THE KING’S SON

(The Evidence)

(3rd Edition – Chapter 11 Complimentary Copy)

By

Brad Michael Little
ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Brad Michael Little is the youngest grandson of William James Shepherd. He lives in the United States and was born in Australia.

At the end of 2010 he accidently stumbled on to an old family rumor that his maternal Grandfather was somehow related to the British Royal Family.

The more he started to dig in to the mystery, the more he found it was possible.

This had to be a mistake.

However, he kept on investigating. The more evidence he found the more it pointed to it being true. It was truly a personal "out of body" experience to discover such a possible connection.

He had to get to the truth.

And finally during 2017 the truth was proven as to who his maternal Grandfather’s family line really was. He was indeed related to the British Royal Family.
COPYRIGHT NOTICE

3rd Edition

All rights reserved by the Author (Brad Michael Little). All concepts and ideas presented in this book remain the property of the Author. Any unauthorized broadcasting, public performance, copying or re-recording will constitute an infringement of copyright.

All screenplay, movie, theatre and book derivative works of “THE KING’S SON (The Evidence)” without prior written permission from the Author will also constitute Copyright Infringement.

This book may not be copied or reproduced in whole or part, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means electronic, mechanical or other, without prior written permission from the Author.

Published in the United States of America
Copyright © 2017 Brad Michael Little

Refer Chapter 16 for REFERENCE MATERIAL: COPYRIGHT POLICIES and PERMISSIONs;
And Chapter 17 for REFERENCES.

Brief passages may be quoted for the purpose of articles, reviews and other literary works as long as book title, Author, publisher and the page number are included as the source of such passages.

“Brad Michael Little, LLC” dba “Brad Michael Little”

From time to time there may be News updates on “THE KING’S SON (The Evidence)”. Access www.The-Kings-Son.com for details.

THE KING’S SON (The Evidence) [3rd Edition] 308
PROLOGUE

This is the ultimate cold case, a 125 year old mystery hidden in plain sight.

This book pieces the evidence together that William James Shepherd was closely related to a member of the British Royal Family.

The case is built-up and includes clues that lead to a clear path forward - readied for a compelling conclusion and resolution to the mystery.

If you like puzzles and a story that twists and turns with lots of detail – then you have the right book. If you like analysis with just a touch of mystery, then you also have the right book. If you want an “easy read” book, you may have the wrong book.

This book is about determination to get to the bottom of a family rumor and mystery.

This is a story of intrigue and challenge about a man who left enduring clues during his lifetime about his origins. The clues appear to have been left in a subliminal manner, and at times it was like participating in a movie somewhat like the “Da Vinci Code”, with clue after clue being uncovered together with their meaning.

This book is about how my maternal Grandfather William James Shepherd mysteriously arrives in Australia in the early 1900’s, with the skills to be able to play the Double
Bass and then goes on to become Australia’s No. 1 performer.

And yet in 1901, he is Census listed as a “Pauper Inmate” (age 10) in a London Workhouse orphanage - straight out of the pages of the book “Oliver Twist”.

William throughout his life, due to his looks and mannerisms, is often compared to various members of the then British Royal Family born in the late 1800’s / early 1900’s.

Even today some of William’s descendants continue to have comparisons made with various members of the current British Royal Family.

DNA tests are used to set a test to prove the link, including the invention of a system and process that enables the parsing of atDNA in to the component ancestors of the DNA tester. It is a system and process that DNA testing companies may be interested to implement as a tool – refer Chapter 8.3.

The suspense in determining what is true and what is false – together with the patience needed to try to obtain DNA matches, makes for very interesting twists and turns, as the story progresses.

So based on the evidence collected and presented in this book …… Was William James Shepherd indeed related to the British Royal Family?

Please read on ……
The Puzzle as to who my Grandfather’s paternal family line was is ultimately solved in the new Parts Four and Five of this 3rd Edition of this book. It was solved after years of part time investigation and the initial 1st and 2nd Editions of this book being published.

This 3rd Edition proves William James Shepherd’s close relationship to the British Royal Family, as my Grandfather is shown to be a maleline descendant of the House of “xyz” – refer Chapters 8 onwards for the answer.

If you have previously read the 2nd Edition of this book, you may wish to skip forward to Chapter 7, and pick up the story from there with all its new material. The 2nd Edition was 200 pages whereas this 3rd Edition is 550 pages – noting they are small 9” x 6” pages.

As a result of this investigation additional Royal Haplogroups have now been discovered and are documented in Chapter 10. There are some major surprises.

This 3rd Edition is now available for the wider Genealogical Community to review; critique and hopefully agree with my conclusions regarding who William James Shepherd’s father was.

Brad Michael Little - September 2017
# TABLE of CONTENTS

Table of Contents

ABOUT THE AUTHOR ................................................................. 3
COPYRIGHT NOTICE ........................................................................ 5
PROLOGUE ................................................................................... 7
DEDICATION and THANKS ............................................................. 10
ACRONYMS and ABBREVIATIONS ............................................... 13
TABLE of CONTENTS ................................................................. 14
PART ONE .................................................................................... 17
1. INTRODUCTION ........................................................................ 19
2. WILLIAM JAMES SHEPHERD’S LIFE ......................................... 23
3. ANCESTRY INVESTIGATION - MOMENTUM ............................. 58
PART TWO .................................................................................... 89
4. DNA TESTING ........................................................................... 91
5. SUMMARY – SO FAR ................................................................. 111
PART THREE .................................................................................. 119
6. THE KGV QUEST CONTINUES ............................................... 121
7. THE KGV QUEST - WRAPUP ................................................... 134
PART FOUR .................................................................................... 155
8. DIDN’T I GIVE UP? ................................................................. 157
9. atDNA - GERMANY and PLB .................................................. 183
10. DNA PROOF - CONNECTING PLB .......................................... 199
PART FIVE ..................................................................................... 317
11. FGC5494 – ALL ROADS LEAD TO NORTHERN FRANKISH ORIGINS ................................................................. 319

THE KING’S SON (The Evidence) [3rd Edition] 314
PART SIX ........................................................................................................379

12. PLB – THE EMERGING PICTURE .................................................. 381

13. ADDITIONAL JIGSAW PIECES ..................................................... 443

14. IS THE QUEST COMPLETE? ......................................................... 456

PART SEVEN ......................................................................................... 489

15. ATTACHMENTS .............................................................................. 491

16. REFERENCE MATERIAL - COPYRIGHT POLICIES and
PERMISSIONS .................................................................................. 531

17. REFERENCES ............................................................................... 535
PART FIVE
11. FGC5494 – ALL ROADS LEAD TO NORTHERN FRANKISH ORIGINS

11.1 Introduction

This document uses Alex Williamson’s YTREE as the basis to show that by using triangulation of 8 Clusters from within the FGC5494 YTREE (refer Chapters 11.2 and 11.3.1) - then the conclusion is that the geographical origin of FGC5494 is Northern Frankish (i.e. French / Belgium / Luxembourg).

This Chapter 11 is not subject to the Copyright Notice as laid out in my book The King’s Son (The Evidence), as all this information in this Chapter is a collective effort gathered from various members of the FGC5494 team. This is with the exception of the “House of Hesse” Haplogroup revealed on p. 334, which remains subject to the Copyright Notice.

Importantly, this Chapter 11 does not mean that the members of the FGC5494 team agree with the findings of this paper, nor that they agree with my PLB claim – as none of them have had a chance to review my data and information contained in this 550 page 3rd Edition – which is being published co-terminus with the wider release of this Chapter 11.

FGC5494 is related to his male-line ancestors as follows:
Chapter 11.2, with reference to Chapter 11.3.1 shows the men whose ancestral family tree data is of Norman / Belgian Origin is then used to conclude that FGC5494 is Frankish (based on 1st Millennium AD terminology), as the men from these 8 Clusters all triangulate within this FGC5494 subclade.

It should be noted that R-P312 is estimated to have been born in 3360BC, R-L21 in 2870BC, DF13 in 2576BC, and FGC5494 in 2380BC, based on current calculations by Mark Jost109 (admin of FGC5494 Yahoo Group). These dates will change as more data arrives over time.

