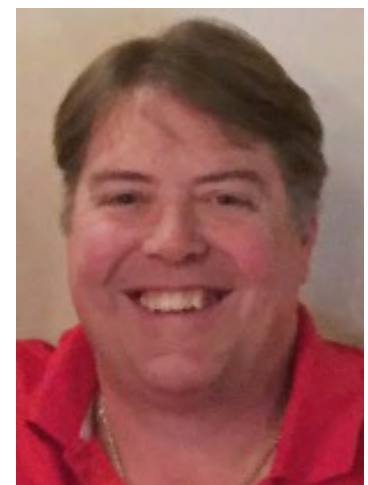


DNA, Clans & Monarchy (2018)

Brad Larkin

Prepared for
Genetic Genealogy Ireland
Belfast 2018

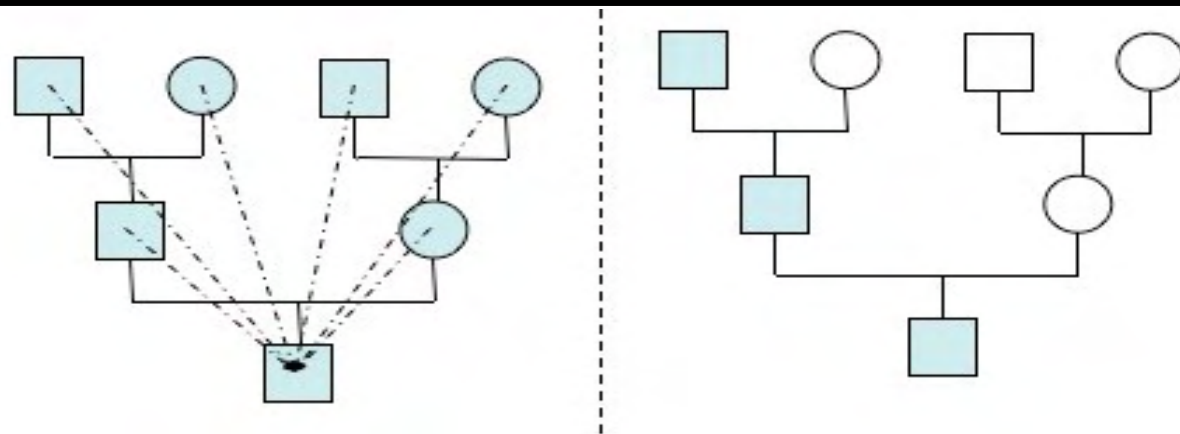


Executive Summary

- An update on modern genetic genealogy DNA findings in the context of historic Irish clan groups and the British Monarchy. The two sets may be more closely related than you think.
- Identification of specific DNA markers that could link you to some of these historic groups. Kinship groups covered include
 - the Uí Néill, Airgíalla, and Ulaid of Ulster
 - the Dál Riata and Highlanders of Scotland
 - the various Gaelic kings of Connacht, Munster and Leinster
 - Normans lords of Ireland
 - the Mountbatten, Windsor, Stuart, and Plantagenet dynasties of the United Kingdom
- Integration of *Irish DNA Atlas* (IDA) and *Peoples of the British Isles* (POBI) projects autosomal results.

Chromosome Fit for Genealogy

	Autosomal (Microarray)	Y-Chromosome (Y-37 STRs)	Mitochondrial (HVR1+HVR2)
Recombination - Mixing	Yes	No	No
# Coding Genes	~ 30,000	86	37
# Markers Initial Test	708,093	37	1,120
Mutation Rate	0.5 bp/gen = 354,047 per generation	$\mu = 0.0041$ markers/generation 1 change per 165 years	0.48 bp/MY = 1 change per 1,860 years



Diversity in Clans

- These Y-DNA lineages started several thousand years ago.
- Have been mixing since then.
 - So we see a lot of diversity in Haplogroups within regions of Ireland and clans
 - The *Big Y* and similar NextGen DNA tests of millions of markers
 - Currently connecting and clarifying the STR-based surname and clan patterns identified previously.

DNA and Geographic Mapping

- Definition of British Isles
- Compare and Contrast Historical Maps with Autosomal and Y-DNA Results

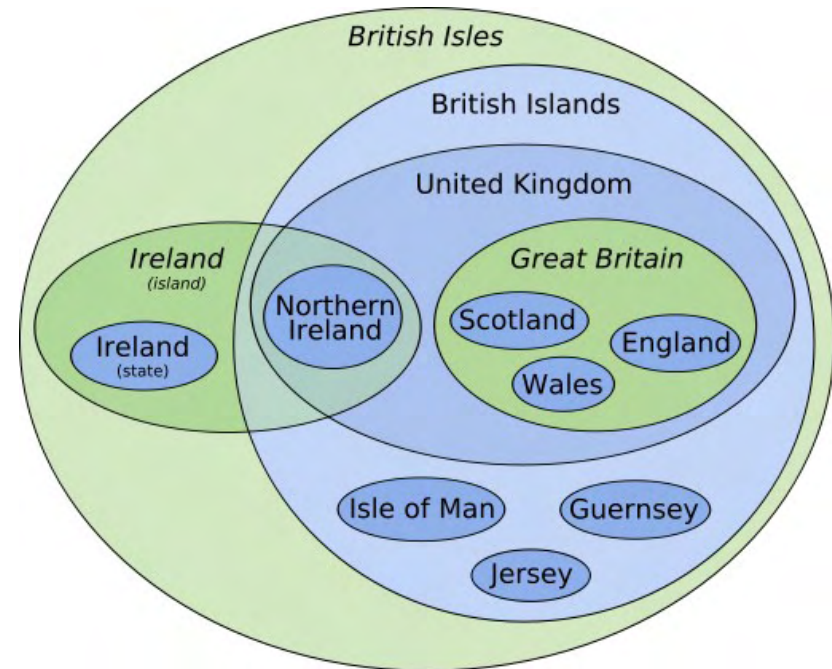
Topics

- DNA and Geographic Mapping
- Y-DNA of Major Irish Clans
- Y-DNA of the British Monarchy

