermore, the analysis conducted utilizing YDNA and historical records, suggest that the early Joyce/Joass ancestors were probably motivated to migrate due to larger geo-political events occurring at the time, in particular Roman Invasion/Conquest of Western Europe and later Southeastern Britain, and perhaps subsequently the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings in the area of modern day Northeastern England.

*Note: "Proto-Joass" denotes all of the ancestors prior to Thomas Joass of Culyнварt (1620-1665 CE). This term is used to simplify the writing and reading of this report, since the surname Joass was later modified to various spellings such as Joyce, Joice, Joss, Josse, etc. and no surname records at this writing exist prior to those associated with Thomas Joass of Culyнварt. It is also important to note, that the use of surnames in Scotland and Europe are relatively recent methods occurring around 14th and 13th century respectively.

Figure 1 is a map showing the approximate time frame and migratory route believed to be followed by the proto-Joass ancestors. More detailed maps aligned with the various migratory time frames are shown later in the report.

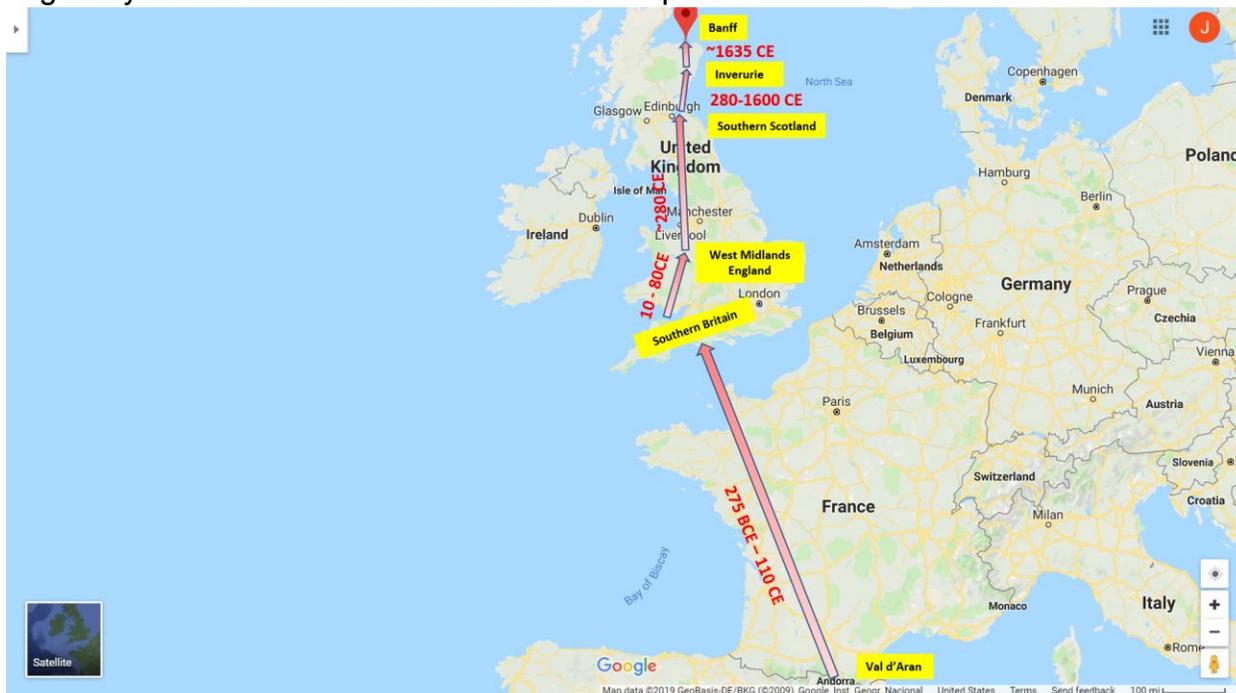


Figure 1 - Migration Map of proto-Joass Ancestors

Analysis Methodology

The analysis is based primarily on recent Y-DNA testing conducted by 5 known proto-Joass descendants (p-Jd). Using the results from the 5 descendants, **two** Y-DNA analysis approaches were taken to ascertain likely time-frames and areas* for when/where sequential migrations occurred and are described in more detail below. Once these specific time-frames and areas were determined, these were then compared to more generalized historical and archeological records, to validate if they made sense, and subsequently develop the chronological account given in this report.

In the initial first analysis approach, a high-level time-frame view was determined for migration by utilizing currently establish ranges and median times for the various SNPs** associated with the 5 proto-Joass descendants.

*Pinpointing the paternal genetic homelands lies in a key fundamental trait of Continental and British farmers (of which our ancestors most likely were) farming the very same lands of their ancestors, as lands were most often passed from father to son.

**Note: SNP stands for single nucleotide polymorphisms, which in layman terms are variations in the DNA sequence at particular locations (copying errors from one generation to the next). DNA experts have estimated when these mutations (copying errors) likely occurred.

For our proto-Joass descendants the following Y-DNA SNP sequence was determined (distant to most recent): SRY2627, Z264, Z205, CTS606, CTS5337, CTS3555, BY814, Y7729. Each one of these SNPs have a mutation time-frame that have been determined by experts and are typically shown as a range with a median. As with most things in science/statistics, the probability of when the mutation for a specific SNP occurred is highest around the median and much lower at the ends of the range (typical bell-curve).

To help the reader, Figure 2 is a graph showing the various ranges and medians of SNPs associated with the proto-Joass descendants, arrows indicating the next sequential SNP, and on the far left side general historical periods associated with Britain.

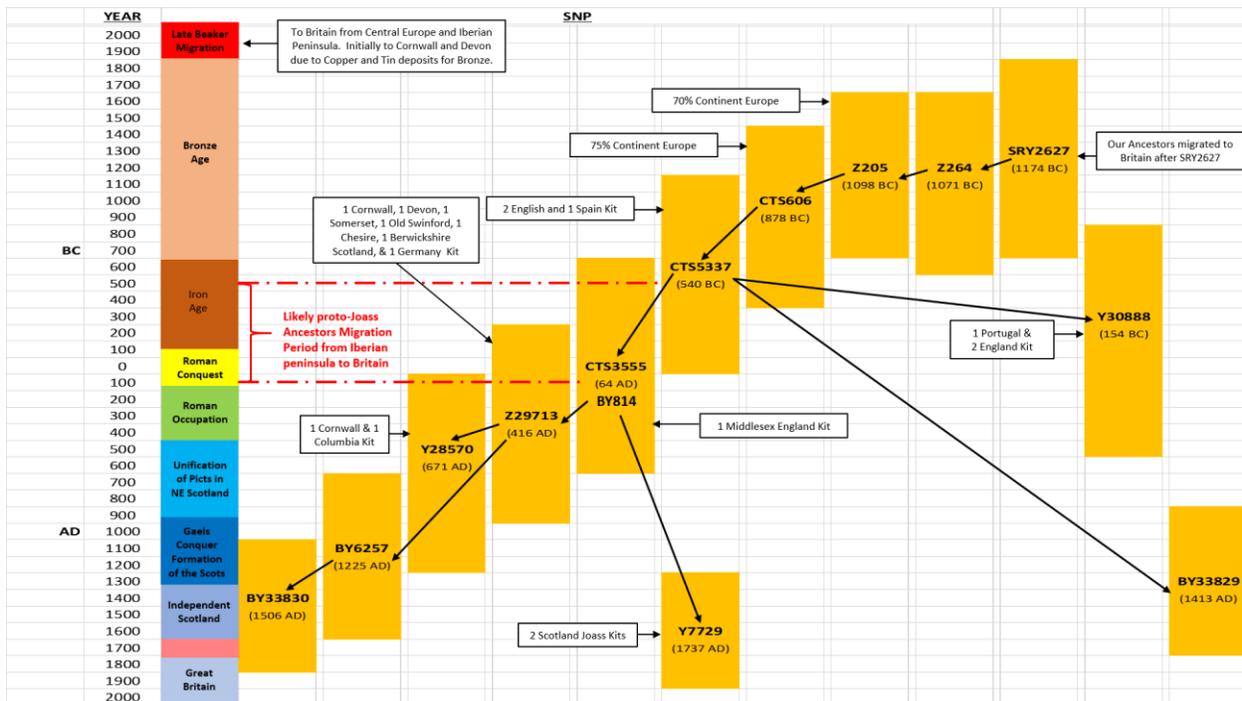
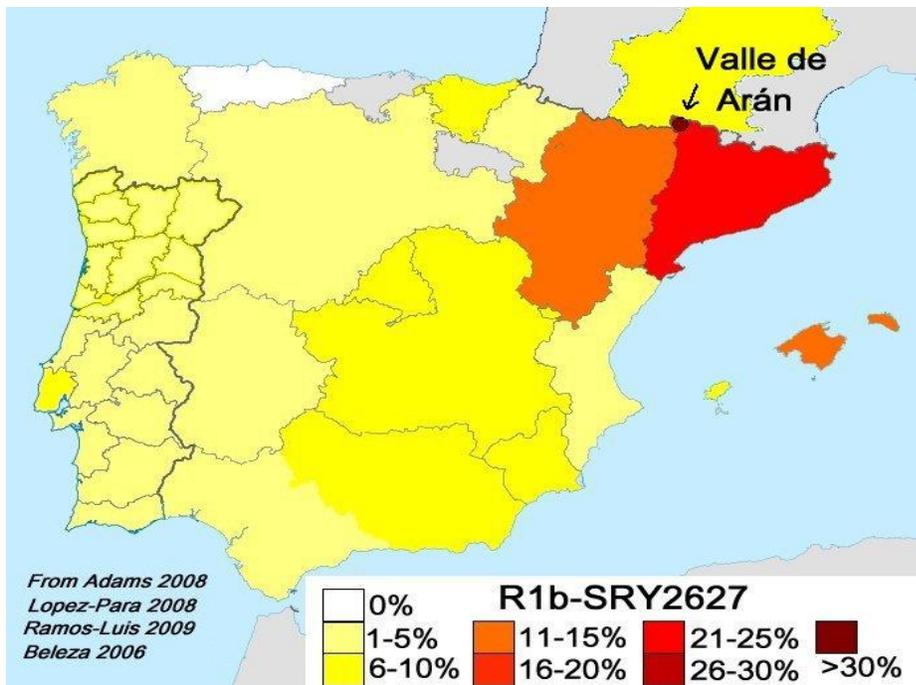


Figure 2 - SNP Map

The focus of the first Y-DNA analysis method was to determine the likely time-frame of when our proto-Joass ancestors migrated from continental Europe to Britain. A number of studies have been conducted on the SRY2627 SNP and the mutation was shown to have occurred on continental Europe which is why our analysis started there. This can be seen on the above Figure 2 SNP graph in the upper right hand corner. Specifically, in 2008 a study by Adams and colleagues covered the whole of the Iberian Peninsula. It found the highest levels of this haplogroup in Catalonia. In the same year a study by López-Parra and colleagues concentrated on the populations of the Spanish Pyrenees. They discovered a high level of this haplogroup in the central and eastern Pyrenees.



The highest level so far discovered (48%) was found in the Valle de Arán, Catalonia. This area in the Roman times was known as Aquitania (a part of Gaul). Figure 3 is a map of the Iberian Peninsula showing a visual interpretation of the analyses.

Various kits matching the proto-Joass descendants were located for the sequential SNPs in

Figure 3 - Concentration of R1b - SRY2627 Individuals

Figure 2 and the earliest known ancestor location was identified for each kit. These kit ancestral locations information was added to Figure 2 graph, which viewed in total, showed a significant shift in dominant continental European kits associated with SNP CTS5337 (and older SNPs) and dominant Britain kits associated with CTS3555 (and more recent SNPs). This suggested that where this shift from dominant continental European kits to dominant Britain kits occurred, it was very likely at this point in time that our proto-Joass ancestors migrated from the continent to Britain, and from Figure 2 it appeared to occur sometime around Britain's Iron Age or Roman's Conquest of Britain (500 BCE to 100 CE).