The above dates also align very well with SNP age dates107 that that Dr. Iain McDonald and team have estimated in July 2017, wherein their estimates are that R-P312 was born in 3155BC, R-L21 in 2934BC, DF13 in 2602BC. Whilst his analysis didn’t cover FGC5494, he did cover four of the other children SNPs of DF13 i.e. DF21: 2435BC, L513: 2230BC, ZZ10: 2571BC and FGC11134: 2307BC. If you average out the age of these 4 SNPs of DF13, you find the average of the children birth year is 2372BC. This is only 8 years off the Mark Jost estimate of 2380BC for FGC5494. Pretty amazing work by Mark Jost, as his calculations are several years old!
It is important to note that I have used the “average of the average” by presenting one specific number regarding the age estimate, as it is a statistical analysis that has provided these age estimates (which involves confidence internals), therefore by their nature the calculations actually provides range values for the years – not exact dates. It is all very complicated hence I find it easier just to provide the single age estimate.

Once more data becomes available re the origins of additional men listed in Chapters 11.3.1 and 11.3.2, and then maybe we will obtain more data points that will eventually enable us to conclusively lead to the answer on the origin of FGC5494, which can then feed into the wider analysis regarding the origins of R-L21.

I am not able to ascertain, based on the information we have in this Chapter 11, whether the ancestors of FGC5494 come from the East of the Frankish regions (i.e. Germany / Austria / Romania) or if they come from the West (i.e. England / Ireland), and this Chapter 11 does not investigate this.

However, in Chapter 7.1 I do review the East vs West origins options.

I also discovered that I have a number of men who are on the YTREE under FGC5494 (refer Chapter 10.12), who were also my FF cousins. This was quite amazing, as there were only 40 different sub-clades in FGC5494 at the time.
of writing of this 3rd Edition, and to have absolutely identified 4 out of 40 to be also my related FF cousins were quite above the normal odds.

Given the conclusion from this paper that FGC5494 is of Northern Frankish Origins, it is recommended that all FGC5494 men should also join the following FTDNA Projects:

- French_Heritage_DNA
- Normandy Y-DNA
- Benelux
- Belgium Walloon

The hope is that this flushes out additional FGC5494 men, who therefore would help to reinforce this paper’s hypothesis that FGC5494 is of Northern Frankish Origins.

11.2 Cluster Origin Analysis

Chapter 11.3.1 shows part of the YTREE that has ~ 40 FGC5494 SNP sub-Clusters which are subsidiary to this FGC5494 SNP; 8 of which are of French / Belgium Origin. At this stage only 8 Clusters have been called out (nos. 1 to 7, and 12 below), as these were the only ones which had any information re their Origins. I also added in 4 additional Clusters (nos. 8 to 11 below), and based on my initial review of the data I believe their particular origins are “Norman” as well.
The Clusters analyzed are:
1. Shepherd / Dixon
2. Maynard
3. Morris / Brunet
4. Jansen / Dunavant
5. Maxwell
6. Dubose
7. Wiegand / Wigand
8. Watterson / Mann
9. Kenyon / Kendrick / Davis
10. Page
11. Hinman
12. Fitzgerald

11.2.1 Shepherd / Dixon

In September 2015, the result of my maternal Uncle Eric Shepherd’s BIG Y test was produced and he was placed on the YTREE, under FGC5494. Deciding to pay for the BIG Y test was one of the best decisions I made in this overall “Quest”, as it made it absolutely clear re where his maleline ancestry came from.

My maternal GF's father (codenamed PLB) as referenced in Wikipedia has a male-line ancestor that goes back to Philip I (the Magnanimous) (Landgrave of Hesse)⁸³ b.1504. With reference to Chapter 10.13, there is a man who wants to stay private but is GD=3 @ 111 markers from my Uncle Eric Shepherd - who also descends from this same Philip I b.1504.
I have a whole collection of other data, including FF atDNA and photographic evidence that has led me to the conviction that this time I have it right, which is all laid out in the new Parts 4, 5 and 6 of the 3rd Edition of The King’s Son (The Evidence).

The FF atDNA data was analyzed using a system and process that I have developed that accurately parses out the atDNA data and significantly helps to bring clarity to the “data overload” situation that develops due to the vast quantities of information that atDNA throws up. Chapter 8.3 provides some insight into the process and system that I have developed. Chapters 9 and 10 add some details in regards to my system.

I hope that one day I will be able to work with FTDNA and / or Ancestry.com and / or 23andMe.com to develop my atDNA analysis algorithm into fully functional software driven system – that will help many people solve their own ancestral riddles.

Importantly, I am not relying on the analysis in this paper (i.e. Chapter 11) to say that this is proof re my claims for a connection to PLB. Rather, this analysis is just another part of the overall directional information / data trail, which continues to point me in the same direction re my PLB claim.
Hence, if you follow the ancestral data trail (using Wikipedia and/or a whole bunch of Genealogical websites) back from Phillip I (the Magnanimous)\textsuperscript{83} b.1504:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philip_I,_Landgrave_of_Hesse

Through to Henry II (Duke of Brabant) b.1207:  

Through to Lambert II (Count of Louvain) d.1054: 
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lambert_II,_Count_of_Louvain

Through to going further back you get to Giselbert II (Count of the Maasgau)\textsuperscript{72} b.~820:  
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gilbert,_Count_of_the_Maasgau  

Now, in investigating the Giselbert II ancestors further, a team member of the FGC5494 group then pointed out to me that Maasgau = Toxandrië, so we can then again pick up the ancestral trail (details which are not in Wikipedia) at:  

If you look at some details re Toxandrië, you get some interesting references and connections back to the Belgic Gauls, Salian Franks and Celts:  
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toxandri
Additionally, also note reference to Halstatt and La Tene:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Limburg_(Belgium)

And information on the Meuse (Maas) River 73:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Meuse
I came to discover a few months later, after I had published my PLB and Giselbert II theory on the FGC5494 Yahoo Blog; that many of the FGC5494 team had already believed they originated from the Meuse / Moselle River to Bad Durkheim area. Hence my “claim” re a Giselbert II connection hit the mark re locale – well before I knew this was already a published view of many of the FGC5494 team members.

Please refer to Chapter 11.3.4, which I called the “Jim Wigand Series” that Jim Wigand (a FGC5494 team member) published in the FGC5494 Yahoo Forum in 2014. There is quite a significant alignment between his analysis and data and what I am presenting in this Chapter 11 re the ancestors of my GF’s father – PLB. Again, not proof re my claim, but absolutely directionally aligned.

Back to Giselbert II of Maasgau b.~820, as I mentioned earlier, it was Jim Wigand (refer Chapter 11.2.7) who pointed out that I had to look at Toxandrien (using Wikipedia) - as this also means Maasgau, and they pointed me to this ancestral tree, which I had mentioned above:

By following this genealogie online web-link trail, we get to back to Brunulf I – Count of Neustria b.602:

Noting that Neustria is located:  

Neustrian writers used the names Neustria and Francia (i.e. France) interchangeably, implying that Neustria formed the heart and core of the Frankish lands. Later, the name Neustria came to denote a much smaller area, and, by the
11th and 12th centuries, it was sometimes used synonymously with Normandy.

By following the web-link trail even further, it runs out at Yudulf Belgium - Duke of Belgium and Luxembourg b.550:


However, I then found this web-link that identifies the same Yudulf as “Brunulphe D'Ardennes” b.560 from Ardennes:

https://www.myheritage.com/person-1000438_130088351_130088351/brunulphe-dardennes

I have no idea where the source of this information comes from, however it is consistent with the rest of the previous information relating to general location.

Later as I was completing this 3rd Edition and researching PLB, I was reading a book by Richard Hough called “Louis & Victoria – The First Mountbattens” and on p.1 - I was startled to read “The Hessians go back into that dark world of ancestral doubt, but certainly to Henry I of Hesse in the thirteenth century, and through the Dukes of Brabant and Lorraine, [then] another five hundred years [further back] to Aubris, to Ydulfs and Brunulfs”! This fully aligned with the information above!