Definition of “British Isles”



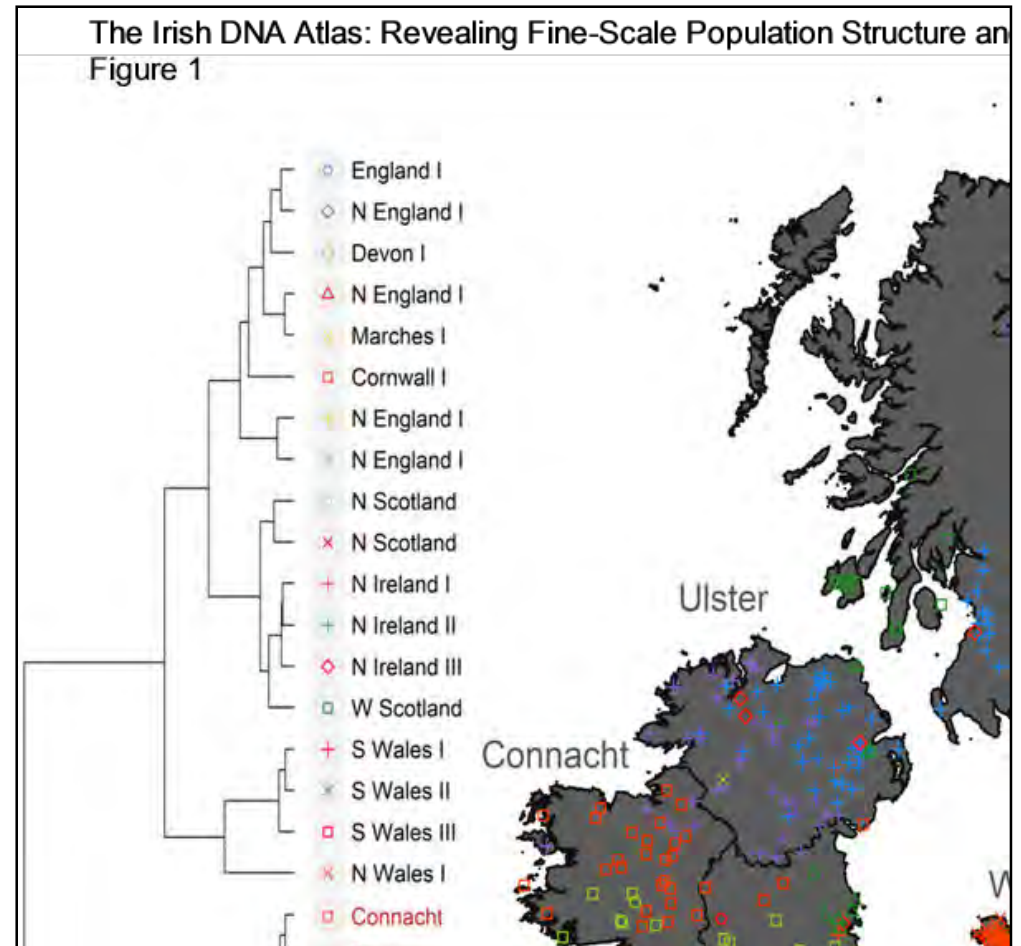
New Map of England, Scotland, and Ireland, 1714.
Image © 2017 Brad Larkin



Euler diagram with an overview of the terminology for geography and legal distinctions of the British Isles by TWC Carlson from Wikimedia Commons - CC0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=16274216>. Released to the Public Domain.

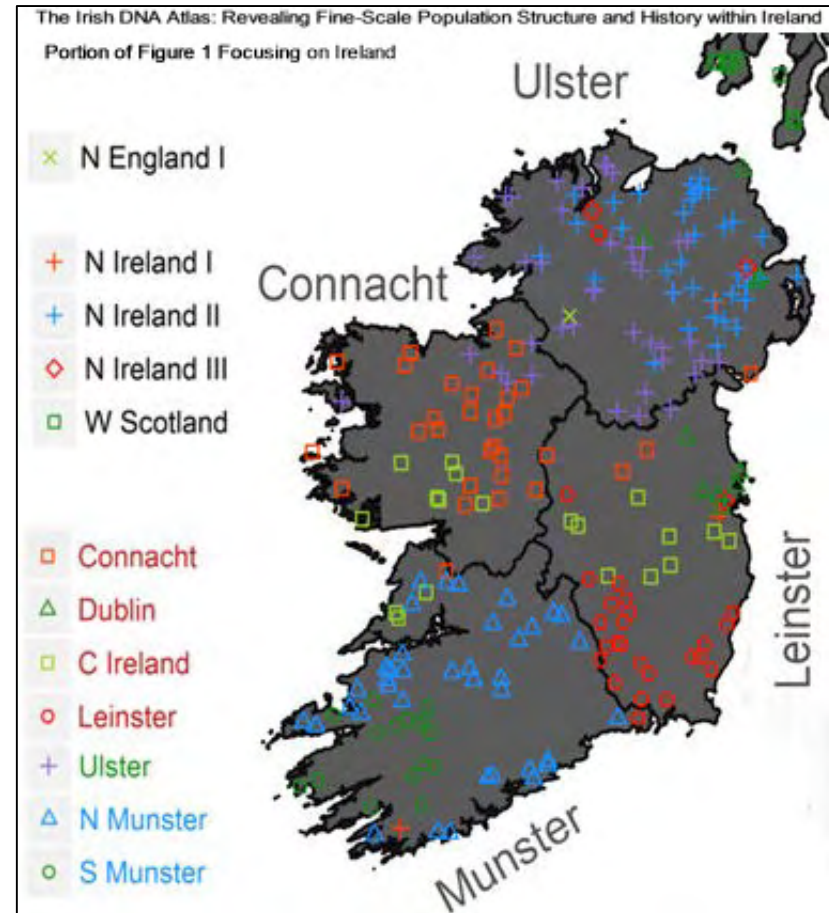
Geographic Projects: IDA & POBI

- British Isles Geographic Projects
 - Irish DNA Atlas (IDA)
 - Peoples of the British Isles (POBI)
- Avg Lat/Long plot segregated into 30 autosomal clusters among 2,103 individuals



