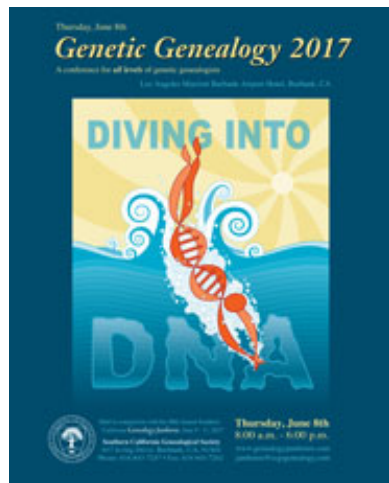
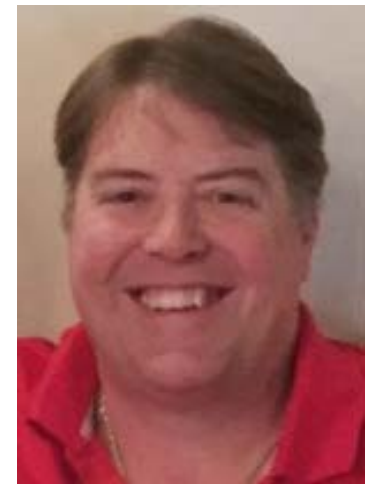


Y-DNA of British Monarchy



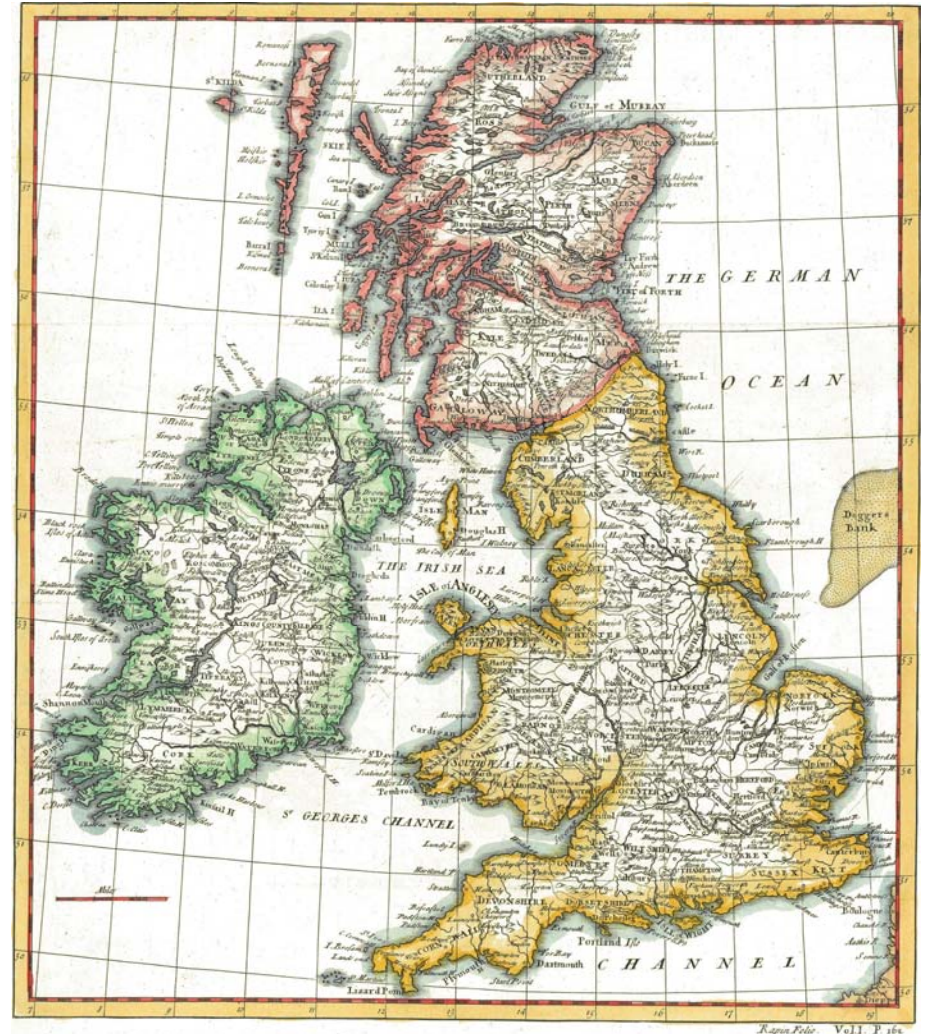
Brad Larkin

Prepared for the
Southern California Genealogical Society
Jamboree 2017



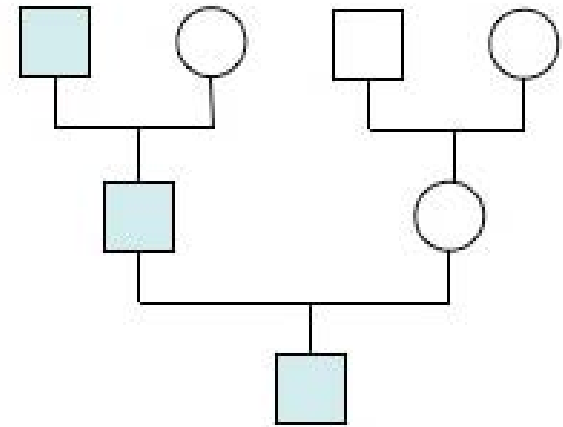
Overview

- Review of nine Y-DNA dynasties of the British Monarchy over the past 1100 years.
- How genetic genealogy may connect your family to them.



Y-DNA = Patrilineal Descent

- Patrilineal Heritage
 - Women do not have a Y-chromosome (they have two Xs)
 - Thus no recombination (mixing) and we can see paternal ancestry over many generations based on shared mutations.



Y-Chromosome
(passed on complete,
but only by sons)

Introduction

- Genetic genealogy using Y-DNA focuses on the portion of the Y-chromosome which passes from father to son with only rare mutations.
- While many think of the throne of the British monarchy being passed in the same way, that crown has undergone some 'non-linear' transitions over its long history.