The **Ardennes** “is a region of extensive forests, rough terrain, rolling hills and ridges formed by the geological features of the Ardennes mountain range and the **Moselle** and **Meuse River** basins” as shown below:
The name Moselle is derived from the Celtic name form “Moseal” via the Latin Mosella, a diminutive form of Mosa, the Latin description of the Meuse, which used to flow parallel to the Moselle. So the Mosella was the "Little Meuse".

However, if one does decide to look further back in time before Yudulf Belgium - Duke of Belgium and Luxembourg b.550, we can get to a Gallo-Roman man by the name of Richomeres b.~350 as Yudulf’s ancestor – using these various websites I mentioned above. I then noticed on the map of the Ardennes that they mention a region named Wallonia, Belgium.

I further looked up about Wallonia, and discovered “Julius Caesar conquered Gaul in 57BC. The Low Countries became part of the larger Gallia Belgica province which originally stretched from southwestern Germany to Normandy and the southern part of the Netherlands. The
population of this territory (of Wallonia) was Celtic with a Germanic influence which was stronger in the north than in the south of the province. Gallia Belgica became progressively romanized. The ancestors of the Walloons became Gallo-Romans and were called the "Walha" by their Germanic neighbors. The "Walha" abandoned their Celtic dialects and started to speak Vulgar Latin.”

Now looking up about the Walloon language, I discovered “Walloon (Walon in Walloon) is a Romance language that was spoken as a primary language in large portions (70%) of Wallonia in Belgium, in some villages of Northern France (near Givet) and in the northeast part of Wisconsin until the mid-20th century and in some parts of Canada. It belongs to the langue d'oïl language family, whose most prominent member is the French language. The historical background of its formation was the territorial extension since 980AD of the Principality of Liège to the south and west.”
So taking this all further, I looked up the Belgium Walloon FTDNA Project, reviewed the small group men which said they were Walloon’s …… Pause …… 😊 I didn’t find any FGC5494 men.

Now, all this Walloon and Gallo-Roman information may just be a tangent (and incorrect), and some may say that I should just stick to convincing them that PLB is my G-GF. HOWEVER, I still decided after careful consideration to put it in this document. It sure would not hurt to get some more Walloon’s to take FGC5494 SNP tests. It also is an amazing coincidence to find the last bastion of a Latin speaking region, is right on top of the location where FGC5494 originates!

So let me now complete, with reference to Chapter 11.3.3, what I found by following the purported genealogical trail between Yudulf Belgium - Duke of Belgium and Luxembourg b.550 and the Gallo-Roman man by the name of Richomeres b.~350, as some of the family trees indicate that they were Ripuarian Franks\textsuperscript{114}.

The Ripuarian Franks apparently used to live on the right bank of the Rhine (near Bad Durkheim) and then starting from 274AD they moved to the left side of the Rhine. In the last days of 406AD, the Ripuarians were able to conquer and more importantly hold the strategically important river valleys of the Meuse and the Moselle. This all fits nicely with the map below.

I decided to look up some details regarding this Bad Durkheim\textsuperscript{168} location and found the following:
“Bad Dürkheim is a spa town in the Rhine-Neckar urban agglomeration, and is the seat of the Bad Dürkheim district in Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany.

Between 1200 and 500 BC, the area around the eastern end of the Isenach valley was settled by Celts, who also built the Heidenmauer ("Heathen Wall"), a Celtic ring wall.

The Heidenmauer ("Heathen Wall") are the remnants of a great Celtic settlement with a 2.5 km-long ringwall, which was built about 500 BC.”

So following the information trail, I then looked up Heidenmauer 169 ("Heathen Wall"): “The Heidenmauer and its associated settlement were established at the end of the Hallstatt period around 500 B.C. by a Celtic tribe that cannot be more specifically identified. Copious numbers of pottery finds have enabled a very precise dating. Almost all the containers are handmade, only a few show traces of having been turned; this technology first appeared after ~500 B.C. in the La Tène period. Other finds included iron, long knives (Hiebmesser) as well as querns (Napoleonshüte), pyramidal stones that were stuck point-down in the ground in order to provide the base for the milling of corn. In addition there is also evidence of milk production and iron smelting.”

Remi Jansen (refer Chapter 11.2.4) kindly investigated this Ydulf d’Ardennes connection, using his Dutch and French language skills, and the information he found is written in Chapter 11.3.3.

Additionally, the closeness of the geography between the Ardennes region and the region that Jim Wigand
identifies in his Message #381 Origins of FGC5494 (refer Chapter 11.3.4) is very interesting.

The map below is extracted from Jim Wigand’s Message #381, wherein I have named the Rivers and added in where the Ardennes region is. There is an amazingly alignment.

Shepherd Conclusion: Hence from above, I am saying that the “House of Hesse” Haplogroup is FGC5494 > A913 > A7624. The **House of Hesse** is a cadet branch of the **House of Brabant**.

Additionally, as a result of this investigation additional Royal Haplogroups have now been discovered and are documented in Chapter 10.

I have developed this claim as a result of a large amount of atDNA analysis laid out in Chapters 9 and 10, backed up by other data in Chapters 12, 13 and 14.
Also, assuming all the above data is correct, and all the lineages are accurate, then the last piece of ancestral data that is available for this Shepherd cluster shows that their ancestors originated in the Ardennes region – which is predominately in the intersection region of current day Eastern Belgium, North-Eastern France and Luxembourg.

**Robert Dixon:** In addition to Eric Shepherd (my maternal Uncle), Robert Dixon is also in this sub-cluster, who in late 2016 joined the FGC5494 team. [Yfull.com](http://www.yfull.com) has calculated that the MRCA between Robert Dixon and Eric Shepherd is dated at ~500 AD. More work is needed on this date.

At this stage though, Robert Dixon does not have concrete information on his male-line as his GF’s father was also “unknown”, although his atDNA data is showing 12% of his heritage is from “The Continent”, noting that the remainder of his heritage is English / Scots and his family originates from the border of Scotland and England. More follow-up is planned by Rob - however initial indications are looking towards a Belgian connection (which aligns with what I have written in Chapter 11).

### 11.2.2 Maynard

The Maynard Cluster comprises a number of men who have taken the BIG Y test, and that team is led by Ward Maynard. Their common ancestor has been derived as being born in ~1750AD in the US, and they haven’t yet 100% determined how they get back across “The Pond”. Ward believes that his Maynard’s came to England from France at about the time of the Norman
Conquest. Why? It was only after 1066, that the Maynard surname started showing up in southern England via the Doomsday roll books.

More information on the origins of the **Maynard surname shows that they are of Norman origin** as seen at [http://www.surnamedb.com/Surname/Maynard](http://www.surnamedb.com/Surname/Maynard).

Also, recently it was discovered that there is Randy Maynard who is part of the Maynard Surname project, who has an ancestor with the “Menard” surname, who is of French origins via French-Canada. His male-line goes back to Pierre Menard dit LaFontaine from Anjou (south of Lyon, west of Grenoble Switzerland) b.1549.

Additional DNA testing may be planned to be done to confirm that this Menard is indeed on the same SNP branch as the other Maynard’s.