IDA - Ireland

- Focusing on the results within Ireland IDA project found:
 - Some conformance to historical provinces
 - Some East-West bands not part of provincial structure



Diocese Map

The Dioceses of Ireland

From "a new genealogical atlas of Ireland"

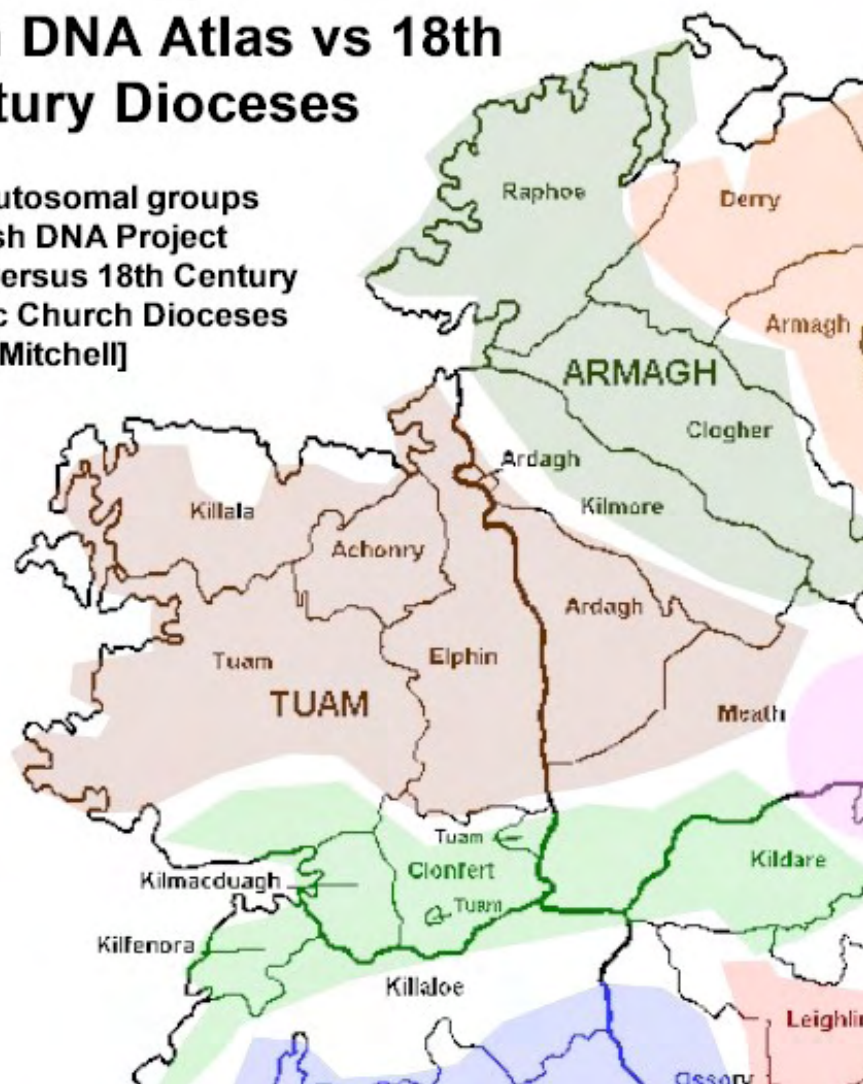
by Brian Mitchell



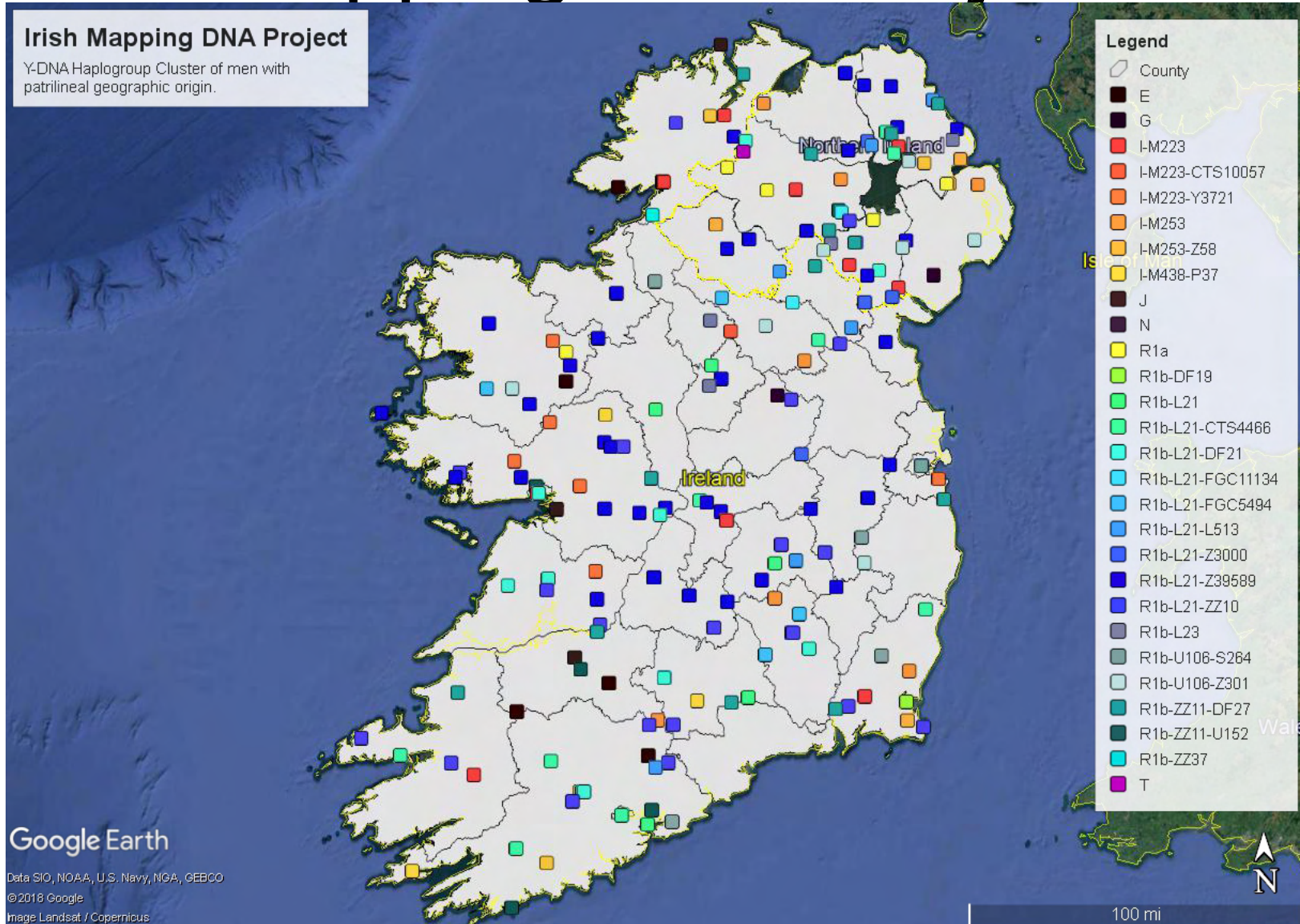
IDA vs Dioceses Map

Irish DNA Atlas vs 18th Century Dioceses

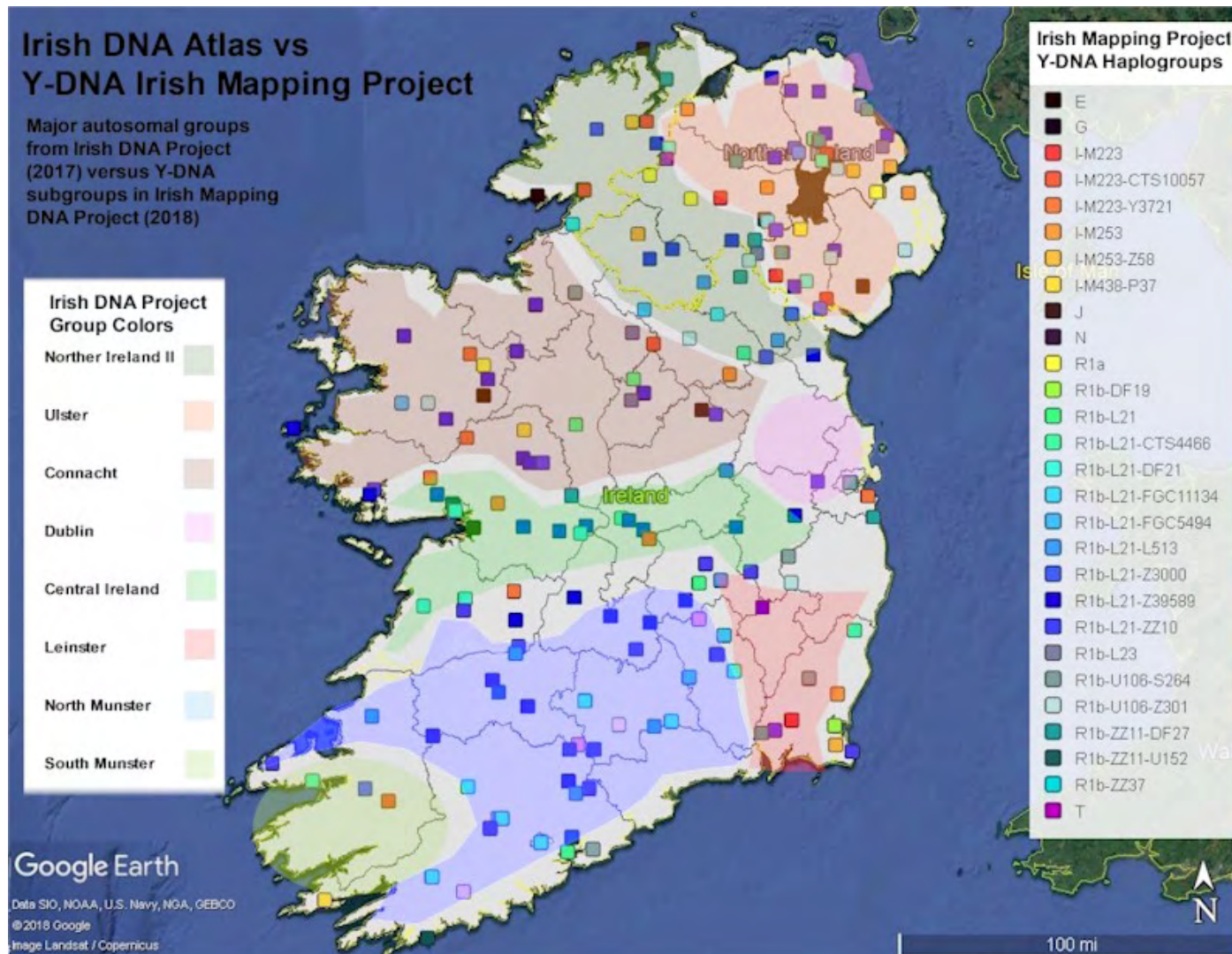
Major autosomal groups from Irish DNA Project (2017) versus 18th Century Catholic Church Dioceses map [B Mitchell]



Mapping DNA Project



IDA vs Y-DNA



Topics

- DNA and Geographic Mapping
- Y-DNA of Major Irish Clans
- Y-DNA of the British Monarchy

Surname is Half the Story

- Doesn't include your mother's name
- Surname is a starting point
- People have been moving around these islands, vigorously, for a long time.