 - Counting those transitions which yielded adult monarchs inheriting the throne, there have been nine (9) different Y-DNA dynasties in the 1,090 years since Aethelstan became the first King of England in 927 CE

Exclusions

- In counting the Y-DNA dynasties, we have ignored disputed claimants with no meaningful rule such as:
 - Bonnie Prince Charlie
 - Lady Jane Grey
 - Louis VIII of France.
- Three (3) potential dynasties which reached the throne but were not sustained with another monarch:
 - King William III of Orange (1650-1702)
 - husband of Queen Mary II (1662-1694)
 - King Philip II of Spain (1527-1598)
 - husband of Queen Mary I (1516-1558)
 - King Stephen of Blois (1092-1154)

Nine Y-DNA Dynasties

with Date of First Crown

- Mountbatten
 - 20??
- Windsor
 - 1901
- Hannover
 - 1714
- Stuart
 - 1603
- Tudor
 - 1485
- Plantagenet
 - 1135
- Norman
 - 1066
- Knýtlinga
 - 1013
- Wessex
 - 927

Mountbatten Heirs

- Charles, Prince of Wales and heir apparent (b. 1948)
- Prince William, Duke of Cambridge (b. 1982)
- Prince George of Cambridge (b. 2013)

All these Mountbatten heirs trace their Y-DNA from Prince Philip Mountbatten, Duke of Edinburgh (b. 1921 Greece)