From a family tree standpoint, Randy Maynard’s bloodline goes back through French Canada, where the surname was Ménard, going back to France:

**Pierre Menard Dit Lafontaine** (1549 - 1599)

9th great-grandfather

Jean Menard dit Lafontaine (1597 - 1657)

son of Pierre Menard Dit Lafontaine

Jacques Ménard dit Lafontaine (1628 - 1707)

son of Jean Menard dit Lafontaine

Maurice Ménard dit Lafontaine (1664 - 1741)

son of Jacques Ménard dit Lafontaine

Antoine Ménard dit Lafontaine (1695 - 1764)

son of Maurice Ménard dit Lafontaine

Joseph Menard dit la Fontaine (1730 - 1788)

son of Antoine Ménard dit Lafontaine
Joseph Menard (1769 - 1842)  
son of Joseph Menard dit la Fontaine

Maurice (Morris) Maynard (Menard) (1820 - 1890)  
son of Joseph Menard

Joseph Henry Maynard (1852 - 1939)  
son of Maurice (Morris) Maynard (Menard)

Wilfred Edward "Fluffy" Maynard (1890 - 1960)  
son of Joseph Henry Maynard

Wilfred Edward Maynard Jr. (1930 - 2015)  
son of Wilfred Edward "Fluffy" Maynard

Randolph Lee Maynard

11.2.3 Morris / Brunet

John Morris is a member of the FGC5494 team, who has indicated in the FGC5494 Yahoo blog that his Grandfather was adopted and that he is still investigating, but hopes to be able to confirm by the end of 2017 whether his male-line is indeed a well-documented Peerage lineage of Norman origins. His atDNA indicates that his male-line is “Continental”. I do hope that he can reveal his lineage information to the team, as besides my Shepherd line, no other FGC5494 team members have a long lineage upon which to compare with.

Mark Brunet has also indicated his ancestors moved from Normandy, France to Quebec, Canada in 1650: “My direct male ancestor Pierre Brunet b.1635 arrived in Quebec in around 1650. I found his birth certificate in French records from the Normandy area. His father was Vincent Brunet. I have been trying to get more information
on Vincent but without any luck. This should not be surprising though since we are talking about 1610 or so.”

11.2.4 Jansen / Dunavant

Mike Dunavant’s name is most likely French in origin. The name Dunavant looks like the geographical name “Du Navant”. There is a Le Navant in Brittany, France and Du stands for “from it”. There is no explanation for the meaning of Navant.

Remi Jansen provided his genealogy (in Dutch) which can be found at [http://www.jansenr.bewoner.antwerpen.be/](http://www.jansenr.bewoner.antwerpen.be/) with the dead end Jansen branch that should in fact not be Jansen at all.

Remi lives in Antwerp, Belgium. The Jansen branch of the family was living in an area of 50 km distance from Rucphen in the Netherlands and Kalmthout in Belgium.

Remi’s Great-Grandfather Cornelius Jansen was born in 1835 in Rucphen, son of Anna Maria Jansen and an unknown father are not mentioned anywhere in the archives. It is also curious that his great-great-grandmother never married and had no other children. It was her father that was witness at the church baptism and the civil registration.

The paper trail is exhausted, hence only genetics can solve the problem. He was lucky that the University of Rotterdam had their DNA project on inherited diseases in Rucphen where his Great-Grandfather was born. He has no idea how far they analyzed the Y-DNA to build the family trees of the Rucphen families.
There are too few people that have their DNA tested in his area to conclude that the father came from somewhere else. Leuven University says that the Haplogroup R-M529 is a sub-clade of L21 and is quite common in their region of Rotterdam, and they believe that many men in the Rucphen area belong to the same Haplogroup.

11.2.5 Maxwell

The Maxwell team has a website, which provides quite a bit of detail. The name associated with the Maxwell FGC5494 team is a Herberti de Macchwel b.~1130 from Normandy, refer to:

In 1124, David (Earl of Huntingdon), a man who had spent most of his life in the English court came to Scotland to claim his throne as David I, younger brother to his predecessor, the late Alexander I. David brought with him his Norman court and perhaps, either as a child or young man, Herberti de Macchwel came to Scotland. This is a purely speculative supposition but would seem reasonable in light of Herbert’s position and the seats of power occupied by his descendants.

At some point before 1159, Herbert came to hold the land at Max’s weil or Maccusweil or Macchwel as the scribes of the day wrote it and in this year Herbert’s name was applied to a charter of confirmation as Herberti de Macchwel. Herbert then signed the document ‘Herbto Camerario’ (Herbert, Chamberlain). So Herbert is identified by others as Herbert who has the land of Max’s weil and identifies himself by his important position as Chamberlain.
There is confusion over the identity of the first Maxwell in light of the fact that the same charter carries the name of Liulpho fil Macc whose name appears on other papers a Liulpho filio Macchus. Clearly, this Liulpho (Philip) is the son of Maccus or to us Max. Other charters carry the name of Robert, who also identifies himself as another son of Max (filo Maccus), but Herbert is always ‘de Maccwel’ or ‘de Maccusweil’ (of Max’s weil) never filio Maccus (son of Max). If Herbert had been a son of Max it would be reasonable to assume that he would be designated as a son and not as 'of a territory'.

That Herbert was related to Max one fails to discover. It is believed that he was not, however he could have been married to a daughter or granddaughter of Max such as Cecelia, the daughter of Liulphus but this is pure speculation. Such a marriage could bear with it a portion of land such as Max’s weil but equally the land which Max held, was held for the King, and on Max’s death would have been resigned back to the crown for disposal as the King saw fit. Perhaps the King saw fit to reward Herbert with the land of Max’s weil. What we do know is that Herbert took his landed designation as his identity, his surname and it is a ninety nine percent certainty that if you were born with the name Maxwell you have Herbert’s blood flowing in your veins.

We know of only three of Herbert's children, but there may have been more. Sir John de Maccusweil succeeded Herbert in the barony and was from 1200, Great Chamberlain of Scotland; he also served as Sheriff of Teviotdale. His services to the kingdom brought him the barony of Cærlaverock in Dumfries. John died before 1241 and was succeeded by his younger brother, Aymer de
Maxwell - the first use the modern spelling of his surname. Aymer married an heiress, Mary, daughter of Sir Roland de Mearns.

She brought with her that great Renfrew barony that was to be the base of the Clyde side Maxwells, the Maxwells of Pollock and Calderwood, and from these the Irish Maxwell’s of Farnham, Finnebrogue and Ballyrolly. Sir Aymer's eldest son Sir Herbert Maxwell carried the line of Cærlaverock and the Younger; Sir John Maxwell founded the Pollock line. A third known son of Herbert the progenitor was named Robert, but history carries just a glimpse of him as he witnessed a charter in 1210. There is little doubt that these earliest Maxwell’s were very important people in their time, they held high office and were greatly rewarded for their services.

What is so surprising is that so much information about their lives has survived the eight centuries until modern times. Researching the ancient archives has given us an insight into the origins of the Maxwell name; perhaps there is yet more to be learned and identified from these ancient papers. What is certain is that the Maxwell ancestors were influential in shaping the Scottish nation in her infancy.

11.2.6 Dubose

The DuBose Family joined the Normandy Project through: https://www.familytreedna.com/public/Normandy?iframe=yresults

and there is mention of a common ancestor by the name of Isaac DuBose b.1665 d.1721 from Normandy, France. There are two other men sharing the same “stall” as
DuBose – no information has been found about their origins.

### 11.2.7 Wiegand / Wigand

**Walter Wiegand** - The earliest confirmed ancestor for Walter Wiegand (Kit No. 166617) and his grandson Jakob Wiegand (Kit No. 458552) is Johannes Weygand (1750-1797). He and later family members from the village of Eifa are in the church records of nearby Biedenkopf, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. Walt believes there are older Wiegand’s (& variant spellings) in those records going back into the mid-1600s but has been unable to decipher/translate anything older. The location is due east of Cologne and due north of Frankfurt, Germany. Walt believes Eifa is now part of Hatzfeld (Eder).

**Jim Wigand (Kit No. 65932) (jim3719)** - Up until last year, his family traced its line to Wurzburg. However, they recently were able to have some paper trail success and now trace back to a small town (Barbelroth) in the Palatinate near Landau. The Wiegand gentleman traces his line to the Hesse region, although his oldest ancestor actually spelled his surname Weygand. Both surnames’ hotspot is in Kaiserslautern, Landkreisen from the middle Rhine. And, both surnames come from the same root verb *wigan* (Germanic pronunciation should be *vibk-en*, although most would say *vee-khan*) meaning to fight or battle. The word element *wig*, meaning battle or war, is found in Merovingian names (e.g., Merowig and Chlodwig, which we more commonly see as Merovech and Clovis) although it is not as common as the "bert" name element.
Please also refer to Chapter 11.3.4 – the “Jim Wigand Series”.