Match Count Distribution

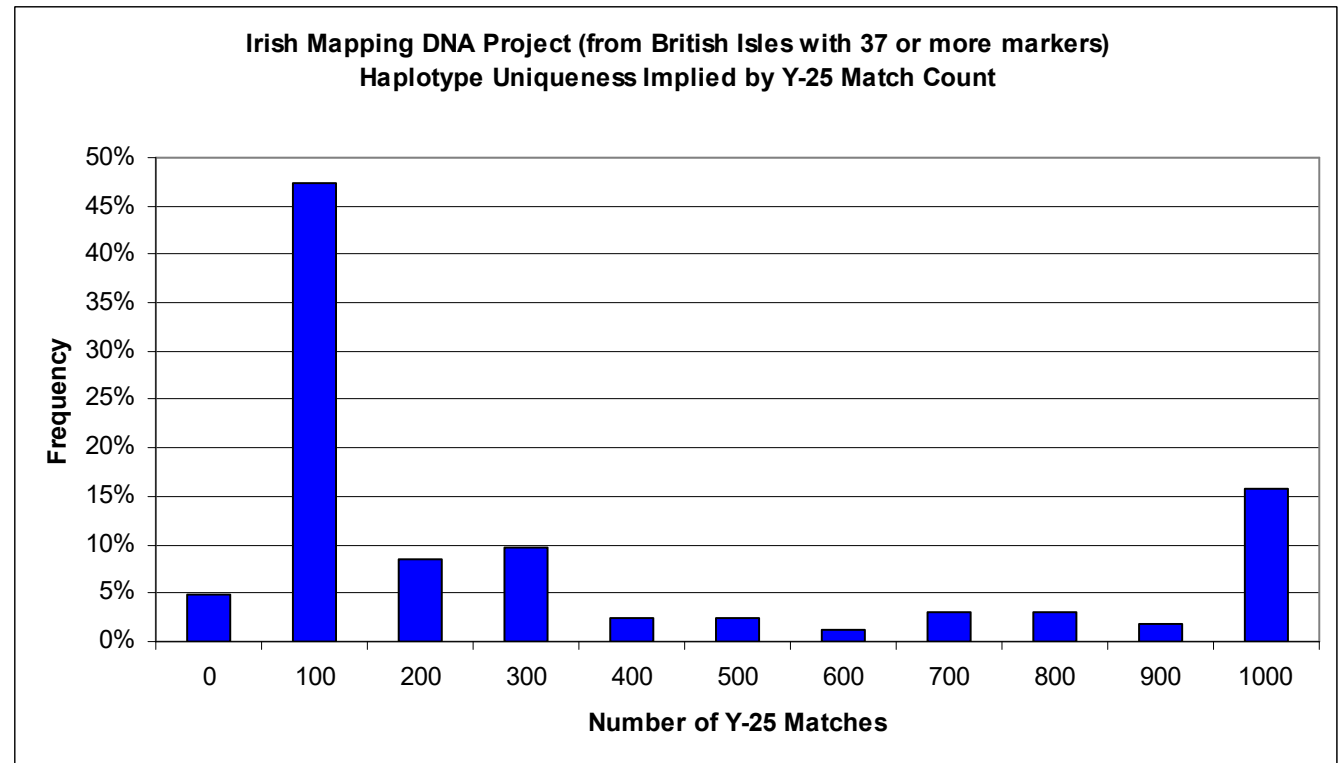
- Histogram of Y-25 Match Count¹

- Bimodal Shaped Distribution

- 5% of samples with NO 25 marker matches

- 13% < 3 matches

- 27% > 500 matches



¹Brad Larkin, [Irish Mapping DNA Project](#), 2014, n=165

²Bennett Greenspan, [Family Tree DNA](#), Sept 18, 2014

Ulster – North of Ireand

- Scottish
 - Dál Riata – Highlanders
 - MacAulay
- Uí Néill
- Airgíalla
- Ulaid



The Dál Riata

- Described as an early subkingdom of the Ulaid
- Reputed to have emigrated from Ireland to Scotland due to pressure in Ireland in 6th century
 - Spanned the Irish Sea for some time.
 - Brought Christianity & Gaelic language with them.
 - Migration so ancient that some believed Dál Riata DNA does not exist or cannot be differentiated from Picts.

Kenneth MacAlpin, King of Alba

- Led Irish 'Scots' in 839 ad three-way battle with Picts and Norse Vikings in what is today called Scotland.
 - Resulted in domination of the Picts by the Scots and the formation of 'Scotland'
 - Kenneth descended from Dál Riata¹
- DNA evidence among many Scottish surnames linked to MacAlpin suggests that Kenneth's Dál Riata lineage has been identified.²
 - SNP **L1065** (aka CTS11722 & S749, consistent with STR profile known as *Scots I Modal*).
 - Example Surnames: MacGregor, MacRae, Campbell, Buchanan, MacKinnon, MacFie, MacQuarrie
 - Evidence that Highland Scots are descendants of the Dál Riata from Ireland.