The second Y-DNA analysis attempted to narrow the time-frame of the continental Europe to Britain migration, as well as possibly provide insight into the area of Britain where the proto-Joass ancestors migration occurred. This additional Y-DNA analysis utilizes FTDNA 111 markers and a modified Y-DNA Comparison Utility Tool, which determines the time-frame of all the included kits MRCA (Most Recent Common Ancestor) to one another. As with the first analysis, the time-frame of the MRCA is reported as a range. The kits who tested on FTDNA showing a match with the proto-Joass descendants (p-Jd) in SNPs CTS5337 and more recent, were compared with each one of the proto-Joass descendants. The results of these analysis are shown in the following MRCA Summary Table (Figure 4)

| Kit | Average All | | | p-Jd(1) | | | p-Jd(2) | | | p-Jd(3) | | | p-Jd(4) | | | p-Jd(5) | | |
|---------------------|-------------|--------|------|---------|--------|------|---------|--------|------|---------|--------|------|---------|--------|------|---------|--------|------|
| | Early | Middle | Late | Early | Middle | Late | Early | Middle | Late | Early | Middle | Late | Early | Middle | Late | Early | Middle | Late |
| Perth, Scotland | -319 | 280 | 879 | -164 | 372.5 | 909 | -275 | 298.5 | 872 | -386 | 206 | 798 | -164 | 372.5 | 909 | -608 | 150.5 | 909 |
| Warwickshire | -312 | 284 | 879 | -164 | 372.5 | 909 | -275 | 298.5 | 872 | -164 | 372.5 | 909 | -164 | 372.5 | 909 | -793 | 2.5 | 798 |
| Worcestershire | -334 | 269 | 872 | -275 | 280 | 835 | -386 | 206 | 798 | -275 | 298.5 | 872 | -275 | 280 | 835 | -460 | 280 | 1020 |
| Leathley, Yorkshire | -564 | 77 | 717 | -386 | 206 | 798 | -460 | 132 | 724 | -571 | 39.5 | 650 | -460 | 132 | 724 | -941 | -127 | 687 |
| Cheshire | -578 | 58 | 694 | -571 | 39.5 | 650 | -645 | -34.5 | 576 | -645 | -34.5 | 576 | -571 | 39.5 | 650 | -460 | 280 | 1020 |
| Aquitaine, France | -527 | 110 | 746 | -275 | 298.5 | 872 | -386 | 206 | 798 | -571 | 39.5 | 650 | -460 | 132 | 724 | -941 | -127 | 687 |
| Germany | -527 | 106 | 739 | -571 | 39.5 | 650 | -645 | -34.5 | 576 | -386 | 206 | 798 | -571 | 39.5 | 650 | -460 | 280 | 1020 |
| Glamorgan Wales | -638 | 10 | 657 | -460 | 132 | 724 | -571 | 39.5 | 650 | -645 | -34.5 | 576 | -571 | 39.5 | 650 | -941 | -127 | 687 |
| Glamorgan Wales | -771 | -97 | 576 | -571 | 39.5 | 650 | -645 | -34.5 | 576 | -756 | -108.5 | 539 | -571 | 39.5 | 650 | -1311 | -423 | 465 |
| Kea, Cornwall | -793 | -116 | 561 | -645 | -34.5 | 576 | -756 | -108.5 | 539 | -867 | -201 | 465 | -756 | -108.5 | 539 | -941 | -127 | 687 |
| Middlesex | -778 | -134 | 509 | -978 | -293.5 | 391 | -867 | -201 | 465 | -645 | -34.5 | 576 | -756 | -108.5 | 539 | -645 | -34.5 | 576 |
| Somerset | -985 | -275 | 435 | -978 | -293.5 | 391 | -1052 | -367.5 | 317 | -978 | -293.5 | 391 | -978 | -293.5 | 391 | -941 | -127 | 687 |
| Spain | -1148 | -412 | 324 | -1163 | -460 | 243 | -1163 | -460 | 243 | -1496 | -571 | 354 | -1163 | -460 | 243 | -756 | -108.5 | 539 |
| Slavic | -1540 | -741 | 58 | -1385 | -645 | 95 | -1496 | -737.5 | 21 | -1385 | -645 | 95 | -1385 | -645 | 95 | -2051 | -1034 | -16 |

* Note negative denotes BCE and positive denotes CE

Figure 4 - MRCA Summary Table

likely that they migrated to Britain between 275 BCE and 110 CE with a median of 97 BCE and an average of the averages of 57 BCE. And as we previously determined fits into the high-level time-frame established by the SNP analysis above.

The next step, in the analysis methodology was to then compare these time-frames to more generalized historical and archeological records, to validate if they made sense, and further refine the likely time-frame of the migration to Britain. We will go in more detail later, but this time-frame fits perfectly into a likely driving force, given that Julius Caesar's "Roman Gaul Campaign and Conquest" on the continent (which included the Iberian Peninsula) occurred between 58 and 51 BCE and could very well have forced the proto-Joass ancestors to make the move to Britain.

Also, a closer look at Figure 4 reveals that the kits with the more distant MRCA all appear to be in the southern part of Britain (Somerset, Middlesex, Wales, and Cornwall), and would suggest this is where the proto-Joass ancestors first established themselves in Britain. Again, this will be discussed in more detail later in the report. Finally, from Figure 4, there appears to be a pattern of more recent MRCA kits sequentially moving north in Britain starting in Southern Britain, then West Midlands Britain, and finally Southern Scotland. There also seems to be historical support for these subsequent migrations in the form of Roman Conquest of Britain, and later invasions by the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings. Again, these will be discussed in more detail later.

The following sections cover the likely sequential migrations, including time-frames, pertinent historical and archeological records, and any other information that could aid the reader in understanding how our proto-Joass ancestors may have looked, lived, traded, religion, etc. As described before we will start in the Iberian Peninsula, and finish in Banff, Scotland.

The highlighted kits in the Figure 4 are when the Britain kits dominate from the earlier continental European kits (1 Spain, 1 Slavic). The first columns are the average MRCA time from the 5 proto-Joass descendants indicating it is

Aquitania, France (2600 - 50 BCE)

Summary

The distant origins of our proto-Joass ancestors have been a topic of great interest but has seldom been investigated. In this report we will examine how these ancestors first arrived in southwestern Gaul (later part of France) in an area known by the Romans as Aquitania. Afterwards, we will explore how they lived, and what likely led them to immigrate to southwestern Britain circa 50 BCE.

2600 - 50 BCE: Our Celtic Origins and the Settling of Valle de Arán

In the beginning our proto-Joass ancestors were part of a culture that was among the first waves of settlers to enter western Europe. Known as Proto-Celtic, they spoke an early form of a Celtic language and are now seen as pioneers within the history of southern France. Considered historically important for bringing the Bell-Beaker culture into the region, evidence of their existence can still be found in pottery, especially in the Valle de Arán in northern Iberia. But what was this culture like, and how did our distant proto-Joass ancestors live?

Before we can examine their contributions to society, we must first explore how they arrived in Iberia. In the year 1800 BCE an ice age, called the Younger Dryas, occurred that forced all the inhabitants of western Europe south into warmer climates. One of these migrations ended up in northern Iberia which would have an important impact on the history of Europe. After the climate began to warm up about 1000 BCE, these pioneers adventured north to begin a new life. However, our Proto-Joass ancestors likely preferred to stay in Iberia and southern Gaul where they would live until circa 50 BCE.



Figure 5 - Valle de Arán

During this time, they became known as traders and artisans, and had achieved the highest-known level of craftsmanship of the time. Living during the early bronze age, their lifestyle was a simple one.



Figure 6 - Example of Bell Beaker Pottery

Accustomed to trading, their success depended on their ability to produce pottery and other bronze utilities. From copper daggers, beakers, to dishes, this industry fueled the economy of Europe. However, this progress had replaced the Neolithic farming communities, and would soon be transformed into the Hallstatt bronze age around 1200 BCE.

Originally established within Celtic communities in central Europe, this culture's technology and customs gradually replaced the traditions of the Bell Beaker people. The artifacts that survive tells us this society became so rich that a class of high-ranking elites became prominent. This can be seen in the extravagance of their cultural practices. From burying wealthy

individuals with heavy chariots, golden jewelry, and elaborate weapons to displaying torcs as symbols of authority, it is in this world that our Proto-Joass ancestors witnessed the raise of Celtic Society. Inspiring politics, religion, linguistics, and even the transportation system, this civilization has a rich heritage. However, for modern Joass/Joyce descendants, it is also of special interest to explore how their forefathers lived. One such example is to study how their rural society functioned.

Historically, the Celts during the Hallstatt period were farmers. Living in isolated communities, they lived in wooden farmhouses and were accustomed to a life of hard work. While they grew wheat, oat, and millet, they also domesticated cows and pigs to produce milk and cheese. But as these neighborhoods grew in population, it was not common for large fortified settlements to be built. Known to the Romans as Oppida, these Celtic centers were built for royal families as their seats of power and authority and served as places to trade one's wares. By the time the Hallstatt iron age had reached northern Iberia circa 620 BCE, it was not uncommon to see Oppida spread across the countryside. As prosperous as our proto-Joass forefathers had become, this way of life would eventually be threatened by the might of the Romans.

100 - 50 BCE: The Invasion of Gaul and Immigration to Britain

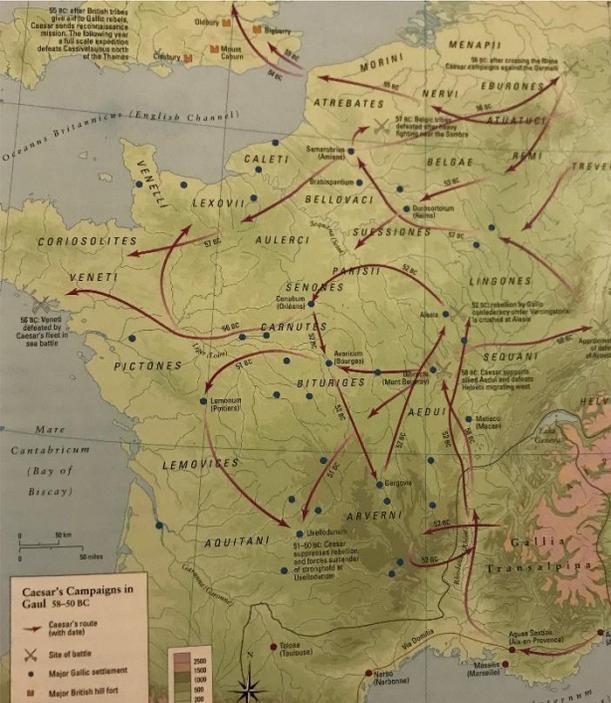


Figure 7 - Caesar's Invasion of Gaul 58-50 BCE

For 2,550 years the Celts flourished in Western Europe. Rivaling the classical world in technology advancements, our Proto-Joass ancestors participated in a society whose culture, religion, medicine, and economy prospered. From constructing a system of roads, implementing superior agriculture techniques, practicing advanced surgical skills, to establishing a thriving mining industry, their success even influenced their Latin neighbors. But by 58 BCE, their way of life was slowly disappearing in the face of a Roman invasion.

By this time, our Proto-Joass ancestors were likely living in what was then called Gaul (modern France). For centuries they had lived in the south in an area called Aquitania, safe from the threat of invading

armies, however, they could not have foreseen the conquest of the Roman general, Julius Caesar. The consequences of his ambitions would challenge the might of the Gallic tribes, leading to an eight-year war, and the collapse of Celtic society in Gaul. But what led to this war, and how did our Proto-Joass ancestors live during this chaotic time?