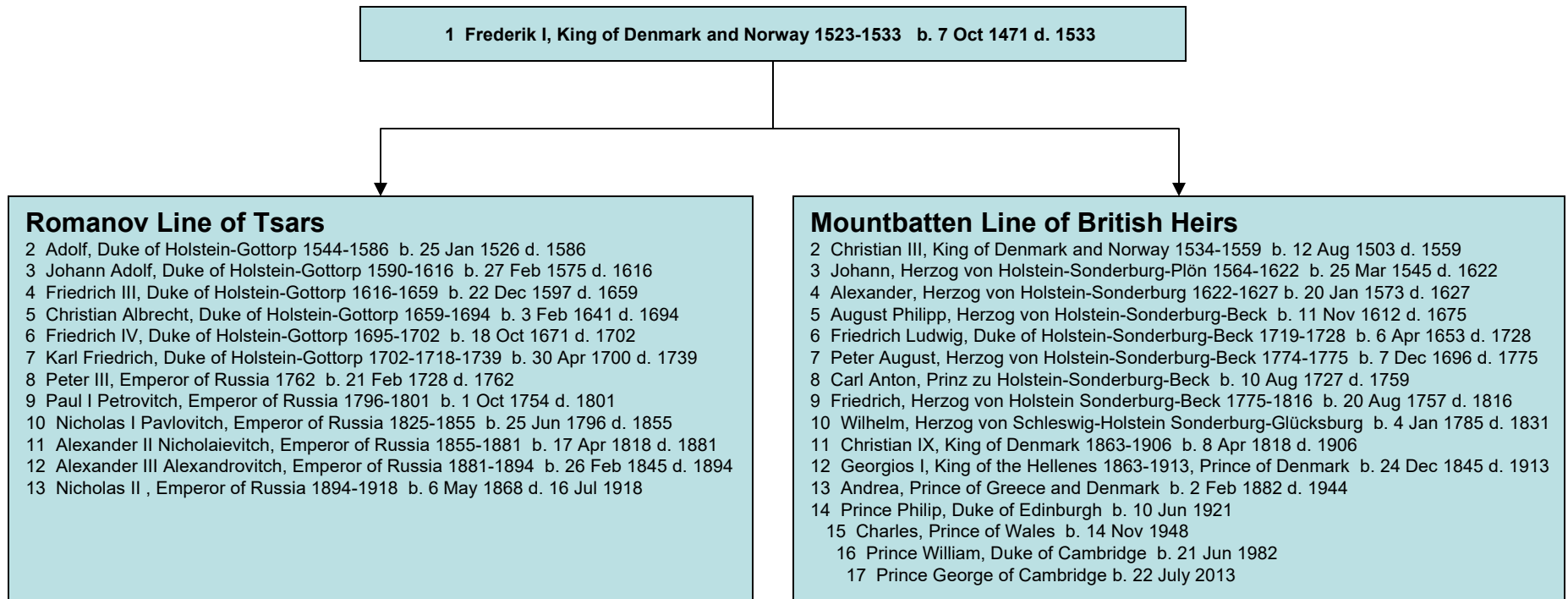
Prince Phillip's Ancestry

- Phillip's Y-DNA lineage includes King Frederik I of Denmark and Norway (1471-1533)
 - Further back to the medieval House of Oldenburg: John II of Oldenburg, Germany (1272-1301)
 - Frederik I was also a patrilineal ancestor to Nicholas II, last Czar of Russia
- Prince Philip descends maternally from Queen Victoria (1819-1901) and Prince Louis of Battenberg (1854-1921)
 - Which made him also an MtDNA match to Alexandra, the wife of the last Czar of Russia
- Prince Phillip contributed a DNA sample to help confirm the identity of remains suspected to be the family of the last Romanov Czar of Russia (d. 1917)¹

¹Coble et al, Mystery Solved: The Identification of the Two Missing Romanov Children Using DNA Analysis, [PLOSOne](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0171111), 2017

House of Oldenburg

Paternal Ancestors of Romanov & Mountbatten Dynasties



Tsar Nicholas II of Russia and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh are patrilineal 11th cousins, once removed.

Y-DNA: Haplogroup **R1b**

House of Oldenburg

- The House of Oldenburg is one of Europe's most prolific lineages with branches that include:
 - the current King Harald V of Norway (b. 1937)
 - the current Queen Margarethe II of Denmark (b. 1940)
 - Prince George Oldenburg of Denmark (1653-1708), husband of British Queen Anne (1665-1714)
 - Nicholas II of Russia (1868-1918), the last Romanov Tsar
 - Prinz-Christoph von Schleswig-Holstein (b. 1949)