¹ Rawlinson manuscript B 502, [GENELACH RÍG N-ALBAN](#)

² Alice M. Fairhurst, Martin MacRae Halligan, et al, [McRae DNA Project](#)

MacAuley DNA Distribution

- Distribution of Clan MacAulay DNA Project Participants
 - Irish Sea Area
 - R-CTS4466 on Isle of Lewis
 - R-DF27-Z2571 in Antrim & Scotland
 - RI-L21 and R-M222 in other parts of Ireland
 - **SNP testing shows little Scots Modal L1065**



Uí Néill

- Trinity College Study of Dan Bradley et al
 - Sampled Ireland with 17 STR markers across Ireland
 - Genetic signature first identified by John McEwan on YSearch as STR19, aka *Northwest Irish, Irish Type I*, now named the SNP **R-M222**
 - About 15% of men from Ireland have this genetic signature
 - Hypothesized as descendants of the Uí Néill ¹
- Northern Uí Néill descended from Niall's son Eoghan
 - Kings of Tyrone, adopted many surnames but not O'Neil
- Southern Uí Néill
 - Kings of Meath and Tara
 - Adopted O'Neill surname
 - 2006 DNA Study² of O'Neil and related surnames suggests a very different Y-DNA lineage became the Kings of Tara sometime between 1036 and 1176 ad
 - R-DF27 about 30% of O'Neil surname is DF27; not an L-21 subclade.
 - About 18% of O'Neil surname do carry R-M222

¹ Moore et al, [A Y-Chromosome Signature of Hegemony in Gaelic Ireland](#), 2006

² EB O'Neill & JD McLaughlin, [Insights Into the O'Neills of Ireland](#), JOGG 2006
O'Neill [Project](#) 2014; [Ireland yDNA Project](#) 2014

Airgíalla

- A distinct kingdom in Ulster said to be settled by descendants of three brothers of the 4th century: The Three Collas
- Some genealogies claimed they were descendants of Conn of the Hundred Battles
- Some scholars doubted the Three Collas even existed, alleging they were just aliases for some Uí Néills.
- DNA links 33 Airgíalla-affiliated surnames with a distinctive marker
 - R-L21 with DYS 425 Null
 - New high-resolution SNP R-S971
 - Legend of the Three Collas looks very true
 - Genealogy and analysts linking Airgíalla to the Uí Néill patrilineally looks false

Ulaid

- Ancient peoples of northeast Ireland
- Power waned in Christian era
 - 19th century genealogy writers tended to blend or abstract Ulaid genealogies
- Heavy Scots settlement in 17th century
- New Hypothesis: **FGC9811** may be a Y-SNP marker for paternal lineages from Ulster which are not part of *Clan Colla* and *Scots Modal* lineages
 - R-L21-L513-S5668-FGC9811
 - On YTree.Net: [FGC9795](#) block