Figure 8 - Examples of Celtic Roundhouses

When Caesar's army began to invade North-Eastern Gaul in 58 BCE, our Proto-Joass ancestors were still living a peaceful existence in their round farmhouses. As they went about life as usual, they originally gave little attention to the Roman's attempts to invade their homeland, but soon it could not be ignored. In order to gain the favor of the people of Rome, Caesar's endeavor to exploit the weakness of the Gallic tribes was proving successful. By implementing a divide and conquer policy, he was

defeating the Gauls, but what was this weakness that ultimately led to the exodus of thousands of Celts to Britain?



Figure 9 - Example of a Celtic Hillfort Which Served as a Place to Assemble during wartime

Never an empire, the Celts were a great and influential civilization, nor were they ever unified under a single government. A strong-willed and proud people, each tribe valued their independence. Known for fighting each other, they preferred to keep their local identities. Observing this, Caesar recognized the only way to defeat the Gauls was to conquer each tribe individually before they could unify. Outnumbered, he managed to slowly conquer tribe after tribe. However, this wasn't the only advantage he had.

After manipulating the Celt's social system, he made a decision that further impacted the Gaul's ability to resist his efforts. Refusing to be supplied by Rome, Caesar and his army lived off the land they were

invading, weakening the native Celts even more. Without enough food to feed their warriors, each tribe Caesar attacked had little chance of success. Two years later in 56 BCE, he had all conquered all of Northern Gaul and would soon eye Aquitania.



Figure 10 - The Network of Trade Between Aquitania and

Having built a successful life, they could only wait for the time when they would have to defend their land and livelihood. Determined to protect their legacy, they knew there was only one option left if they should lose to Caesar: they would have to flee to Celtic Britain. Having already participated in the trade of tin and other metals with their British kin, our Proto-Joass ancestors knew that southwest Britain would be ideal to escape the Romans. However, circa 52 BCE a movement for all the Gallic tribes to unify had become obvious and a confederacy under the leadership of Vercingetorix was formed. Calling for assistance from all the Tribes, Vercingetorix mustered together a formidable force, but he was soon defeated at the Battle of Alesia in 52 BCE. Carrying the last remaining hope for all of Gaul, this loss ushered in the collapse of Celtic culture in the region, leaving only Aquitania left unconquered. It is during this time that our Proto-Joass ancestors realized the harsh reality and prepared for the worst. It was just two

By now, our Proto-Joass ancestors had become accustomed to hearing about these frequent defeats. As inhabitants of southern Aquitania, they were likely members of the Consoranni tribe and were still safe from the approaching romans.

years later in 50 BCE when a Roman expedition under the command of P. Crassus crossed into northern Aquitania, forever changing the destiny of our family history.



Figure 11 - Celtic War Helmet

Eager to attempt to prove themselves against the Romans, the Aquitani acknowledged



Figure 12 - Example of a Celtic Oppidum

that they historically had always won against Roman invaders. But no matter their level of encouragement, they also realized this was the most conflict battle of their life.

By now, our Proto-Joass ancestors had likely joined a cause larger than themselves as the Vocate and Tarusate tribes began to call for reinforcements. Sending envoys across the Pryenees

mountains, there was one last attempt to resist the roman invasion. This time, however, they were better prepared.

Fortifying their camps and capturing points of strategic interest, the Gauls managed to block all communication between the Roman forces. Outnumbering the Romans, they raided the provisions of the invaders, planting seeds of doubt within the army of Crassus. Ultimately, this plan ended in failure after the walls of their oppidum were surrounded and breached by siege equipment, leading to the surrender of the Vocates, Tarusates, Consoranni, Bigerriones and various other tribes. Facing utter defeat, the Aquitani, and likely our Proto-Joass ancestors, had little choice and eventually had to leave their ancestral homeland for better opportunities in southwestern Britain.

Migration to Southern Britain (275 BCE - 110 CE)

In Figure 4 - MRCA Summary Table earlier in the report, the y-DNA analysis of 5 Britain kits which are highlighted in yellow along with a Germany (see section at end of report on this kit) and Aquitania kit show a range of average MRCAs dating as early as 275 BCE and as late as 110 CE. These kits are chosen, since it likely is the time period of the migration from the Continent to Britain. This fits extremely well with the time period of the Roman Conquest of Gaul described in the previous section, and provides fairly strong support, for our proto-Joass ancestors migration from the Iberian Peninsula across the channel likely being catalyzed by these events.

The other noteworthy point to make, is that all 5 Britain kits in this MRCA time period, are located in Southern Britain. This would seem very logical and supported by various historical and archeological facts that are delineated here.

The locations are shown here in the following figure and highlight how these areas represent some of the closest points of crossing from the European continent.



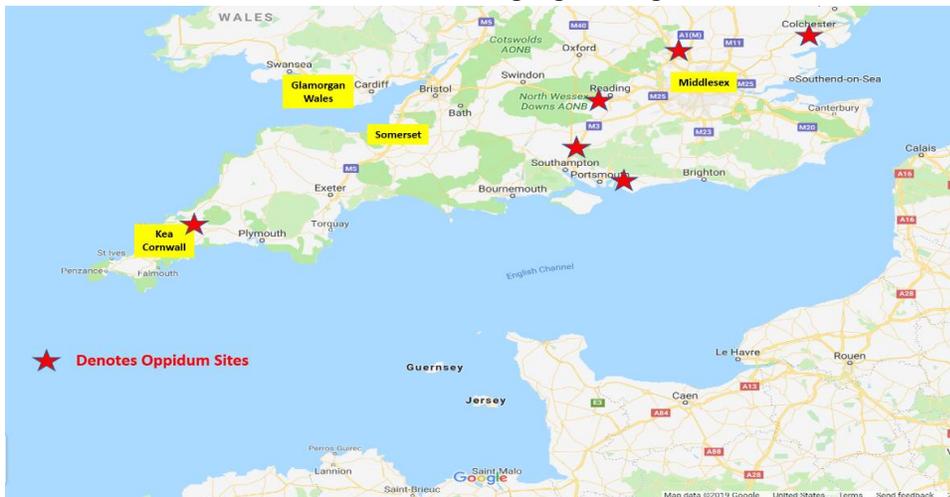
Figure 13 – Proto-Joass Migration to Southern Britain

Although there is still ongoing research being conducted, it is generally believed around 1000 BC a near group of warrior like settlers arrived in Cornwall, Devon, and southern Britain from Europe, these were the Celts discussed in the previous section. They brought with them knowledge of forging iron into weapons. These Celts are the ancestors of modern Cornwall and Devon. They lived in villages, farmed, mined for tin,

copper, bronze and iron, smelted and worked the metal similar to their continental European relatives. There are numerous ancient mines in Cornwall and southern Britain as well as Iberian Peninsula and it is generally believed that brisk trade existed for many years between them, which likely led to fairly facilitated migration for our proto-Joass ancestors, given a common heritage, language and similar cultures.

There are some researchers that have referred to Southeastern Britain during this time as an Iberian territory. Archeological evidence shows that during the British Iron Age (and earlier) that the inhabitants of Cornwall, Devon, and southern Britain showed similar characteristics with the continental Celts in the form of their villages and dwellings, as well as pottery, and metal works. In addition, much of the tin used in bronze work in continental Europe can be traced back to tin mining in Cornwall.

In the previous section we introduced the reader to Oppidum which are associated with the Celtic late La Tène culture emerging during the 2nd and 1st centuries BC, spread



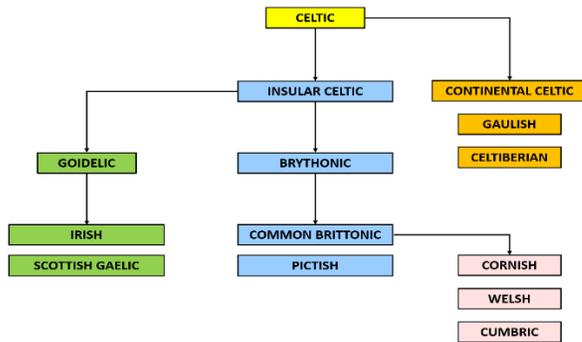
across Europe, stretching from Britain and Iberia in the west to the edge of the Hungarian plain in the east. They continued to be used until the Romans conquered Southern and Western Europe. Note the map

Figure 14 – Location of Oppidums in Southern Britain

below, which shows the known Oppidum sites in Southern Britain, which shows great alignment, with the kits we have identified associated with the proto-Joass ancestors' migration to Britain.

As mentioned briefly, another shared and central support for the proto-Joass migration was an ability to communicate and thus a similar enough language to likely facilitate a successful integration into the native population of the Celtic Britons at that point in time. These Celtic Britons or Ancient Britons inhabited Great Britain from the British Iron Age into the Middle Ages, at which point their culture and language diverged into the modern Welsh, Cornish and Bretons (among others). They spoke the Common Brittonic language, the ancestor to the modern Brittonic languages. The importance of this Common Brittonic language along with avoidance from the Romans, will be an ongoing theme in the remainder of the report. The following Figure 15 is meant to be a pictorial view of a hypothesis of some linguists on the heritage and classification of the Celtic languages. It highlights first the likely commonality of language our proto-Joass ancestors had when they migrated from the continent (Gaulish or Celtiberian) and

Figure 15 – Classification of Celtic Languages



Common Brittonic spoken in Southern Britain. We will refer to this chart numerous more times later in this report.

Per Figure 4 MRCA Summary Table it would appear our proto-Joass ancestors could have lived for a number of generations in southeast Britain similar to

their life in Aquitania, likely as farmers again growing wheat, oat, and millet, and again tending domesticated cows to produce milk and cheese and pigs for meat. But this life would once again be interrupted by the Romans when in 43 CE Emperor Claudius, who's general Aulus Plautius invaded Britain and would lead to our ancestors next migration to the West Midlands of England, which will now be detailed in the next section.

Migration to West Midlands England (10 - 80 CE)

We continue the journey of our Proto-Joass ancestors as they migrated up the coast of western Britain per the following map.

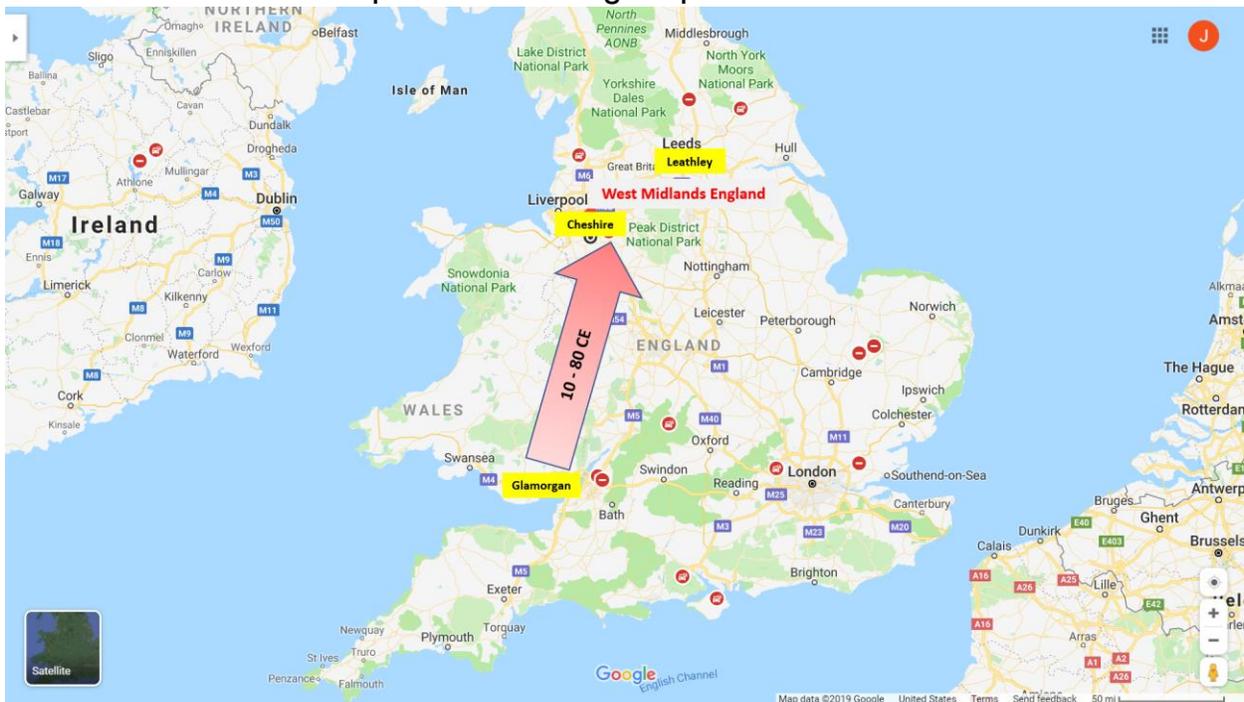


Figure 16 – Migration of proto-Joass Ancestors to West Midlands England

Figure 16 showing the migration to the West Midlands utilizes the analysis results of Figure 4 (MRCA Summary Table) at the beginning of the report. Specifically, the next two chronological kits of Cheshire and Leathley both showing an MRCA around 60 - 80 CE. Like their forefathers before them, their exodus was likely part of a Brythonic Celtic migration. However, the reasons for leaving Cornwall/Glamorgan and settling in the West Midlands of England were not as clear-cut. After discussing the Celtic Golden Age, we will then explore what disasters may have forced them to migrate northward.