It is intriguing that two sets of men – with almost the same Surname, intersect regarding their MRCA at FGC5561. Is it possible that this is a clue that the “overall” surname for FGC5561 is actually Wiegand? Please note though that in the Dutch language “Wigand” is spelled as WIJGAND and you find them in Flanders and the Netherlands. It was also a given name i.e. “patron mica”.

11.2.8 Watterson / Mann

Watterson (aka Mark Jost) knows his ancestors lived on the Isle of Mann (surname documented since the early 1400's) and in County Down (County Down is one of six counties that form Northern Ireland) as well.

They do not know where “Mann” says he originates from. This is purely speculative, but according to Wikipedia: “In 1290 King Edward I of England sent Walter de Huntercombe to take possession of Mann.”

11.2.9 Kenyon – Kendrick – Davis

Bob Kenyon offers some thoughts on the 450611 group (Kenyon-Kendrick-Davis). What he says does not necessarily conflict with the provisional conclusions of this document but indicates possible additional complexities.

- The 450611 group members are all Isles based (so far) and have a TMRCA in the Dark Ages from the
Davis/Kendrick/Kenyon Big Y results. This makes it highly probable that the group were in the Isles pre-Norman times.

- Their archaeogenetic modelling suggests that there would have been considerable movement of people between the Meuse (etc.) and southern England during the Bronze Age and Iron Age ref:
  - [http://purbeck society.co.uk/assets/V10-papers-read-before-the-purbeck-society-review-2016-1.pdf](http://purbeck society.co.uk/assets/V10-papers-read-before-the-purbeck-society-review-2016-1.pdf)
  - Refer pages 65-70 for example showing likely migration of DF13 people from that region to southern England in the late Bronze Age.

- The Kenyon Cluster in general believes they have data that shows they are Irish going back to the beginning of the Dark Age i.e. 500 AD, however have no data prior to this. Therefore their "vote" re FGC5561 Origins will have to be Irish (500 AD) --> Unknown. If the vast majority of the other Clusters show themselves to be Northern Frankish, then it will show that there was a lot more back and forth across the English Channel at very early dates, more so than previously understood or known."

### 11.2.10 Page

Gary Page is not yet on the YTREE; however he is a member of FGC5494. He writes:

“In 1256AD my earliest MOST LIKELY ancestor was William Page a knight in a company of Norman descended knights living in the Welsh Marches. 1377AD is my earliest known proven ancestor, Richard and Alice of Rushbury,
Salop who were granting/renting land in the records I have.

Knights and associated families include Hugh de Mortimer, Thomas Corbet, William Bagot (Flemish), Robert Burnell, de Grandisino, Fitz William, Fitz Richard, Fitz Filoc, Heylin, De Say, Robert Blundell, Pas, De Cotes, Fitz Roger, Fitz Robert, Richard de Arderne.

I believe all these 13th century names are of Norman or Flemish origin.

Richard de Arderne would've known my forefathers as he was given land by John Page around 1401. Arderne is a place name where Belgae once lived. Along with the genetic proof the FGC5494 group offers makes the Belgae case stronger. I should not doubt this theory.”

Editor’s Note: Arderne and Ardennes are similar sounding place names, although I do not know if they are actually the same place.

11.2.11 Hinman

Is not in a cluster, and is in a singular stall. His earliest known maleline ancestor arrived in Boston harbor on a ship from London in June 1650 bearing a surname of Anglo-Saxon origin. Almost 100% of his father's ancestors that have been traced also stem from England.

For what it's worth, though, his FF results show that while he is 94% European, there is no British Isles component. The largest percentage is Western and Central Europe (i.e. the area we are discussion) which is 29%. This is followed
closely by Eastern and Southern Europe at 25% and 22% (his mother is Croatian) and Scandinavian 18% (no doubt ancestral to the English lines, since he has discovered no one of Scandinavian ancestry in his father's family).

11.2.12 Fitzgerald

At present, the only data that has been collected for the non-FGC5561 sub-group of FGC5494 is that the surname “Fitzgerald” is of Norman origins. Refer https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/FitzGerald_dynasty:

“The FitzGerald dynasty is a Hiberno-Norman or Cambro-Norman dynasty. They and have been peers of Ireland since at least the 14th century. The dynasty has also been referred to as the Geraldines. They were established by the conquest of large swathes of Irish territory by the sons and grandsons of Gerald FitzWalter of Windsor (c. 1075 – 1135). Gerald was a Norman castellan in Wales, and is the male progenitor of the Fitzgerald dynasty ("fitz", from the French "fils" indicating "sons of" Gerald).”

Whilst this is an initial good start that aligns with the “Continental” origins of the FGC5561 piece of the puzzle, additional corroborating data for some more members of the non-FGC5561 sub-group would be very useful.

Data from “Morgan” and “Crawford” surname members would be particularly valuable. There is a definitely a Crawford line who are Scots – Norman nobility. I note that the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres in 1876 put together a detailed ancient family tree for what looks like FGC5494 – it may be of interest should over time it be proven to be accurate.
11.3 Detailed FGC5494 Analysis
This Chapter 11.3 provides details on FGC5494 analysis.

11.3.1 FGC5494 Clusters that have FGC5561 in common
11.3.2 FGC5494 Clusters that do not have FGC5561 in common

Source: www.ytree.net
11.3.3 The Ydulf d’Ardennes Connection

**Introduction:** Remi Jansen kindly used his Dutch and French language skills to investigate this potential d’Ardennes linkage with FGC5494.

He focused on the tail-end of the more speculative of Giselbert II ancestors - refer Chapter 11.2.1: https://www.genealogieonline.nl/en/stamboom-petra-limburg/P5528.php; then going backwards in time.

By following the above web-link trail backwards in time even further, where it runs out at Yudulf Belgium – Duke of Belgium and Luxembourg b.550 – refer Chapter 11.2.1: https://www.genealogieonline.nl/en/stamboom-petra-limburg/P10304.php

Additionally, we see this web-link which identifies the same Yudulf Belgium as “Brunulphe D'Ardennes” b.560 from Ardennes: https://www.myheritage.com/person-1000438_130088351_130088351/brunulphe-dardennes

This doesn't line up with the previous website, as far as we can see - but it gets pretty close.

__________________________________________

**Internet Review – Part A:** Based on the above, Remi’s search found a plethora of websites and information:

http://fabpedigree.com/pedstart.htm
Yudulf Duke in Belgium, related to Waudbert I d’Ardennes

Providers of free genealogical services on the Internet, some of which the above websites used, included:

- The **Familysearch facility** of the Church of Jesus Christ of LDS -- the biggest and best of all genealogy sites - without advertisements or interface problems.
- **Rootsweb**, and its many sponsored services like *World Connect*, the *Medieval Genealogy archives*, etc.
- The **Kentucky Biographies Project**.
- The volunteers of the **U.S. Census transcription project**.

In the FamilySearch database of the Mormons you find Yudulf from the same submitted pedigrees from Genealogie Online.


Waudbert I d'Ardennes, comte d'Ardennes also known as "Vaubert / Walbert" born circa 490 in Cologne, North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany, died in 538 in Cologne, North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany. He was the son of Adalric, King of Ardennes and Argotta of the Ostrogoths.
His wife was Lucille of Pannonia and he was the father of Brunulphe of Cambra.