Windsor

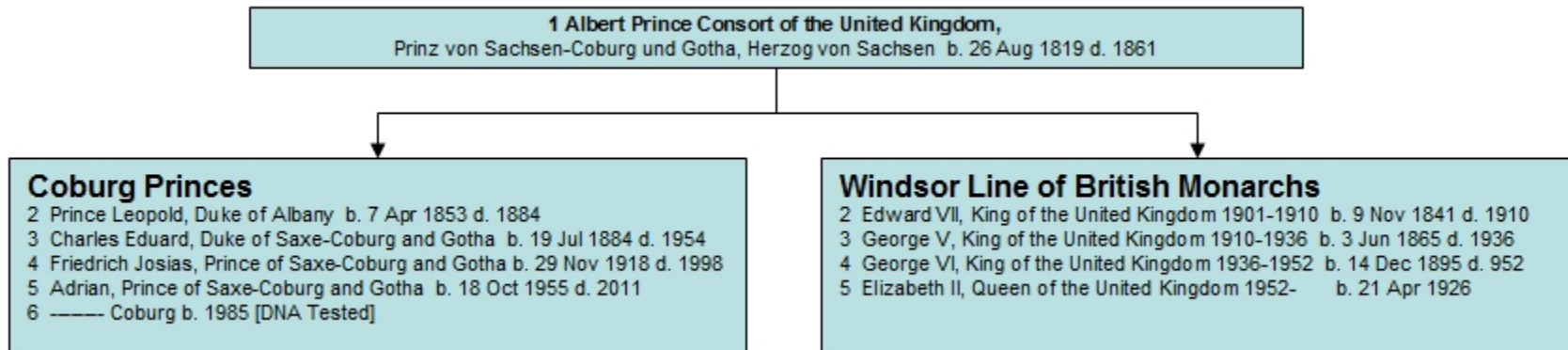
Queen Elizabeth II (1926-)
King George VI (1895-1952)
King Edward VIII (1894-1972)
King George V (1865-1936)
King Edward VII (1841-1910)
Queen Victoria (1819-1901)
Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (1819-1861)
Franz Josias (1697-1764 Germany)
John, Elector of Saxony (1468-1532)
Dietrich I of Wettin (916 Germany -976)

- Windsor dynasty's reign began with the crowning of King Edward VII in 1901
- This Y-DNA lineage came from Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha who was the husband of Queen Victoria.
 - *The House of Wettin*
- Surname was changed from 'Saxe-Coburg and Gotha' to 'Windsor' when King George V renounced his Germany territories and titles during World War I.
- Will end with death of the current Queen Elizabeth II
 - Produced five (5) monarchs



House of Wettin

- The paternal Windsor DNA line continues back to Franz Josias (Germany 1697-1764)
 - John, Elector of Saxony (1468-1532)
 - Dietrich I of Wettin, Germany (916-976)
- Y-DNA Haplogroup R1b-U106-**Z305**
 - Tests of two descendants of Prince Franz Herzog von Sachsen-Coburg-Saalfeld (1750-1806)¹



¹Brad Michael Little, [The King's Son](#) (The Evidence), 2nd Edition, 2012

Hannover

King William IV (1765-1837)
King George IV (1762-1830)
King George III (1738-1820)
Frederick, Prince of Wales
King George II (1683-1760)
King George I (1660-1727)
George of Brunswick (1582 Germany - 1641)

- King George I seated by Parliament in 1714
 - Protestant, German-speaking great-grandson of King James I through two maternal lines
 - Produced five (5) monarchs
- Patrilineal descendants of George of Brunswick (1582-1641)
 - Medieval *Younger House of Welf (aka Guelph)*
 - Henry the Lion – Ruled Saxony & Bavaria in 12th Century
 - Welf IV inherited property in 1055 Lombardy, became Duke of Bavaria
 - Son of Albert Azzo II of Este, Margrave of Milan¹

¹Encyclopaedia Britannica, [Welf Dynasty](#), 2017

Hannover Y-DNA

- Y-DNA lineage not known
 - Living patrilineal descendants exist:
 - Prince Ernst August of Hanover (b. 1954), husband of Princess Caroline of Monaco (b. 1957)
 - Son Prince Ernst August (b. 1983) pictured here in 2014 next to a portrait of his ancestors.



Image of Prince Ernst August Of Hanover [b. 1983] Celebrates 'Der Weg zur Krone' Exhibition Opening, Alexander Koerner, 2014. Licensed from [Getty Images](#)

Stuart

- King James I of England (1566-1625)
unified Scottish and English crowns in 1603.
 - Dynasty of six (6) monarchs
 - Controversial: Interregnum and Religious / Civil Wars
- Paternally descended from Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley of Scotland (1545-1567)
 - Alan FitzFladd (1070-1114) came from Brittany France as a knight in Norman service

Queen Anne (1665-1714)
Prince George Oldenburg of Denmark (1653-1708)
John II of Oldenburg (1272 Germany -1301)
(same as Mountbatten above)

Queen Mary II (1662-1694)
King William III of Orange (1650-1702)
Dudo-Henry Count of Laurenberg
(1093 Germany -1117)

King James II (1633-1701)
King Charles II (1630-1685)
King Charles I (1600-1649)
King James I (1566-1625)
Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley (1545-1567)
Robert II of Scotland (1316-1390)
Walter FitzAlan (1106 -1177)
Alan FitzFladd (1070 Brittany, France - 1114)