The Celtic Golden Age

By 50 CE our Proto-Celtic ancestors had become accustomed to warfare with Roman invaders. Ever since Julius Caesar's invasion of Britain in 55 BCE, the Roman world had started to lose its fear of this mysterious land on the edge of the known world. Eager to be the first to conquer this highly-prized island, Roman



Figure 17 - A House from the Le Tène Period in Britain

general after Roman general continued to subject the native inhabitants. However, before this chaotic time, and the decline of the native culture, there was a Celtic golden age.

Beginning in 450 BCE a new form of art, named Le Tène, was spreading throughout Celtic communities. Redefining how houses were being built, how iron was forged, to determining the quality of metal work, almost every aspect of society was

affected. Known as the height of Celtic civilization, these technological advancements and the prestige attached to them would not last forever. By 43 AD Rome was again invading Britain under the command of Emperor Claudius who began the progress of romanization. The consequences of this intrusion would continue to ripple down the history until the British Celts were pushed into the far-extremes of the island. Despite this dark period, however, the native British did not give in easily.

Utilizing their advanced metalwork for military purposes, one of their most well-known uses of this technology was the use of battle chariots. Driving fear into the heart of Roman infantry, charioteers charged forward with their horses, breaking through Roman phalanxes as a storm of javelins rained upon their enemy. After which, the warriors accompanying the charioteers would dismount and attack with their swords as the charioteers rode out of the line of battle.

Despite this strong offensive and their superior numbers, the victories of the Romans had a devastating effect on the Celtic world. As they lost more and more territory, it became obvious that the twilight of native British culture was approaching. By 84 CE, only the Picts and the Britons in the north, and the Welsh and Cornish in the west retained a unique Celtic society. However, these areas strongly resisted romanization, preserving the Le Tène culture for future generations. But where were our proto-Joass ancestors living during this time? And how did they feel about the collapse of their society? To answer these questions, we must look into the historical record for more information.



Figure 18 - A Shield from the Le Tène Period

Staying away from the Romans

During the invasion of the Roman general Aulus Plautius, our Proto-Joass ancestors knew about the fierce resistance of their Celtic kin. Under the leadership of Caratacus, the Chieftain of the Catuvellauni tribe, a war spanning almost a decade had begun.

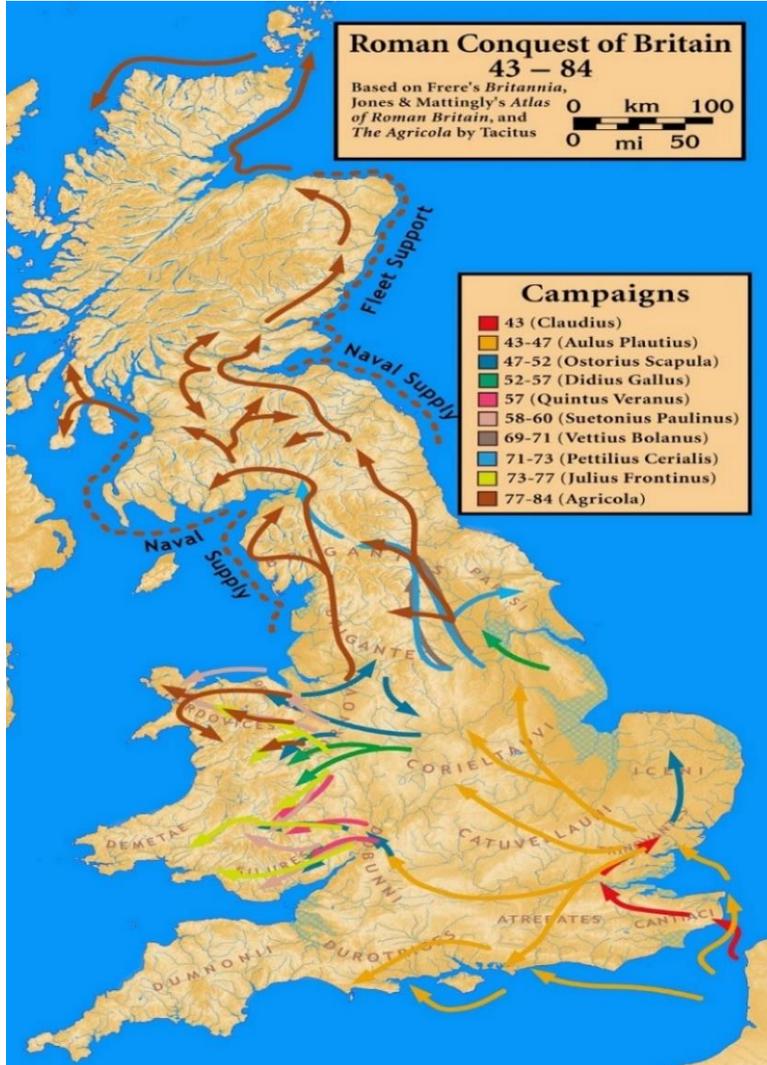


Figure 19 - The Roman Invasion of Britain

By now, our proto-Joass ancestors likely living near Silures (modern day Glamorgan Wales) were anticipating the arrival of the Romans. Having witnessed the weakened state of Caratacus' army, they foresaw a likely defeat in the future despite the reinforcements Caratacus received from the Welsh. Unfortunately, the Celts would lose at the Battle of Aer Caradoc in 50CE, forcing Caratacus to flee north to the West Midlands of England.

With no options left, our Proto-Joass ancestors were now faced with a difficult question, should they become Roman citizens? Or should they maintain their Celtic identity and all the dangers associated with it? But as proud Britons, they

Initially finding success at the Battle of Medway, the long skirmishes that occurred ended with Caratacus retreating across the Thames River. Shortly after, he was again met with defeat during a battle along the Thames, forcing his army westward. He would continue to lose until many of his allies submitted to the Roman authorities. However, he was still determined to continue the resistance, and is next documented as fleeing into Wales.

By now, our proto-Joass ancestors likely living near Silures (modern day Glamorgan Wales) were anticipating the arrival of the Romans. Having witnessed the weakened state of

likely preferred to stay on the west coast of the Island where romanization was strongly resisted, and to avoid the Romans as best they could.



Figure 20 - Celtic Longsword from 60 BCE

Over the following decades as the Welsh proudly maintained and protected their borders from invading Romans, the Brythonic Celtic culture of our Proto-Celtic ancestors was preserved. But when and why did they move to the West Midlands? The exact date is unknown; however, it is likely they migrated to the area around Cheshire after the Battle of Aer Caradoc to seek refuge with their Brigante neighbors. Cheshire had become a center of trade due to its salt manufacturing (see section at end of report on “Salt and the Celts” for more detail), and roads to it would have been well established, and individuals living there would have been familiar with Britons from other areas. Although, whatever the reason, it is clear that the proto-Joass ancestors wanted to stay and live within Celtic communities. But it would be only 100 years later that they would again have to make a difficult decision and migrate to southern Scotland again likely as a result of the Romans moving further north as part of their conquest of Britain.

Migration to Southern Scotland (100 - 300 CE)

The next period in the proto-Joass ancestors migration saga, was once again dominated by the numerous Roman campaigns to conquer more and more of

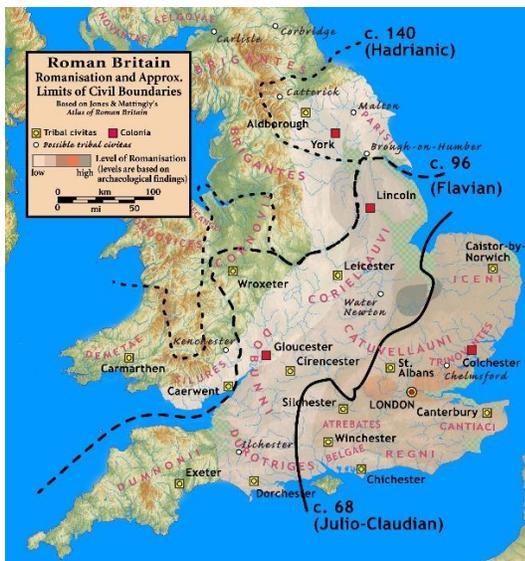


Figure 21 - The Roman Invasion and Control of Britain

Britain, as they sought to increase their control by extending their control farther west and north.

As can be seen in Figures 19 and 21, Roman control was done gradually and occurred over the period of 43 - 142 CE. During numerous periods, previously conquered areas over time reestablished their independence, such that the line of Roman control would shift back and forth and was always fluid and ephemeral until Hadrian's Wall begun in 122 CE and Antonine Wall begun in 142 CE. It is with this historical backdrop, that our Joass ancestors likely

continued to stay west and north with the Celtic communities to avoid major Roman control and keep their independence as best they could.

Revisiting Figure 4 (MRCA Summary Table) at the beginning of the report, we find that the next three chronological MRCAs are fairly tightly packed around 270 - 280 CE. With regards to the three MRCAs of Worcestershire, Warwickshire, and Perth the first two are still in the West Midlands and suggest the migration to Southern Scotland (Perth) occurred around this time. This seems to indicate that our proto-Joass ancestors stayed in the West Midlands for around 200 years from

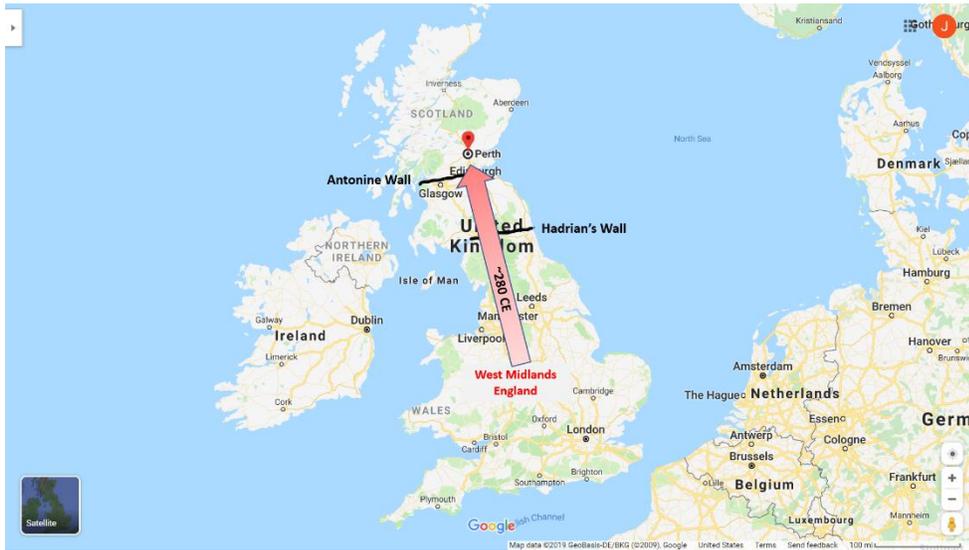


Figure 21 - The Roman Invasion and Control of Britain

Antonine Walls were built and manned. Figure 22 shows what this migration looked like geographically including where the two Walls were located. As before we look for historical events or archeology to explain why this may have occurred, and once again it would seem to be tied to the Romans. In this case it had to do with the Romans decreasing their presence in Britain. The Roman outpost forts between the Walls gradually became less with it being recorded that there were only 4 garrisoned by c. 250 CE. With so few forward bases, no intensive monitoring or control could be conducted and the Walls became porous to individuals seeking to cross it, as was likely the case for our proto-Joass ancestors who migrated during this period to Southern Scotland. Why would our proto-Joass ancestors chose to migrate once again? It was likely an uncertain life under the rule of the Romans, and of course they were forced to pay taxes. Being under the rule of a foreign government who had had a history of not being friendly to the Celts, and the loss of independence likely were incentive enough for our proto-Joass ancestors to make the migration north across the wall, when the opportunity presented itself in 280 CE.