Familysearch Overview:
Waudbert I D’Ardennes, Comte D'Ardennes 490-538
Brunulphe I D'Ardennes, Earl of Cambrai 517-535 other
source ca 503-565
Brunulphe II D'Ardennes 560-618 is also known as
Brunulf and is probably Yudulf

Internet Review Part B: Some of the information below is for pedigrees from the old French Chronicles. Some of the relations are questionable because the nobility also produced fictive pedigrees to show descent from higher ranks, hence some of the chronicles are partly fake:

https://books.google.be/books?id=wZ77nSYA1ogC&pg=PA73&lpg=PA73&dq=Chroniques+Brunulphe+d%27ardennes&source=bl&ots=VxMf8zU_rI&sig=rE8gen4sljQBTn9KFcaBbpaNcLk&hl=nl&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiUmfG8m4PPAhVEXhQKHTXPC9EQ6AEIVDAH#v=onepage&q=Chroniques%20Brunulphe%20d%27ardennes&f=false

https://books.google.be/books?id=hk9jAAAAcAAJ&pg=PA256&lpg=PA256&dq=Chroniques+Brunulphe+d%27ardennes&source=bl&ots=EN2j-8yFU&sig=K5XxX6pFawFNN9CS2vOgwc5bIWE&hl=nl&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiUmfG8m4PPAhVEXhQKHTXPC9EQ6AEIXTAJ#v=onepage&q=Chroniques%20Brunulphe%20d%27ardennes&f=false
Conclusion: There is a lot of material out there on the Internet regarding this Ydulf chap and his forebears. However, the actual source data and documents are hard to determine and is not at all definitive.

Additionally, we did find all manner of websites saying all sorts of “out there connections” going back in
time. Given the above information re this Ydulf connection is still very speculative, then I debated whether to put in the Richomeres / Gallo-Roman / Walloon information in to the mix (in Chapter 11.2.1) by going further back in time, and potentially destroying credibility.

Ultimately, it will only be when more ancient DNA is found, from which SNP data can be extracted from, which then definitively “links” in to the FGC5494 SNP on the YTREE - that we will be able to better parse out the fact, from the fiction.

11.3.4 The “Jim Wigand Series” - 2014

The following are a series of messages that Jim Wigand (Kit No. 65932) added to the FGC5494 Yahoo Group in 2014. They are very data driven. The date information however needs to be updated, as new data has since shown that R-L21 is estimated to have been born in 2780BC, DF13 in 2576BC, FGC5494 in 2380BC and FGC5561 in 2149BC.

Message #285 Origin of FGC5496 - Part 1
by Jim Wigand (jim3719) - May 15, 2014

I am going to write four pieces on this topic -- there is just too much to cover in one entry. The first (this one) will be about why I believe our ancestors who first held the FGC5496, FGC5521, and S1088 mutations resided on the continent. The second will be about S1088, the third about FGC5521, and the last about where on the continent FGC5496 may have originated.
But before I start, I would like to make a few comments about my perspective.

First and foremost, I believe this discussion is about our FGC5496 family through the ages and how our ancestors' descendants spread across continents, if not the globe. It is not about ethnic identity, which is temporal, changes over time, and is both a self-identification and third-party defined term. What may be known as a certain tribe or geographic area in year "x" could be known as something else in year "x+300," even if one is referring to the same group or area. Second, historians and scholars have a fashion about their thinking, not to mention frequently having an agenda or two. So, I have tried to distill the substance from the hype in the sources I have consulted, but I am sure the process has been imperfect. And finally, we are all dealing with limited data -- very limited data at that. I am speculating, but attempting to glean insights with limited data we do have. As time passes and more of our cousins are discovered, our picture will evolve, become clearer and more certain.

That being said, what evidence we have suggests that the FGC5496 family founder, as well as his g-x grandsons S1088 and FGC5521, were born on the continent of Europe. If one compares the GDs of our two continental-ancestry members, Mark B. (FGC5521) and me (Jim W. – S1088), with their distant Isles cousins, Mark's closest Isles cousin is a GD of 14 and the furthest a GD of 24 at 67 STR markers. My closest Isles cousin is a GD of 15 and the furthest a GD of 25 at 67 STR markers. All other FGC5496 tested or suspected members, each being of Isles ancestry, have at least one Isles cousin who is no further than a GD of 10 while also having Isles cousins having
GDs in the mid-20s. If either Mark and/or I were descended from an Isles ancestor, our Isles cousins' GDs to us would be similar to the GD ranges our Isles cousins have with one another. This observation, when placed into the context of the consensus view that both DF13 and L21 originated on the continent, leads to a very probable continental origin for FGC5496, FGC5521, and S1088. Ultimately, I believe we will see that the variance among the continental FGC5496 will be greater than among the Isles FGC5496.

Although Mark B. and I have a GD of 21 between us (which is larger than either one of us have with our “closer” Isles cousins), there is a linguistic commonality to our surnames. Specifically, both of us have surnames that derive from words attested in Old Frisian: “brun” - meaning brown; and “wigand” - meaning warrior (the French diminutive “brunet” came later - post 9th century). Old Frisian was a West Germanic coastal dialect spoken from about 700CE to about 1500CE in present-day coastal Germany, Netherlands and Belgium. More relevant to our discussion, however, is that Old Frisian evolved from its predecessor language (there is debate as to what that was), which was spoken along the continental North Sea coast pre-8th century and almost certainly included the words "brun" and "wigand." So whether Mark B’s and my ancestors adopted surnames from the inherited language/words of a ruling elite, such as the Franks (a tribal confederation from the lower Rhine), or are reflective of the geographic origin of their ancestry, is an open question. Nevertheless, the linguistic evidence suggests (assuming no NPEs, changed surnames, etc.) that there was a commonality of ruling elite and/or geographic origin.
As indicated in my previous post, our current evidence strongly suggests that S1088 originated on the European continent. This sub-branch has only one known continental member, me (Wigand), with all other known members having identified Ireland as the location of their most distant ancestor, except for Gardner, who identified England, and two of the three McGrews/MacGruars, who identified Scotland. I should note that there are several “unknown” persons who have tested positive for S1088 either through Chromo2 or the Personal Genomes Project (the latter sharing several SNPs downstream of S1088 with me, implying a continental origin as well).

Excluding the known continental member, all other known members have either tested positive for, or are suspected of being CTS2457.2. This is an important fact since this means CTS2457.2 is downstream of S1088 and may not have originated on the continent. Based on the phylogenetic tree and time estimates Mark Jost calculated, the CTS2457.2 mutation occurred sometime between roughly 400CE and 500 BCE (I should note that when I reference Mark’s calculations, I will take his point estimate and “range to” the 2nd standard deviation estimate further back in time – basically due to discussions in other forums on SNP and STR mutation rates and the fact that I am using coalescence dates rather than founder dates). However, the branching (from node mv12) suggests that all descend from a common ancestor who lived sometime between about 100CE and 400CE.
I have attached Mark J’s phylogenetic tree with added surnames and locations of the tested and suspected S1088 members. If the entrant had not identified a location for his MDKA, I used a surname profiler based on the UK’s 1881 census and Ireland’s 1901 census (see http://forebears.co.uk/surnames). Rather than using the county with the highest frequency of the surname, I used the county with the highest density of the surname (one has to “hover over” a county to obtain the density number). I believe density is typically a better indicator of origin than frequency due to the occurrence of the same surname arising from multiple founders being found in larger cities. If an entrant had indicated a country and/or region, but not a county or town, I used that information to narrow the possible counties, even if other counties had higher densities of the surname.

I have also attached a map of Ireland on which I located each CTS2457.2 member, except for Gardner, whose ancestry is from Britain and one McGrew/MacGruar (based on genetic as well as other evidence, I have concluded the McGrews are originally from Ireland). You will note on the map how the members tend to cluster, rather than being distributed across the island. Specifically, they are found in Fermanagh, Tyrone, Monaghan, Roscommon, Meath and Louth. These are all places where descendants of a tribe known as the Menapii eventually settled after first residing near what is now Arklow, County Wicklow. The movement and dispersion northward appears to have occurred several hundred years later after tribal/clan conflict. According to the Celtic scholar Henri Hubert:
The Menapii seem it have pushed their way forwards in Ireland, for we find later a scattered people of Monaigh or Manaigh. One branch of them was established in the east of Ulster, near Belfast, and another in the west, where their name is preserved in that of Fermanagh. The Irish genealogies make them both come from Leinster, where the Menapii were settled. Note: Southeast of Fermanagh lays County Monaghan; the name of which perhaps has the same origin.