Stuart DNA

- Y-DNA: **R-L21-S781**
 - Shows descent from Sir John Stewart of Bonkyll (c 1245-1298)¹
 - From test of descendant of King Charles II
- Several living Dukes and other British Peers who are patrilineally descended from King Charles II (1630-1685)²



¹ William Stuart et al, [Descendants of the High Stewards of Scotland](#) [DNA Project]

² Jim Barrett, [Powell Surname DNA Project](#)

Tudors

- Established by Richard Tudor in 1485
 - Produced five (5) monarchs
- Y-DNA lineage from Ednyfed Fychan of Wales (1170-1246)
- No Y-DNA signature confirmed
 - Likely to be many living descendants of Ednyfed who just do not have pedigrees.
 - Remains of Henry VIII's illegitimate son Henry Carey (1526-1596) are buried at Windsor Chapel

Queen Elizabeth I (1533-1603)

Queen Mary I (1516-1558)

King Philip II of Spain (1527-1598) no heirs

Radbot, Count of Hapsburg (985 Germany -1045)

King Edward VI (1537-1553)

King Henry VIII (1491-1547)

King Henry VII (1457-1509)

Sir Edward Tudor (1430-1456)

Ednyfed Fychan (1170 Wales - 1246)



Plantagenet

- Henry II crowned 1154
 - Mother was daughter of Norman King Henry I
 - Spread Kingdom to many realms including Ireland
- Y-DNA attributed to father Count Geoffrey V of Anjou (1113-1151)
 - Geoffrey Ferole II, Count of Gastinois, France (1000-1046).
- Dynasty of 14 British Monarchs
- Rival York and Lancastrian branches fought bloody power struggle for royal of succession to Edward III called *The War of the Roses*
 - Culminating in death of last ruling Plantagenet monarch, King Richard III in 1485

King Richard III (1452-1485)
Richard Plantagenet of York (1411-1460)
to King Edward III (below)

King Edward V (1470-1483)
King Edward IV (1442-1483)
Richard Plantagenet of York (1411-1460)
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King Henry VI (1421-1471)
King Henry V (1386-1422)
King Henry IV (1366-1413)
John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster (1340-1399)
to King Edward III (below)

King Richard II (1367-1400)
Edward the Black Prince
King Edward III (1312-1377)
King Edward II (1284-1327)
King Edward I [Longshanks] (1239-1307)
King Henry III (1207-1272)
King John (1166-1216)
King Richard I (1157-1199)
King Henry II (1133-1189)
Count Geoffrey V of Anjou (1113 France - 1151)
Geoffrey Ferole II, Count of Gastinois
(1000 France -1046)



Plantagenet Y-DNA

- Supposed remains of Richard III under Leicester parking lot: **G-P287**¹
- Four descendants of the Somerset line from John of Gaunt, thought to be patrilineal cousins to Richard III: **R-U152-Z192**¹
- 5th Somerset descendant: **I-M170**¹
- Frenchman named *de Warren* claimed descent over 22 generations from ancestor Count Geoffrey V of Anjou (1113-1151): **Does not match any of above**³
- Ancient DNA from crypts of known Plantagenet Monarchs? **Not Tested**

¹ King, T.E. et al, Identification of the remains of King Richard III. [Nat. Commun. 5:5631](#) (2014)

²See Kylene Campbell, Global Family Reunion [Blog](#), 2015 for [illustrated](#) recap of family tree.

³Press Release [Statement](#) from Dr Turi King, University of Leicestershire, 25 March 2015

Fratricide and the Chances of Plantagenet Y-DNA Survival

- War of the Roses = Plantagenet Y-DNA Annihilation
 - Kings deposed: 6
 - Kings murdered / killed in battle: 4
 - Killing of potential male heirs: at least 6
 - Including Richard III's own nephews who he swore to protect
- Tudor Kings alert to any potential male Plantagenet claimants
 - Richard III's illegitimate son killed by Henry VII in 1499
- Be cautious of claims to a surviving royal lineage
 - Follow the Money: Having such a descent would have obtained much wealth and property, even if not the crown.
 - Would such a Y-DNA descent really have gone unclaimed?