Once in Southern Scotland, we have no information on how long they stayed there and or further migration stops until we tie them to the Inverurie area which is 100 miles north of Perth (see next section). However, there is historical and

c.80 to 280 CE, which would have been on the fringe of the Romans' control (see Figure 21) but would have been over time more definitively within the Roman Britain civil boundaries when the Hadrian's and

archeological evidence that suggests that they may have become part of the population known as the “Picts”.

So, who were the Picts? It is unclear what the people north of the Walls called themselves, but the Roman writer Tacitus referred to the land north of Hadrian’s Wall as Caledonia. Later Dio Cassius, discussing events in northern Britain around 200 CE, describes two principal races of the Britons, the Caledonians and the Maeatae, with the later residing just north of the Walls and the Caledonians north of the Maeatae. A century later, in 297 CE there is the first mention of the Picts (Picti), and by the early-4th century, all the tribes beyond the Walls had come to be known, collectively, as Picts (Picti) by the Romans.

Besides being north of the Walls, what other supporting evidence is there that

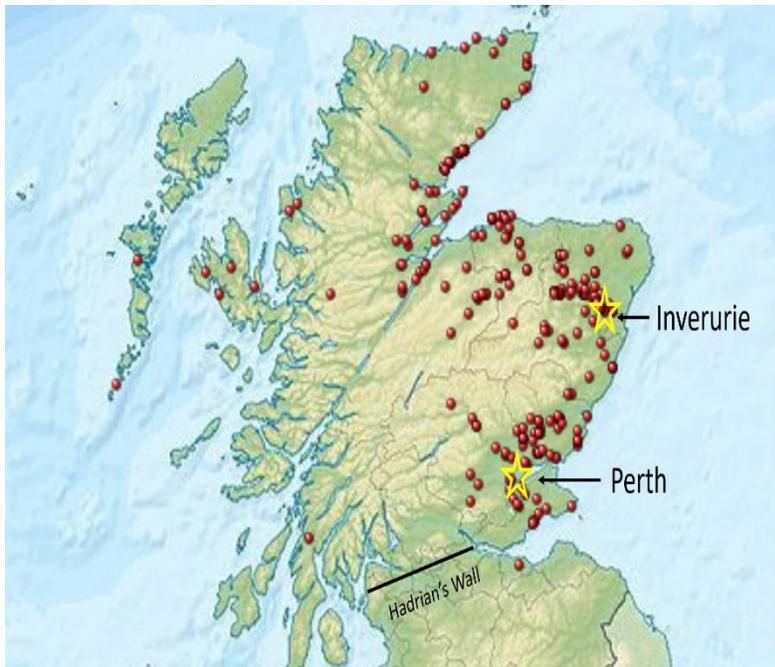


Figure 22 – Location of Class I and II Pictish Stones & Caves with Pictish Symbols

would suggest our proto-Joass ancestors were Picts (Picti). The most visible remaining evidence of the Picts are the Pictish Stones thought to date from the 6th to 9th century. Figure 22 shows the location of the Pictish Stones (Class I and II), and as can be seen Perth, and Inverurie (later migration in next section) are both in the heart of the Stones’ locations.

The second piece of supporting evidence

involves the location of place-names known to be Pictish. This includes names beginning with Aber (such as Aberdeen), and in particular the most abundant and distinctive names of this group, ones that begin with the “Pit-“. Pit, originally pett, a Pictish word meaning a piece of land, is related to the Welsh word peth, meaning a thing, and the Breton pez , meaning a piece. This over 100 place-names include names

that later play prominent roles in our proto-Joass ancestors many years later, such as Pitcaple and Pitmedden. Figure 23 shows the locations of all these “Pit-“

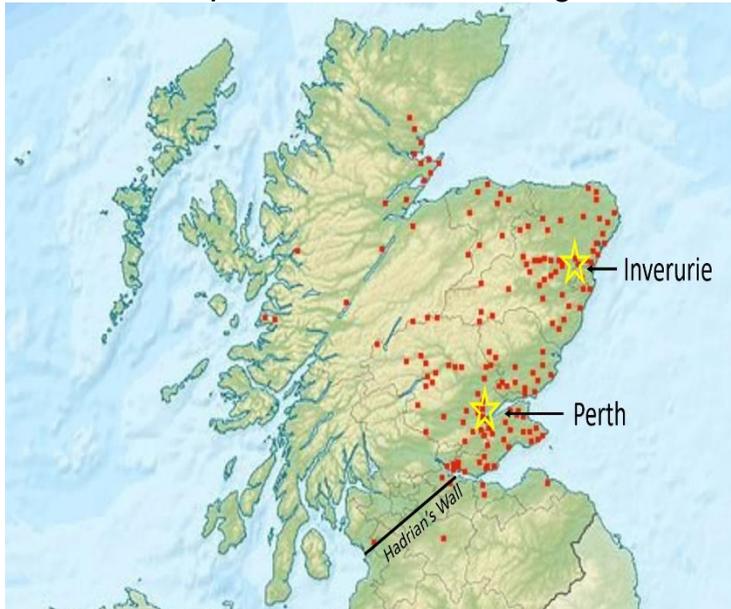


Figure 23 – Location of “Pit-“ Place-Names

place-names, which are believed to be remnants of early Pict settlements, which very much mirror the Pictish Stone locations, and thus once again shows Perth and Inverurie in the heart of these former Pictish settlements.

Thirdly, it is currently believed by linguists that the Pictish language evolved from Common Brittonic as did Cornish and Welsh, as seen in Figure 15 previously. There is still controversy on did this

language evolution suggest a physical migration or a cultural one, but it is clear in our proto-Joass ancestors, that it was a physical migration, and that they likely brought their language from southeast Britain to now south Scotland.

So once again, we ask who were the Picts? They likely were a confederation of northern Celtic language speaking tribes previously known as Caledonians, who



Figure 24 – Class I Pictish Stone

united most likely due to Roman militarization and aggressions to their lands. The first known king of the Picts was Bridei mac Maelchon (c. 550-84 CE). In the 7th century the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Bernicia was expanding northwards, and the Picts were probably tributary to them until, in 685 CE, the Picts defeated them at the Battle of Dunnichen in Angus, killing their king, Ecgrith. Later, in the mid-8th Century the Picts appear to have reached the height of their influence, defeating the forces of Dál Riata (and probably making them a tributary), invading Alt Clut (Strathclyde) and Northumbria, and making the first known peace treaties with the English. Throughout the above period of

events, it is clear that our proto-Joass ancestors (representing some 14 generations) survived and likely carried on for the most part as farmers as they had in previous migrations.

The next major period our proto-Joass ancestors were exposed to was that of the **Viking Age** (793-1066 CE). During this time, the Vikings attacked and expanded their kingdom all over Europe, Britain, and Ireland. It was during this time that the ruling elite of Picts were decimated, and the upheaval and pressure of Viking raiding, occupation, conquest and settlement resulted in alliances among the formerly enemy peoples that comprised what would become present-day Scotland. Over the 300 years, this Viking upheaval and pressure led to the unification of the previously contending Gaelic, Pictish, British, and English kingdoms, first into the kingdom of Alba, and finally into the greater Kingdom of Scotland.

It was during this Viking age that a united Alba King was formed as the Gaelic Scots (originally from northeast Ireland) through a merger of the Gaelic and Pictish crowns were combined, although historians debate whether it was a Pictish takeover of Dál Riata, or the other way around. Once again, we assume our proto-Joass ancestors carried on as before, given that most of the Viking settlements were in the area of modern day England, and many historians believe the Vikings intermarried with the previous Anglo-Saxons (versus a genocide view). The end of the Viking age proper in Scotland is generally considered to be in 1266 with all Viking territories on mainland Scotland ceded to King Alexander III, through the Treaty of Perth. It was over this period, that the Pictish language fell out of favor and was replaced with Scots Gaelic, and Gaelic place-names started to appear throughout Scotland including the eastern lowlands of our proto-Joass ancestors.

Given that Christianity becomes a major cornerstone of our proto-Joass ancestors, we would be neglect to discuss the historical events that led to the Christianization of the Picts. Traditional narratives depict Scotland as largely converted by Irish missions associated with figures such as St. Columba, from the fifth to the seventh centuries, but many of these figures were later constructs or founded monasteries and collegiate churches in areas to which Christianity had already spread. Scholars have identified a distinctive form of Celtic Christianity, in which abbots were more significant than bishops, attitudes to clerical celibacy were more relaxed, and there were significant differences in practice with Roman Christianity, particularly the form of tonsure (shaved crown of monk's head) and the method of calculating Easter, although most of these issues had been resolved by the mid-seventh century. It is also during this time frame that

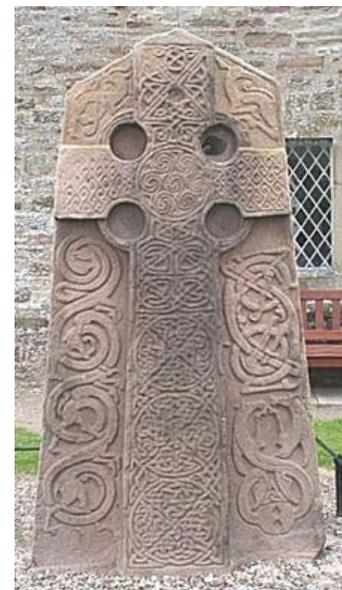


Figure 25 – Pictish Stone c 800 CE

Pictish Stones started to exhibit what we now know as the Celtic Crosses seen in Figure 25. The Christianization of Scotland brought the country into the cultural mainstream of Europe. When the Kingdom of Alba emerged in the ninth century it would be an overtly Christian kingdom and, despite its cultural diversity, religion would be a major source of Scottish identity. The Canmore dynasty that would rule Scotland from the eleventh century to the end of the thirteenth identified itself with Christianity and a strong relationship emerged between the crown and church. The acceptance of papal authority meant that in subsequent centuries the Scottish church faced claims for superior jurisdiction from the archbishoprics of both Canterbury and York and the independent status of Scotland in ecclesiastic matters would only be established by the papal bull of Cum universi in 1192.

During the 16th century, Scotland underwent a Protestant Reformation that created a predominantly Calvinist national Kirk, which became Presbyterian in outlook and severely reduced the powers of bishops, and likely our proto-Joass ancestors embraced it which would define them as Presbyterians (including becoming ministers) all the way to their migration to Colonial America and beyond. This was formalized nationally in a confession of faith, rejecting papal jurisdiction and the mass, which was adopted by Scottish Parliament in 1560.