In his book The Menapia Quest, Norman Mongan provides additional detail about places in Ireland having a connection to the Menapii. The locations of the CTS2457.2 ancestors strongly suggest they were of Menapian descent:

“The Menapii in Ireland were a branch of the Menapii that resided near the mouth of the Rhine and considered to be among the larger group of tribes known as the Belgae. Hubert asserts two periods of Belgae migration to Ireland - the first around 400BCE, and the second around 100BCE. Based on archaeological evidence of La Tène period items, the first migration was likely through Britain and the second probably direct from the continent. Current Celtic scholars, including Barry Cunliffe and John Koch, downplay the movement of people into Ireland, although Cunliffe notes that Ireland underwent a period of population decline and isolation from 600BCE to 200BCE, and then reconnected with the continent.”

These dates would imply that the S1088 mutation (aged between 140BCE and 520BCE) occurred shortly before the migration and the CTS2457.2 shortly afterwards, given that the continental S1088 member is ancestral for CTS2457.2, and, based on Mark’s phylogenetic tree, has an ancestral
line that branched not more than 3 STR mutations away from the point when the CTS2457.2 mutation occurred. Any reasonable calculation of these SNPs’ ages, the closeness of the SNP mutations, and the STR genetic distances between the continental and Isles members, essentially eliminate the possibility of a migration in a period earlier than 500BCE.

Accordingly, all of this would suggest that what we observe in the S1088 phylogenetic tree, except for Wigand, are the descendants of one Menapian who emigrated from near the mouth of the Rhine to the Isles between 400BCE and 100BCE (Gardner may be a clue that this Menapian first went to Britain with other Belgae, and then his close-descendant(s) migrated to Ireland, or -- perhaps not -- there is no way to tell given our limited data). Regardless, the apparent founder effect in Ireland is notable and may explain why modern Celtic scholars are skeptical of large population movements yet, at the same time, observing significant cultural changes.

Whether the S1088 founder and Wigand’s ancestor(s) were Menapian is an open question which I will discuss in my post about where on the continent FGC5496 may have originated.
Message #349 Origins of FGC5496/FGC7448 Part III
by Jim Wigand (jim3719) - Aug 23, 2014

Mark B's recent inquiry about the current distribution of our FGC5496 group reminded me that I needed to continue to the discussion series about its origin. Mark J's identification of two SNPs between DF13 and FGC5496 and FGC7448, i.e., FGC5694 and FGC5561, allows us to expand the number of "cousins" and provide more information about our group's origin. That is very helpful since among those "cousins" are more guys of continental origin.

You may recall in Part II of my discussion series, I indicated that the evidence suggest that our CTS2457 members descend from a common ancestor who most likely lived sometime between 150 and 400 CE in what is now known as Ireland. His patrilineal ancestors, however, travelled from the continent most likely several centuries earlier. We are fortunate in that Mark J's Fluxus analysis indicates that the CTS2457 mutation occurred within 300 - 900 years of the S1088 mutation, which I have, so this establishes a time frame for when the migration probably took place. Evidently not by coincidence, the time frame matches perfectly with the well documented migration of Belgae into the Isles. Also, the distribution of CTS2457 (and those suspected of having this SNP) appears to correlate with areas historians associate with Menapian settlement (the Menapii were a Belgic tribe).

The next group I will cover is the one Mark J. refers to as FGC5521-A1 in his phylogenetic trees (see the attached file FGC5521-A1). Our other FGC5496 identified continental member's (Mark B's) ancestor branched-off from the rest
of the A1 group apparently sometime between 1350 and 1800 BCE. After Mark B’s branch, the next branch appears to have occurred much later: sometime between 400 and 50 BCE. Of course, this means that over time, guys will be identified who have ancestors that "fill-in" that large time gap and creating more branches between the two. However, given that the second branch and all the others have Isles ancestry, this suggest that either all or most of them descend from a common ancestor who migrated to Isles sometime between when Mark B's and the second branching occurred. Once again, probably not by coincidence, this time frame is inclusive of the period of known Belgic migration to the Isles (roughly 400 - 100 BCE).

The distribution of the group suggests a concentration in today's Ireland, although there are branches that extend into the Isle of Man, Scotland, and England. I would expect Wales to be added to that list in time. Given the concentration in Ireland, the few data points outside of it, and the fact that all of the Isles' older A1 branches have "Irish" members, I have constructed a map of the areas in Ireland where either a member's ancestor was referenced or where the surname has its highest concentration (1902 census). Interestingly, once again, the areas generally correlate with those historians associate with Menapian settlement. However, it is not as strong as the association of CTS2457. Having Isles members of FGC5521-A1 conduct more SNP testing would be very helpful to clarify geographic association relationships. Regardless of an existence of a Menapian relationship, the Belgae are recognized to have established colonies in what is now Ireland (e.g., the Fir Bolg legend most likely arose due to Belgic migration). Given Mark B's north-eastern France
ancestry, and the CTS2457 cousins, ancient Belgic ancestry is in my opinion, the best fit for 5521-A1.

But what of those FGC5521-A1 members on the more recent branches whose ancestors come from the Isle of Man, Scotland, or England? The nodes of these branches off the "Irish" trunk all occur after roughly 700 CE. Accordingly, the most likely explanation would be the "Irish" migrations of the 4th - 6th centuries CE (see attached graphic from the archeologist Barry Cunliffe). Although people could have moved at any time, the establishment of those lines in the respective areas does fit nicely with this known period population movement. So, the evidence would seem to suggest that the 5521-A1 members on those outer limbs had patrilineal ancestors among the Belgae (perhaps Menapii), who migrated to what is now Ireland around the 3rd century BCE, and then ancestors who left Ireland for the Isle of Man, Scotland, or England around the 5th century CE.
This next grouping of FGC5496 members, FGC5521-48712, presents a number of challenges in drawing inferences from data. However, although speculative, we can still see a picture that suggests consistency with what we know about CTS2457, and FGC5521-A1. Of the kits identified as belonging to this grouping, only three have listed their known paper-trail ancestral origin
locations. Of those, only Keith has identified a county or town. Accordingly, in constructing the attached map of FGC5521-48712 in Britain, I heavily relied upon the 1881 UK census surname densities (i.e., the counties/shires having the highest percentage of a surname) to identify a potential ancestral origin of a surname. Given that common surnames frequently have multiple founders, the highest density hot-spot may very well reflect a line different than the one in FGC5521. However, I will attempt to make the most of our limited information, recognizing that general geographic trends will be more likely to be correct than specific surname "hot-spot" origins (particularly for more common surnames).

Looking at Mark J’s phylogenetic tree for the group, you will note that in the upper right part of the tree we have several surnames that hot-spot to Wales. In the middle of the tree we have surnames that hot-spot and/or are from England, and in the upper left part of the tree we have a set of likely colonial U.S. NPEs. Near the base of the tree we have Wales, Ireland, and England represented. Node mv6 on the trunk of the tree, according to Mark J's analysis, likely took place between 100 and 450 CE, which suggests that, as was the case for CTS2457 and FGC5521-A1, the members in subsequent/higher branches all descend from a common ancestor who lived during that period.

I think Keith’s ancestry is a critical bit of information for this analysis. His paper trail ancestry as well as his “surname hot-spot” both trace to Berkshire. His closest GD match on the tree is from an adjoining shire, Oxfordshire, and is not a common surname. Here is an excerpt from Henri Hubert’s book, The Rise of the Celts:
“Ptolemy mentions a civitas Belgarum, which covered eastern Somerset, Wiltshire, and the north of Hampshire. One of their towns was called Venta Belgarum, now Winchester. North of the Belgae, in what is now Berkshire was the civitas of the Atrebates.”

The Atrebates, a tribe within the Belgae confederation, originated on the continent and lived south of and adjacent to the Menapii. I have attached a modified (blue highlighting) map from John Koch’s Celtic Culture: A Historical Encyclopedia, in which he has shown the locations of the Menapii, Atrebates and another tribe, the Catuvellauni, on the continent and the latter two in Britain. You will notice that the territories of the Atrebates and Catuvellauni in Britain encompass present day Berkshire, Oxfordshire, and Bedfordshire, which is where three FGC5521-48712 surnames hot-spot. I should note that maps by other authors/historians may differ slightly with respect to placement of tribes due to their interpretation of what ancient authors wrote or which authors/periods are being referenced. The territory of the continental Belgae is outlined in blue (most historians include the Mediomatrici as a division of the Belgae – so, I did as well, even if Koch did not).