Image of painting by Henry Arthur Payne, Plucking the Red and White Roses in the Old Temple Gardens, 1908. Public Domain via [Wikimedia Commons](#)

Norman

King Henry I (1068-1135)
King William II (1056-1100)
King William I [the Conqueror] (1028 France - 1087)
Robert I, Duke of Normandy (1000-1035)
Richard II, Duke of Normandy (978-1026)
Richard I, Duke of Normandy (933-996)
William I, Duke of Normandy (900-942)
Robert I [Rollo], Duke of Normandy (846 Denmark - 931)

- Began with William, Duke of Normandy (aka William the Conqueror's successful invasion in 1066.
 - *Normans* in general refers to French-speaking warrior aristocracy and their allies
 - Vast changes in rule over the British Isles for over 400 years
- Norman Royal Dynasty, however, had only three (3) patrilineal monarchs
 - Y-DNA lineage of Rollo (846-931)
 - No modern samples, will require ancient DNA

Knýtlinga

King Harthacnut II (1018-1042)
King Canute Sweynsson [the Great] (985-1035)
King Sweyn Forkbeard (960-1014)
Harald Bluetooth, King of Denmark and Norway (935-986)
Gorm the Old, King of Denmark (899-958)
Harthacnut I, King of Denmark (880 Denmark - 936)

- A Viking-based dynasty established in 1013 best known for King Canute (985-1035) who subdued the Anglo-Saxons; coined his own money; and also ruled over Denmark, Norway, and parts of Sweden.
- Three (3) monarchs but all of Canute's sons died within seven years of their father.
 - Throne reclaimed by the Anglo-Saxons of Wessex
- Y-DNA ancestor was Harthacnu I, King of Denmark (880-936)
 - Has had no patrilineal descendant for centuries



Wessex

- Aethelstan was the first person since Roman times to unify all of England under one king in the year 927.
 - Patrilineal descendant of Egbert, King of the Wessex (*West Saxons*, 770-839)
- Succession crisis on death of King Edward the Confessor in 1066.
 - Harold Godwinson (aka Harold II and claiming descent from Egbert) crowned at Westminster Abbey
 - Defeated invading Viking army of claimant Harold Hardrada
 - But Godwinson defeated and killed by claimant William of Normandy at the Battle of Hastings within a month
- Wessex Y-DNA identification will require ancient DNA sample

Harold II Godwinson (1022-1066)

Godwin, Earl of Wessex (1001-1053)

Aethelheim, Ealdorman of Wiltshire (859-898)

Ethelred, King of Wessex (837-871)

Egbert, King of Wessex (770 England - 839)

King Edward [the Confessor] (1002-1066)

King Edmund [Ironsides] (989-1016)

King Aethelred [the Unready] (968-1016)

King Edward [the Martyr] (962-978)

King Edgar [the Peaceful] (943-975)

King Eadwig [the Fair] (940-959)

King Eadred (925-955)

King Edmund I (921-946)

King Aethelstan [First King of England] (893-939)

Edward [the Elder], King of the Anglo-Saxons (874-924)

Alfred [the Great], King of the Anglo-Saxons (849-899)

to Egbert, King of Wessex (above)



Summary

- We have focused on nine (9) Y-DNA Dynasties of the British Monarchy.
- Remember that across all her ancestors (autosomal DNA), Queen Elizabeth II is descended from every single one of these British monarchs.¹
 - As well as King Brian Boru of Ireland and Kenneth MacAlpin, King of the Picts and Scots



¹ [Wikipedia](#), Descent of Elizabeth II from William the Conqueror, 2017
Image of Queen Elizabeth II March 2015 by Joel Rouse / Ministry of Defense from [Wikimedia Commons](#)

Dynasties 1603-2013

Mountbatten

Prince George of Cambridge (2013-)
 Prince William, Duke of Cambridge (1982-)
 Charles, Prince of Wales (1948-)
 Prince Philip Mountbatten, Duke of Edinburgh (1921 Greece-)
 Friedrich Karl Ludwig, Duke of Holstein
 (1757 Germany -1816)
 Karl Anton August, Prince of Holstein
 (1727-1759)
 King Christian III of Denmark (1503-1559)
 John II of Oldenburg (1272 Germany -1301)

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 King George IV (1762-1830)
 King George III (1738-1820)
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Dynasties 1154-1603

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 Geoffrey Ferole II, Count of Gastinois
 (1000 France -1046)

Dynasties 927-1154

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