During this nationalization of Scotland's religion, there was also the Wars of Independence fought with England, involving famous historical figures such as William Wallace who eventually was captured and executed in 1305. And a year later Robert the Bruce became King of Scotland. Eight years later Robert defeated the English army at the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314, and his Kingship and the independence of Scotland was formally recognized in 1320, via the Declaration of Arbroath, a remonstrance to the Pope from the nobles of Scotland, and led to the Pope nullifying the various acts of submission by Scottish kings to English ones so that Scotland's sovereignty could be recognized by the major European dynasties. The period following was dominated by the Stuart Kings, and various battles of control occurred between them and the Scottish nobles as well as England. Scotland advanced markedly in educational terms during the 15th century with the founding of the University of St Andrews in 1413, the University of Glasgow in 1450 and the University of Aberdeen in 1495, and with the passing of the Education Act 1496, which decreed that all sons of barons and freeholders of substance should attend grammar schools. Finally, in 1603, James VI King of Scots inherited the throne of the Kingdom of England, and became King James I of England, leaving Edinburgh for London, uniting England and Scotland under one monarch. It is with the above context that our proto-Joass ancestors conducted their daily lives, again as likely typical Scottish

farmers of the day, and practicing their faith and likely their education which was nationally required, and seemed to be central to the Joass heritage as was their religious beliefs, demonstrated by our ancestors throughout the generations to come.

As mentioned previously, it is unclear how many migrations occurred following the migration to southern Scotland in c. 260 CE and when they occurred, but we pick up the next proto-Joass records showing them in the Inverurie area in the next section.

Migration to Inverurie (Before 1600 CE)

By the time our Proto-Joass ancestors are documented in Inverurie, Scotland they had already been participating in Scottish society for hundreds of years. Since their arrival around 300 CE in Perth, they became part of the fabric that created Scotland. With their likely Pictish origins having been already been discussed, we will explore the next phase of their family ancestry: how they became associated with the border reivers of Southern Scotland.

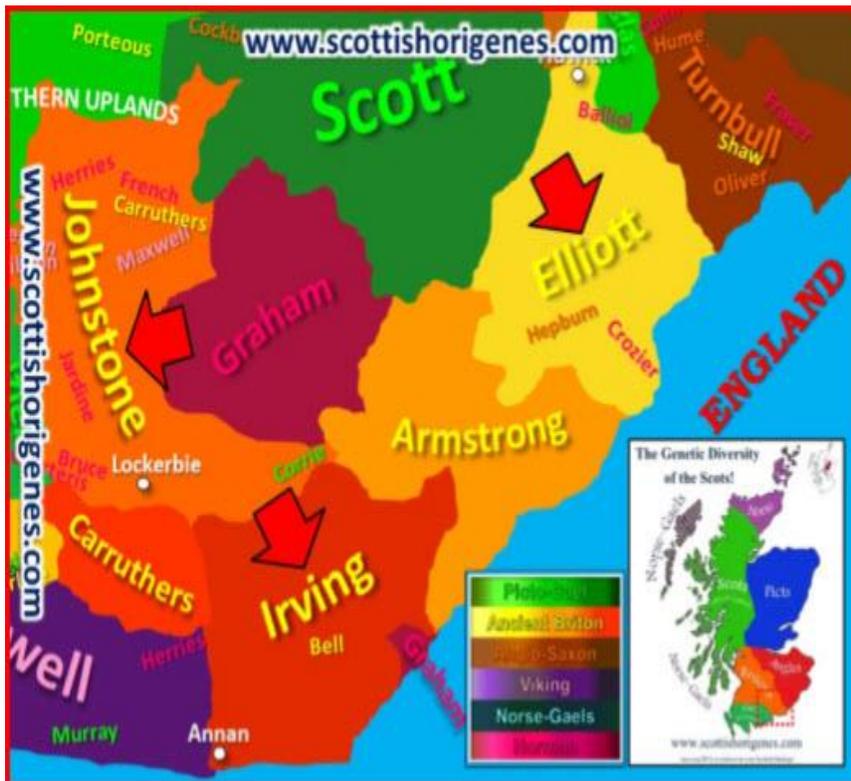


Figure 26 - Border Reiver Families in Southern Scotland: Johnstone, Scott, Graham, Armstrong, Maxwell, Irving, and Elliott.

According to a y-DNA study conducted by Dr. Tyrone Bowes in 2018, he came to the conclusion that our Proto-Joass ancestors were also likely Pictish. However, if you study his report in further detail, you will see that they also had a likely connection with the border reivers.

From the 1300 CE to 1600 CE, southern Scotland was considered a frontier. Lacking “*law and order*” and other characteristics of a stable society, feuding

between different families was common. From cattle rustling and pillaging, border reiver families such as the Johnstones, Armstrongs, Grahams, Maxwells, Irvings, Elliots, and Scotts played an important role in these surroundings. But what is the relationship between the border reivers and our Proto-Joass ancestors?

According to Dr. Tyrone Bowes, the Johnstone, Irving, and Elliot families all share a common Brittonic origin with the Joass family. After studying the y-DNA results of a Thomas Joyce (1722-1780) descendant, David Joyce, he discovered that David matched living males from the Johnstone, Irving, and Elliot families. Strongly suggesting that our Proto-Joass ancestors migrated into southern Scotland with these Johnstone, Irving, and Elliot lineages, it was only a matter of time before they would all move to Inverurie, Scotland. But what other evidence is there to show a likely migration with other Britons?

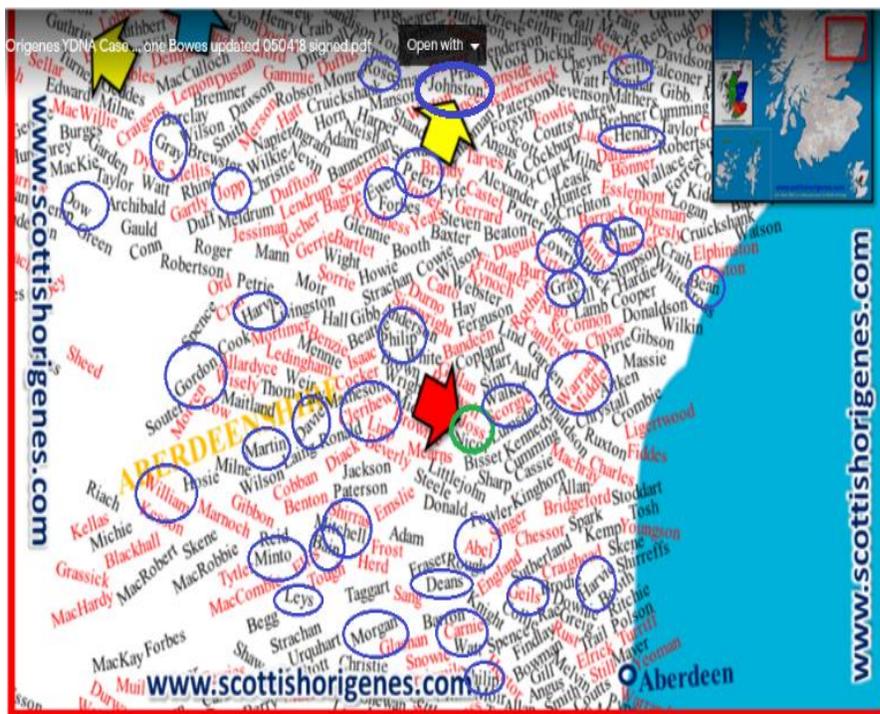


Figure 27 - Cornish and Welsh surnames in Aberdeenshire

Today most people think that Scotland contains mostly Scottish surnames, but this report proves this is not true, especially when it concerns the origins of our Proto-Joass ancestors. In this map of farmers in Aberdeenshire, there is a mixture of various surnames with different origins.

From Anglo-Saxon, Norman, Pictish, and Scottish surnames, the tapestry of Scotland is revealed. However, there is one large group present that represents the history of our Proto-Joass ancestors in Aberdeenshire. Forgotten by many, there was a large migration of Britons into Aberdeenshire from southern Scotland. From last names like Joss, Johnstone, Davies, Minto, Wiliam, Godon, Keith, Morgan, Havery, etc..., Britons whose origins lay with the border reivers and the Kingdom of Strathclyde

played an important role in this region. Today, they make up a majority of the low lands of Scotland. With such a large, historic migration, it is not hard to conclude that our Proto-Joass ancestor's migration to Inverurie was part of a cultural movement. But what other important information can we glean from this discovery? By studying the Linguistics of Cornish and Welsh surnames, we can now trace the origins of the Joass (Joss) name.

| Name | Origin |
|----------|----------------------|
| Morgan | Welsh/Cornish |
| Jopp | Cornish |
| Carnie | Cornish |
| Harvey | Cornish |
| Lowrie | Cornish |
| Phillp | Cornish |
| Jose | Cornish |
| Davies | Welsh |
| Bean | Cornish |
| William | Welsh |
| Bain | Welsh |
| Mitchel | Cornish |
| Dow | Cornish |
| Dean | Cornish |
| Geils | Cornish |
| Minto | Welsh |
| Minty | Welsh |
| Scorgie | Cornish |
| Martin | Cornish |
| Hendry | Cornish |
| Ewen | Scottish and Cornish |
| Peter | Cornish |
| Author | Cornish |
| Gray | Cornish |
| Rose | Cornish |
| Keith | Cornish |
| Leys | Cornish |
| Gordon | Cornish |
| Warrack | Cornish |
| Abel | Cornish |
| Cleirhew | Brittonic origin |

For the descendants of our various Joyce linages, the origin of the Joyce surname has been a mystery. It wasn't until the initial y-DNA discovery that revealed our ancestral Scottish surname Joass (Joss) that a new question presented itself, what does Joss mean and what are its origins? We now have a likely answer to that mystery thanks to the assistance of Jim Wearne, a native Cornish speaker.

In Cornwall and Wales, the last name Jose is named after a patrilineal ancestor who was named Joseph. Not unlike the Cornish last names of Martin, Hendry, Gordon, etc, Jose is named after a man in the distant past. This naming custom beginning in pre-Christian times lasted even into Christian Scotland. It is unclear when our Proto-Joass ancestor adopted this name, but it is clear that the name became part of our heritage during Christian times. But let us now learn about the border reivers and their role in Scottish society.

Figure 28 - list of Cornish and Welsh surnames in Aberdeenshire

A History of the Border Reivers and our Proto-Joass Ancestors:

Before one can understand the role of our proto-Joass ancestors in Perth, Scotland, one must first know the role of border reivers on the Scottish border. History has not recorded the Joass family as a major border reiver family, nor has their role within the armed conflict between Scotland and England been discovered but based on the conclusions within this report it is likely that they sided with the Scots. Regardless of how or if they participated in the pillaging, castle rustling, thievery, and killing, it is important to understand this history so we can better understand their lives.

When our Proto-Joass ancestors arrived in Southern Scotland with their Briton kin, they likely joined the Picts. Overtime, as time progressed and new allegiances and threats emerged, they became entangled in the political and military conflicts of the time. Beginning with the Romans, then followed by the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings, our Proto-Joass ancestors would become accustomed to a life of warfare. By 1300 CE, whether they were participants or observers, their daily life can be seen through the eyes of a settler on this frontier.



Figure 29 - Example of mounted reivers

Let us first ask the questions, why was the Scottish border such an unruly place? And how did our Proto-Joass ancestors survive in such an environment? The simple answer is that after years of conflict between the Romans, Anglo-Saxons, and Vikings, this way of life was commonly accepted, but the truth is more complicated. Society in southern Scotland and its'

laws had in fact conformed to this troublesome pattern, allowing for the violence to continue in the March Law or "border Law." According to these rules, a person who had been raided could legally conduct a raid against their previous assaulter. Having six-days to comply with this custom, they could then take back their goods. However, this could sometime prove to be a challenge, especially when the attackers had to steal items from fortified houses.