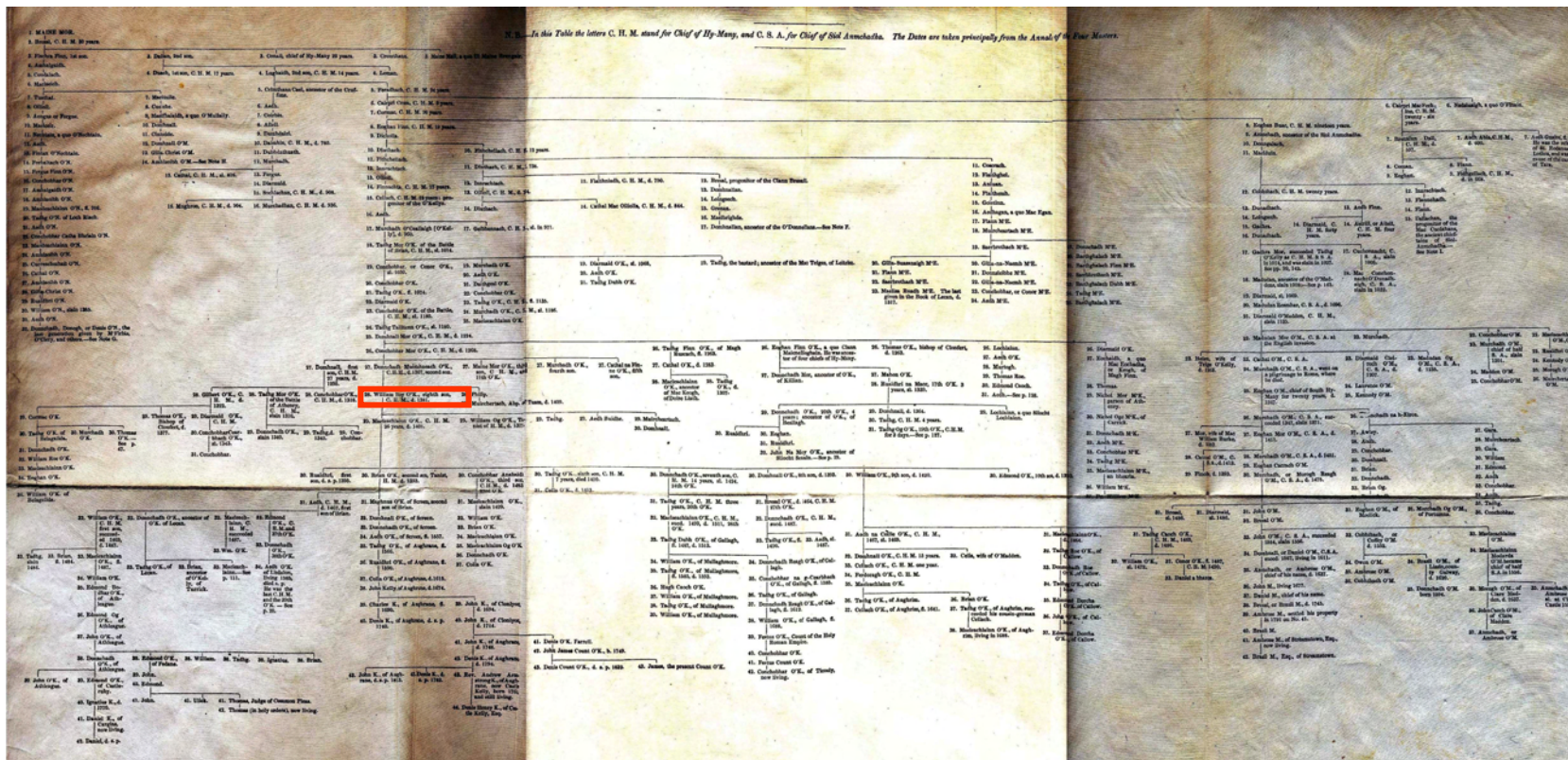
Connacht – West of Ireland

- Uí Maine Kingdom
 - O’Kelly
 - O’Connor
- O’Rourke



Uí Maine Pedigree by O'Donovan

- King Máine Mór led his people to re-conquer and occupy southern Connacht in the 4th century.
- Highlighted in red in the middle is William 'Boy' O'Kelley
 - Died in 1381, one of last Gaelic Chieftans of Hy Many.
 - 28th generation from King Maine Mor.



Pedigree Image from provided by Aidan Kelly of the Kelley/Kelly Y-Chromosome [DNA Surname Project](#) (2016)

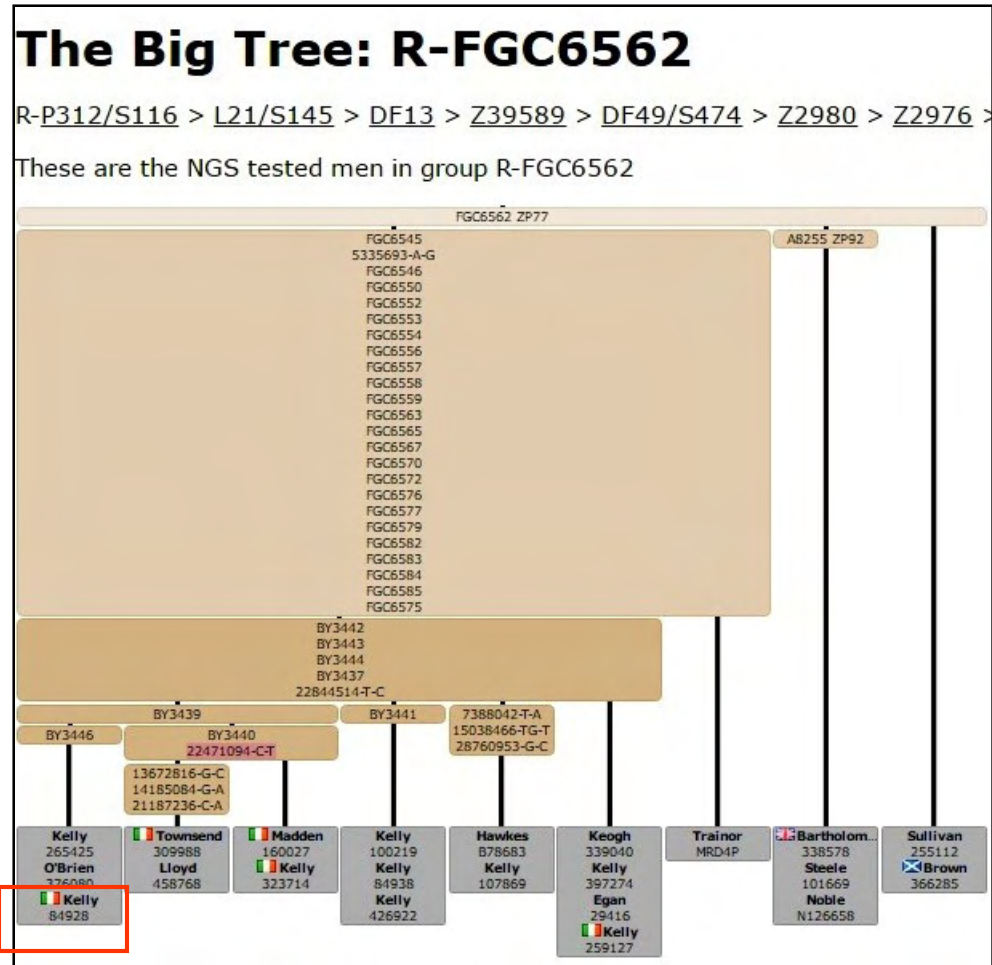
Pedigree of Count O’Kelly

- O’Donovan’s pedigree includes a line of descent to Count James O’Kelly who was known to O’Donovan in the 19th century

<p>28. William Boy O’K., eighth son, C. H. M., d. 1381.</p>					<p>O’K., ancestor of Mac Keogh, of Doire Liath.</p>
29. Maelseachlainn O’K., C. H. M. 26 years, d. 1401.	29. William Og O’K., Ty- nnes of H. M., d. 1375.	29. Tadhg.	29. Aedh Buidhe.	29. Muircheartach. 30. Domhnall.	
30. Brian O’K., second son, Tanist, H. M. d. 1393.	30. Conchobhar Anabaidh O’K., third son, C.H.M., d. 1493 23rd O’K.	30. Tadhg O’K., sixth son, C. H. M. 7 years, died 1410.	30. Donnchadh O’K., sev- H. M. 14 year 24th O’K.		
31. Magnus O’K. of Screen, second son of Brian.	31. Maelseachlainn O’K., slain 1429.	31. Colla O’K., d. 1413.		31. Tadhg O’K., C. H years, 26th O’K	
32. Domhnall O’K., of Screen.	32. William O’K.			32. Maelseachlainn O’K. sued. 1499, d. O’K.	
33. Donnchadh O’K., of screen.	33. Brian O’K.			33. Tadhg Dubh O’K., fl. 1467, d. 1513.	
34. Aedh O’K., of Screen, fl. 1557.	34. Maelseachlainn O’K.			34. William O’K., of M	
35. Tadhg O’K., of Aughrane, fl. 1566.	35. Maelseachlainn Og O’K.			35. Tadhg O’K., of M fl. 1585, d. 1593.	
36. Ruaidhri O’K., of Aughrane, fl. 1590.	36. Donnchadh O’K.			36. Hugh Caoch O’K.	
37. Colla O’K., of Aughrane, d.1615.	37. Colla O’K.				
38. John Kelly, of Aughrane, d.1674.					