In addition to the above information, we know that one of the members who provided a known paper-trail ancestry is from Ireland; we have a surname that hot-spots to Kent; and, we see a Welsh surname represented on the left side of the tree who clearly has too much genetic distance between himself and the cluster of Welsh surnames on the right side of the tree to be among that subgroup. This could suggest a trail across Britain to Ireland, which is consistent with how a number of historians believe the Belgae migrated to
Ireland (see attached map of FGC5521). To be more certain, we need more sample/data points and we need to have more members of the group take NGS SNP tests.

And, as was the case for FGC5521-A1, the most likely explanation for the cluster of Welsh surnames on the right side of the tree (which branched from the rest roughly between 500 and 700 CE) and the surnames that hot-spot in Westmorland and Lancashire (refer the map provided in Part III), would be the Irish migrations of the 6th century. However, once again, additional SNP testing and more samples would be very helpful in building confidence around this scenario.
The observation as seen on the attached map is either an extraordinary coincidence or a clue to the geographic origin of FGC5494, which Mark Jost estimates to date from about 1600 BCE. The attached map overlays the ancestral locations of the seven known and suspected (based on 67 STR marker haplotypes) FGC5494 “continental” members onto a map from Barry Cunliffe’s Ancient Celts. Cunliffe’s map shows the locations of La Tène pottery findings as black dots. For the mapping of FGC5494 member ancestral location, I plotted the districts/counties having the highest surname density (all the surnames had clearly identifiable hotspots), except for a member who documents his MDKA back to 1636, for which I used the town of his MDKA.

The FGC5494 surname locations are shown as either dark red or orange dots. Remarkably, four of the FGC5494 members cluster within 30+-/ miles of one another in area just west of the Rhine in the Landkreis (districts) near Bad Durkheim. The four represent two of the known downstream “subclades” of FGC5494; FGC5496 and Z16502. Three of the four are NGS SNP tested and a third has the same STR “varietal” signature on Mike Walsh’s L21 Group as a fourth NGS SNP tester. Based on the SNP and STR differences among the four, it is highly improbable any of the four could share a common patrilineal ancestor during the historic period and clearly the two subclade sets date to pre-Iron Age. These are distant genetic relationships (the two sets cannot be related within the last 3500 years+/-) sharing a very small geographic area in common.
In addition to Bell Beaker and Corded Ware archaeological findings, the area around Bad Durkheim is home to a concentration of Celtic archaeological sites, including one of the largest oppida, Donnersberg, which location has been in use from the late Bronze Age through the Iron Age. Additional oppida in the area include Heidenmauer, Kastel and Otzenhausen. Among well-known Celtic artifacts from the area is the Schwarzenbach cup, which Simon James dates to 475 – 450 BCE. According to a German archaeological website, this area was at the crossroads of the north-south trade route along the Rhine and the east-west trade route through the Isenach-Kaiserlauterner Valley to the Marne and Seine basin during the Halstatt and La Tène periods. In fact, the area was in the core region for the early La Tène culture.

Most likely due to overcrowding and climate change, the area had a phase of population decline. Manuel Fernández-Götz in Identity and Power, the Transformation of Iron Age Societies in Northeast Gaul, (a recently published book -- originally a doctoral dissertation -- that I highly recommend reading) asserts that the archeological and pollen records indicate the region experienced “…a real and sharp fall in population…” commencing around 400 BCE and ending around 150 BCE. Thus, evidence suggesting the region where the so-called “Celtic migrations” originated.

STR phylogenetic tree (fluxus) analyses Mark Jost conducted for SNPs downstream of FGC5496 (which resides below FGC5494) are consistent with the timing of the Celtic migration from the middle Rhine. The downstream continental members’ SNPs and downstream Isles members’ SNPs are estimated to have branched off
from one another either before or during the La Tène period. Interestingly, the Irish members of these downstream SNPs (e.g., CTS2457, whose “father” SNP, S1088, comprises two of the four “Bad Durkheim” members and Mark J dates to 650 – 150 BCE) have a concentrated distribution in the northern half of Ireland. These include the counties of Armagh, Roscommon, Tyrone and Meath – all locales where La Tène archaeological sites exist.

The only surname under CTS2457 not from the northern half of Ireland is from Oxfordshire, home to the earliest La Tène art findings in eastern England. Although he generally dismisses migration with La Tène adoption in the Isles, Simon James states in The World of the Celts: “La Tène metalwork does appear by 250 BC… These may have been inspired by imports such as the Clonmacnois torc (c. 300 BC) [found in Knock, Co. Roscommon], which, if not actually made in the Rhineland, shows strong stylistic influence from this region.”

And we find members from Kent and Yorkshire, the former having La Tène artifacts and the latter a concentration of two-wheel chariot burials. Barry Cunliffe in Britain Begins states: “One of the marks of status adopted by the La Tène elites in continental Europe was the burial of a two-wheeled chariot with the deceased. Chariot burials of this kind are frequent in the Moselle region [middle Rhine and Moselle valleys] and occur in more limited numbers in the Ardennes, the Marne region, and the middle and lower Seine Valley. There is also a cluster of them on the Yorkshire Wolds.”
The co-location of members’ surname hotspots and La Tène sites is undeniable and strongly suggest a relationship. However, the age of FGC5494 pre-dates the La Tène period and given that the Bad Durkheim area was the cross-roads for trade routes along the Rhine and to the Marne and Seine basins, then people could have migrated along those routes over a long period of time. Some people, no doubt, moved from the middle Rhine before and after the Celtic migrations, even if the population movement was more substantial during that period. Some of those, and their descendants, in turn, moved to the Isles at different periods of time and at different points of entry.

The historian Henri Hubert believed that the Belgae spread from “their original home” in the middle valley of the Rhine over Belgium and Northern France. The evidence we see for FGC5494 suggest he was right. Assuming the age estimates are approximately correct DF13 and FGC5494, then the vast majority of FGC5494 members’ ancestors would likely have belonged to a tribe within the Belgae confederation, if that designation existed at the time. Regardless, they would have lived in the geographic areas bounded roughly by the Rhine and Seine river valleys.

It is interesting to note that ancient DNA from a Bell Beaker settlement in Kromsdorf, Germany had two men who were R1b+ and not U106. Unfortunately, no other R1b downstream SNPs were tested. Perhaps the origin of FGC5494 is further northeast. More DNA testing will help, particularly of ancient DNA.
Note: Refer back to Chapter 11.2.1.

**Message #407 - DF13* keeps getting carved up by Jim Wigand (jim3719) - Oct 7, 2014**

Mark B,

I think you are correct. We always need to be thinking in terms of each subclade, its age, where it hotspots, and how it relates to its "brothers," "cousins," and "father." Each will have its own journey. I have attached a modified map that Barry Cunliffe includes in several of his books. Cunliffe's map shows Celtic settlements and migration to the south and east in the 4th century BCE. My modifications are shown in blue, teal, and green in the upper left, and show what I will call a "straw-man" for the movement of FGC5494 and its downstream subclades. To be sure, this is speculative. However, it illustrates your point.
If we assume that FGC5494 rapidly expanded (if not originated) in the middle-Rhine/Moselle area Cunliffe marked on his map, say about 1500 BCE, then population movements as noted by my drawings would be consistent with the genetic, archaeological, and linguistic evidence. The blue arrows are essentially Iron Age population movements for FGC5494 descendants. The teal shows the movement of FGC5494 descendants during the Great Migration Period. And lastly, the green would be the migration of Norman FGC5494 descendants to the Isles. There could have been 'reflux' movements as well. I have only drawn a "straw-man" for the general direction of movement.

In any event, it will be interesting to see as we discover more FGC5494 members if this "straw-man" will hold up.