Figure 30 - Example of a tower house

To secure their livelihood, inhabitants living along the border built tower houses for their safety and security. Not unlike the Oppidum from Celtic Gaul and Britain our Proto-Joass ancestors used to live in, it served as place to live and retreat to in case of danger. In most cases, the family who had retreated into their tower house could only be reached by a ladder. However, these fortified barriers were only a temporary situation as the society in southern Scotland was a warlike society.

Dependent on their horses, they were skilled cavalry, and used this skillset to raid and plunder their enemies' land. Loyal only to their clans, they would either fight for their Scottish land or they would represent pro-English interests (however the Johnstones were known to only have raided the English). Whatever the case, they were famed warriors who would continue to fight even after the 1606 law, "An act for the utter abolition of all memory of hostility, and the dependence thereof, between England and Scotland, and for repressing of occasions of disorders, and disorders in time to come," was passed. In the years to come, this wild frontier would eventually be tamed, allowing for peace to finally reign on the Scottish border.

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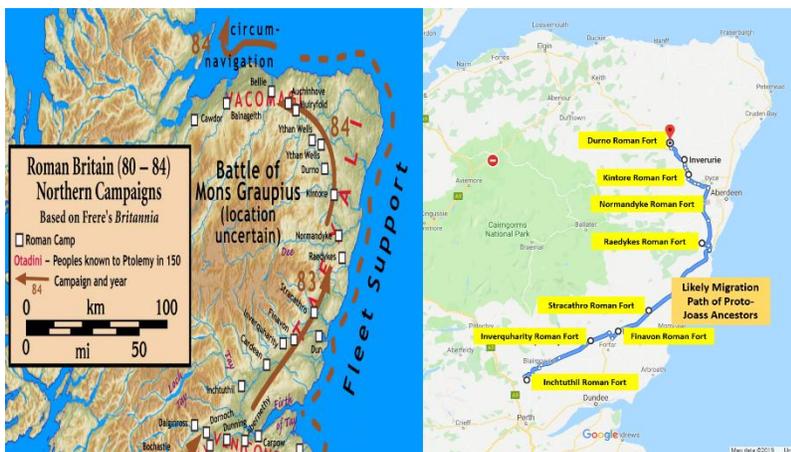


Figure 31 – Likely Migration Path of Proto-Joass Ancestors From Perth to Inverurie

Based on Dr. Bowes study we know that our Proto-Joass ancestors eventually end up just southeast of Inverurie, and while we don't have any DNA evidence on whether they made the move in steps or in one migration, we have an idea of the route they likely took from Perth to Inverurie, as they likely

followed the main Pictish road(s) of the time, which was believed to be followed by the Romans in their 80-84 CE Campaign looking to defeat the Caledonians (Picts) at their main strongholds. This route can be seen in Figure 31, which shows the locations of the Roman Forts built during the campaign.

As we previously discussed, by 1630 our Proto-Joass ancestors had already moved to the area just southeast of Inverurie, Scotland with their Johnstone, Irving, and Elliot neighbors, thus beginning the “documented” genealogical record of our Joass lineage highlighted in the next section.

Migration to Banff (1630-1640 CE)

The final phase of our proto-Joass ancestors which began in Aquitania France and now culminates in the very North of Scotland in Banff was very likely catalyzed by a singular event. We have suggestive evidence that our ancestor Thomas Joass later of Culyнвар Banff, Scotland former Factor and Chamberlain of Sir George Ogilvie Laird of Banff left the Inverurie area in the 1630s due to one of the North East Scotland's more tragic events “The Mystery of the Fire of Fren draught 1630”. It would involve many of the leading families of the time and would have repercussions even decades later. For more detail, of the event, as well as how it ties to Patrick Fraser father-in-law to William Joass of Colleonard, see later section in this report.

There are numerous records indicating a Thomas Joss (Jose) “stewart” to James

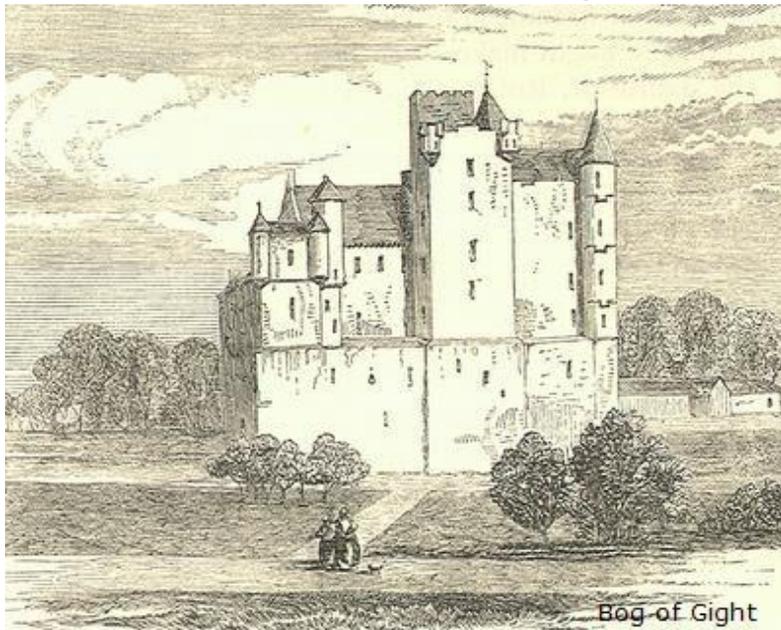


Figure 32 – Fren draught Castle

Crichton, of Fren draught gave testimony to what happened the night of the fire, and that Sir George Ogilvie Lord Banff (who was a very close friend of Lord Crichton) acted as cautioner and surety for several witnesses including Thomas Joss. Given the proximity of Fren draught to Inverurie, the later connection with Lord Banff as Factor and Chamberlain (similar role as stewart), the close connection between Lord

Banff and Lord Crichton, and the dates, it is very likely that this is our very same ancestor Thomas Joass of Culyнвар. One can imagine that Lord Banff was very familiar with Thomas as a frequent visitor to Fren draught, and that acquaintance may have become stronger through the trials associated with the fire in the years to follow. One could imagine various scenarios that would have led to Lord Banff,

hiring Thomas, either through observance of his character and capabilities, or possibly Thomas' need for a position, or all the above.

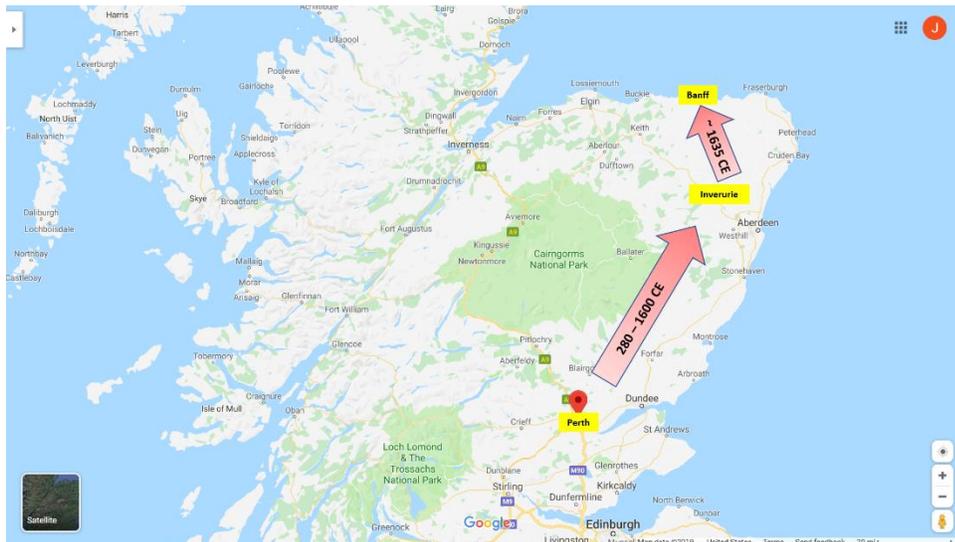


Figure 33 – Proto-Joass Migrations in Scotland

In closing, it is clear that our proto-Joass ancestors were always looking to maintain their freedoms and improve their lot in life, to the point of seeking better lands through migration. This would continue

through subsequent migrations to Northern Ireland, and eventually Colonial America.

And finally, it should be noted that as additional proto-Joass Y-DNA matches become available over time, they will be added to the analysis in this report to strengthen, refine, or modify our proto-Joass history.

Fire of Fren draught - Relationship of Thomas Joass of Culy nwart as well as Patrick Fraser to Ogilvy Clan and Leslies of

One of the North East Scotland's more tragic stories was "The Mystery of the Fire of Fren draught 1630". It would involve many of the leading families of the time and would have repercussions even decades later.

The story begins in early 1630 when a long lasting dispute over fishing rights on the River Devron, Aberdeenshire by James Crichton, of Fren draught and William Gordon, Laird of Rothiemay (which was decided in favor of Crichton) erupted into a physical feud. The ruling infuriated Laird Gordon so much that he assembled a group of men and had laid plans to waist the lands of Crichton. As a result, James Crichton sought and received a commission from the Lords of Council to apprehend Laird Gordon and his associates. Led by James Crichton and accompanied by his friends **Sir George Ogilvy of Banff**, **James Leslie second son of the Laird of Pitcaple**, James Meldrum of Reidhill and others left Fren draught for a surprise attack on Rothiemay on his own ground. On information reaching

William Gordon Laird of Rothiemay of the forthcoming attack he set forth with his son and the brother of the **Gordon of Lesmoir** and a small party of foot and horsemen to meet Crichton. He crossed the river Deveron and met Crichton on Fourmanhill but Laird Gordon of Rothiemay was to be the main loser and later died of his wounds.

The feud continued for some time and the affair was for a time amicably settled by the Marquis of Huntly (feudal superior to both groups) and two commissioners Sir Robert Gordon and **Sir William Seton**, who attempted to end the quarrel. Finding Crichton of Fren draught liable to a large sum of money to the widow of Gordon of Rothiemay as a way, of compensation for the death of her husband, which was quite common at the time.

However, during this time-frame, sparing the details James Leslie of Pitcaple was shot through the arm, by Robert Crichton of Condlaw, which started now bad blood between **Laird John Leslie 6th of Pitcaple** (father to James) and Laird Crichton of Fren draught. Subsequently, the Laird of Pitcaple went to the Marquis of Huntly at Huntly Castle demanding reparations for the injuries his son had sustained but, on his arrival, found Laird Crichton before him. The Marquis we think considering this to be a case in which damages should not be awarded, further enraged Laird Leslie who left vowing vengeance and the Marquis thought it advisable to send Fren draught home under strong escort led by the Viscount Melyard of Aboyne and accompanied by John Gordon son of the late Laird of Rothiemay and six others. They rode to Fren draught from Huntly Castle without incident and were asked to "bide the night" (although this was against Aboyne's will) by Crichton and his Lady. They drank and made merry and went to bed joyful, the Viscount of Aboyne in the Old Tower (going of the hall) with Robert Gordon born in Sunderland, his servant and English Will and his page were beside him in the same chamber. The Laird of Rothiemay, with some servants were placed in the upper chamber above Aboyne's and above that in another chamber was George Chalmers of Noth and George Gordon, another of the Viscounts servants as was Captain Rollock then in Fren draught's own company.

Then about midnight of the 18th October 1630 when all were asleep, the tower caught fire in a sudden, furious manner and Viscount Aboyne, the Laird of Rothiemay, English Will, Colin Ivot another of Aboyne's servants plus two others, were cruelly burned to death. No help was given by Fren draught or his Lady or for that matter anyone else of the house-hold who were looking on at the blazing tower.

Afterwards in a series of enquiries being made into the origins of the fire, it was found that it could have only originated from within and popular suspicion fell on

Crichton of Frendraught and his Lady due to the feud with the Gordon's of Rothiemay. Suspicion also fell on Leslie Laird of Pitcaple and likewise John Meldrum of Reidhill both who bared grudges against Crichton. Whether justly or otherwise it was Meldrum who was condemned (although there was nothing to prove his connection with the affair, or that he was even at or near the house at the time of the fire) and it was Meldrum who in Edinburgh on 1633 was executed, due to testimony from **Sir George Ogilvy of Banff**, and George Baird Bailie of Banff, on threats Meldrum had made to them the evening of the fire.

A number of links and leads to the Fraser and Joass lineage can be drawn from the above incidents, and are summarized here:

- As clearly noted above great suspicion lied with Laird John Leslie 6th of Pitcaple and likely apprehensive his estates might suffer from the Frendraught Fire made over his property in a Charter Dec. 24, 1634, to Sir Gilbert Ramsay of Balmain, who was the father to Agnes Ramsay the wife of John Leslie Younger of Pitcaple (son of Laird John).
 - Previously in 1619 John Leslie Younger (later to become Laird John Leslie 7th of Pitcaple) had been granted a Charter from his father to the lands of Harlaw, Temple Croft, Rosseviot, Newplace, Legatsden, and the Mill at Pitcaple which were all in the vicinity of Pitcaple estates. Basically, all these lands were on the north side of the River Urie, while the Pitcaple estates were on the south side of the river. These lands (exclusive of the Pitcaple estates) were later passed on to heir Laird Alexander Leslie 8th of Pitcaple when Laird John Leslie died in 1651.
 - Note Harlaw is the same lands where the famous Scottish Clans 1411 "Battle of Harlaw" was fought.
 - As previously reported, it was years later that Robert Fraser in Urienell on 4th January 1656 acquired the Pitcaple estates from Grissall Cheyne to which then our Patrick Fraser acquired right on 21st Oct 1656. This suggests that sometime between 1634 and 1656 the estates passed to the Cheynes, most likely to again protect it for reasons stated above, and when it became available as a result of debt owed was transferred ultimately to our Patrick Fraser.
 - It was then returned to the Leslies in this case Alexander Leslie 8th of Pitcaple to remain with that lineage for many years. As mentioned before, the context or compensation that Patrick Fraser received from returning the lands to Laird Leslie is not clear at this time, but

again could have been intertwined with his obtaining the lands of Over Tilligonie a year later.

- Following the Fire of Fren draught, there were a number of investigations and trials that took place over a number of years. During those years the records of the Court of Justiciary at the time mentions several times a Thomas Joss (Jose) “stewart” to Crichton of Fren draught and includes some of his testimony. This could very well be our same Thomas Joass (later of Culy nwart) father to William Joass of Colleonard for the following supporting reasons.
 - On December 7, 1630 The **Laird of Banff** becomes cautioner and surety that James Clerk, James Toshe, and **Thomas Joise**, all servitors of Fren draught will remain within the burghs of Edinburgh and the Canongate and appear before the Council as often as they are summoned under the pain of one thousand merks.
 - **Thomas Joass was in 1642 (8 years later) Factor and Chamberlain to the same Sir George Ogilvie of Banff**, that played a significant role in the above incident, and was a good friend of Laird Crichton of Fren draught. The timing works fairly well, as following the investigations, trials, and execution, the Crichton family was still much suspected by a large population of the people in the area, and their lands were regularly plundered (particularly by Highland reivers and later the Gordon Clan) with as time passed received less and less support from surrounding peerage, but did receive support from Banff, which proved difficult due to the distance and not being able to be present on an on-going basis. Thus, the Crichtons fell on hard times and could have very likely led to key servants such as Thomas Joss finding other occupation...again as in our case possibly Factor and Chamberlain of Sir George Ogilvie.

German Branch of Our Proto-Joass Tree

In conducting our analysis, we find a Y-DNA kit that appears to be out of continuity with the others, namely in Figure 4 the individual from Germany who shows an MRCA with us around 106 CE. There are likely several possible explanations of this but will discuss the two most likely.

First, it could be the statistical outlier, since for this report, while we report the range of the MRCAs, we tend to focus on the average MRCA utilizing the 5 proto-Joass descendants (pJd) analysis. In the case for the Germany match while the average is 106 CE, the statistical range could be as early as 527 BCE and as late as 739 CE. If a statistical outlier, it could be grouped with the early continent matches (Spain and Slavic) or secondly suggest a migration of a branch or our proto-Joass ancestors on the continent.

It is the opinion of the writers that given the fairly consistent alignment of the average date for the other MRCAs with the historical events and archeological evidence, that it is more likely that the second explanation of a branch of the proto-Joass ancestors' tree migrated to another area of the continent and either initially or eventually ended up in the area of modern day Germany.

So, assuming the average approximate date for the Germany MRCA of 106 CE is correct. Is there historical and archeological evidence for this to make sense, and it would appear there is some to support the theory of a branch migrating to the area of modern day Germany around this time period.

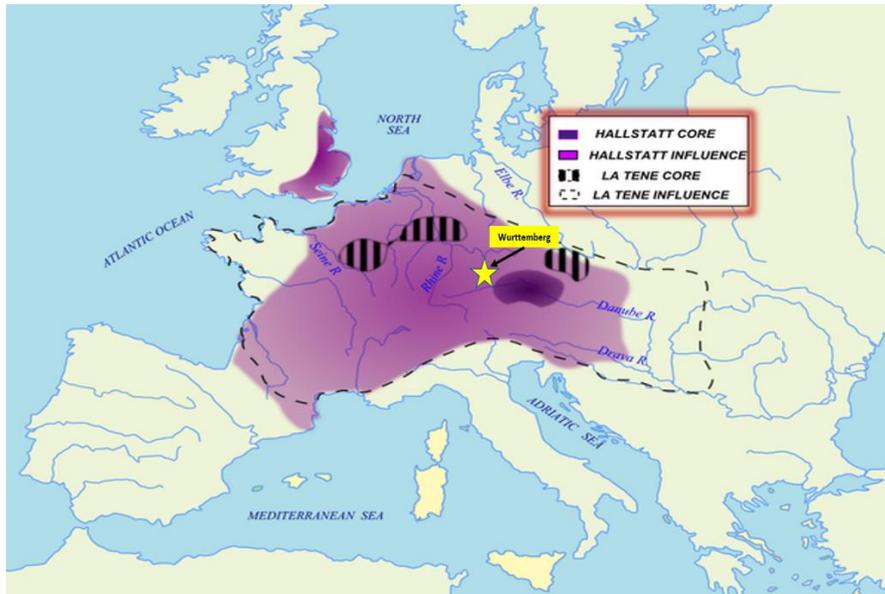


Figure 34 – Location of Wurttemberg in the Areas of Celtic Influence

The Germany match has their oldest identified ancestor being in Wurttemberg Germany which is located just north of the River Danube. From the map to the left it is clear that this was located in the heart of the former Celtic area of the Hallstatt and La Tène Cultures. During the time of the Germany

MRCA, this area was outside the control of the Romans (anything north of the Danube River). Oppida are associated with the Celtic late La Tène culture and

continued to be used until the Romans conquered Southern and Western Europe. In regions north of the rivers Danube and Rhine, such as most of Germania, where the populations remained independent from Rome, oppida



Figure 35 – Location of Germania Oppida

continued to be used into the 1st century CE. Attached here is a map showing the density of the Celtic Oppidas in the immediate vicinity of Wurttemberg and supporting that it was in the heart of a Celtic community, and

thus likely open to the migration of a branch of our proto-Joass ancestors, seeking freedom from Roman control. So, while our proto-Joass ancestors migrated to Britain from the Aquitaine area, another branch could have very well migrated to Germania, both for the very same reasons. This theory and region will need more future research to add additional validation or provide an alternate view but will not be covered further in this report at this time.

Salt and The Celts - Importance to proto-Joass Migrations

From the 7th Century BCE onwards one of the main regions of Celtic occupation was in modern-day Austria, centered around Hallstatt, a large prehistoric salt-mining area. The Celtic Hallstatt period, 750 - c.450 BC, is named after this region. Salt was the main commodity used for trading by the Celts during this period. Among its various uses salt was an invaluable preservative to aid the storage of meat through the bleak winters. The word 'Hall', often found in contemporary Austrian place-names or geographical features, is derived from the ancient word for salt. Salt's value as a seasoning agent, and most importantly, as one of the only consistent, reliable and portable means of food preservation, made it so valuable it could be used as currency. It was almost as highly prized as gold. It was this salt manufacturing and trading that was at the core of the Hallstatt Celts early success in trade along with the development of their wealth and provided them knowledge and later migration routes to expand their lands and influence. Therefore, it is very likely that many of the migratory routes for our

proto-Joass ancestors were the same as the Celtic trade routes associated with key trade items such as metals and salt. In addition, we will highlight when likely played a significant role in our proto-Joass migrations, but first a little more background on salt production.

The method of salt manufacturing was fairly well known and utilized by the Celts (and others such as the Romans). It consisted of locating salt sources such as the ocean or in the case of Hallstatt inland brine springs, then evaporating off the water and usually a final step where the concentrated brine solution was poured into clay/ceramic pots and heated over fires to leave only the salt, typically in the shapes of cones. These cones of salt left after the vessels were broken away could be traded for goods and services, just like money. That's why their being regular in size and weight was so significant a production element, akin to the precious metal content of a coin.

In pre-Roman Britain, it has been established that Cheshire (West Midlands England) was on a Neolithic trade route which crossed the salt fields where Iron-Age Britons probably traded Westmoreland stone axe-heads for salt. Archaeological digs at salt-making sites in Cheshire and Worcestershire have produced relatively small amounts of briquetage (remnants from clay/ceramic cones used in salt production) when compared with the coastal sites. It appears that the finished salt was distributed in these characteristic coarse pottery vessels in which it was made. The briquetage from these vessels has thus been discovered at Iron Age settlements over a wide area of Wales and western England. Clay dug between Middlewich and Nantwich (towns right next to Cheshire) has been shown to have been used to make the pottery fragments found at these Iron Age sites. Archaeologists have also found evidence of iron-age salt-making in the area between Middlewich and Nantwich. In addition, at Middlewich (Salinae) excavations have revealed brine kilns on which Iron Age type earthenware vessels of brine were heated.

Given that Cheshire was a main center for salt production and thus likely trade, it is not unlikely that our proto-Joass ancestors followed this trade path and area on their migration from southwest Britain to the West Midlands area and specifically to the location of two of our proto-Joass matching Y-DNA kits (see Figure 4) of Cheshire and Leathley. This center also proved to be a likely catalyst for their next migration further north, as the Romans began their conquest of Britain and in this case specifically the Romans seizing of areas important to them including the salt works around Cheshire around 60 BCE.

Salt was a vital commodity to the Roman army and this demand will have been met by establishing military salt works. At the inland sites the nearly saturated

natural brine would require much less fuel and time to make salt than from the evaporation of weakly saline sea water. The Roman army's advance to the North reached Cheshire by around 60 BCE and established military bases at Chester and Middlewich. Chester was a supply port and a convenient military base from which to gain control of North Wales with its lead and silver mines. At Middlewich a fort was built on a defensive site above the River Dane and this became a staging post on the main military road to the North. At Middlewich the Romans established their saltworks on land by the River Croco between the military fort and the site of the existing Celtic salt making settlement. In Britain, lead salt pans were used by the Romans at Middlewich, Nantwich and Northwich and excavations at Middlewich and Nantwich have revealed extensive salt-making settlements.

Acknowledgments

Many thanks to several fellow Joyce cousins including Vince Joyce, Debbie Joyce Rosenbloom, and Julie Kallam Turner who made a number of significant discoveries that were key to the skeleton of this report.