O'Kelley Pedigree and DNA

- Kelly DNA Project shows multiple Y-DNA lineages from Galway.
- Including descendant of Count James O'Kelly in the O'Donovan Pedigree



¹[YTree.Net](#) Big Tree display of R-FGC6562 node with correspondence by Aidan Kelly of the Kelley/Kelly Y-Chromosome DNA Surname Project (2016)

O'Connor

- Six septs of O'Connor surname cited in annals¹
- O'Connor of Connacht
 - Ruaidrí Ua Conchobair, (last) High King at time of Norman invasion in 1169.
 - *Last identified heir in annals: Aed Ua Conchobair d. 1233 'daughtered out'*
- O'Conner DNA project has not been able to link samples to septs in the annals²
 - Percentage of haplogroup I larger than average for Irish surnames (16%).
 - Project sample from County Galway has the I-M223 marker of stone age European men

¹ Owen Connellan, The [Annals of Ireland by the Four Masters](#), 1846

² Marie Plummer, [Conner](#) DNA Project, 2014

O'Rourke

- Main clan situated north of Ui Maine in Briefne
 - Modern County Leitrim area
- High Percentage of M222 Haplogroup
- Person claiming descent from Chieftain of 13th century has DNA results: [R-M222-BY3338](#)¹

LC1259.3 - A conference took place between Aedh O'Conchobhair and Brian O'Neill, at Daimhinis on Loch Erne, when peace was made with Domhnall O'Ruairc by Aedh O'Conchobhair, and the sovereignty of the Breifne was given to him²

¹Michael Cassara, [O'Rourke](#) DNA Project

² Annals of Loch Cé 1259.3 in Dennis Walsh, [O'Rourke's in Miscellaneous Irish Annals](#)

Munster – South of Ireland

- Eoghanacta
- Brian Boru & the Dál gCais
- Breassal Breac
- Éile O'Carroll
- Murphy



Eóganachta- Kings of Munster

- Ailill Aulom, King of Munster
- Kingship alternated between lineages of sons, seated at Cashel, Tipperary
 - Surnames: McCarthy, O'Sullivan, O'Callaghan, O'Keefe, Kirby, O'Mahony, O'Donoghue



F J Byrne, [Irish Kings and High Kings](#), 1973

Donncha Ó Corráin, [Ireland before the Normans](#), 1972

Author's image of Cormac's Chapel at the Rock of Cashel, County Tipperary

Eóganachta DNA vs Annals

Annals	DNA Cluster	Frequency of DNA within surname project
Eóghanacht Chaisil & Rathlind descendants of first Christian King of Munster (d. 489)	<i>Irish Type II</i> R-L21-DF13 -CTS4466	O'Sullivan, O'Keeffe, O'Donoghues (S), > 50% O'Mahonys 30% McCarthy (grp A) 23% O'Callaghans 4%
Cárthach , King of the Eóghanacht Cashel (d 1045)	R-L21-DF13 -DF21-L362	McCarthy (grp B) 27% O'Callaghans 12%

Overall the common origin of the Eóganachta in the Annals is well-supported by the DNA evidence with the caveat that there are multiple McCarthy lineages.

Brian Boru & Dál gCais

- Brian mac Cennétig mac Lorcáin
 - Born along the Shannon River in County Clare
 - King of the Dál gCais then High King of Ireland
 - Progenitor of the O'Brien Lords of Thomond
 - Lineage intact today
- DNA: R-L226 Haplogroup
 - called *Irish Type III*



R-L21-ZZ10-Z253-L226-FGC5628-DC1

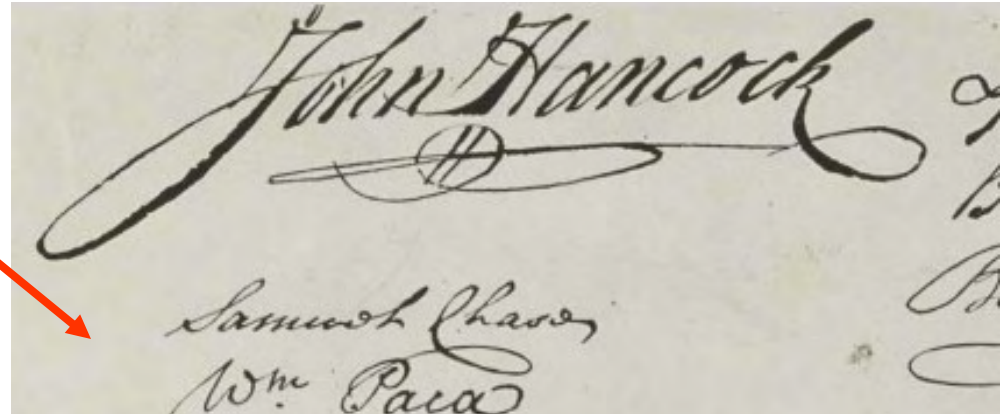
Breassal Breac

- New low level SNP: **R-Y5058**
 - a subclade of P312 and DF27
 - Common STR markers:
DYS481=24, DYS520=21
 - Common in surnames associated in the Annals with Breasal Breac, King of Leinster in about 150bc.
 - Ryan (Tipperary)
 - O'Dwyer
 - Leary
 - Kennedy (Wexford)
 - Cannady
 - Carroll
 - Donovan (Cork)



Éile O'Carroll

- Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Maryland
 - Only Roman Catholic signer of U.S. Declaration of Independence
 - Pedigree back to Gaelic chiefs of Éile
 - Territory in modern Tipperary & Offaly
 - Descended from 4th century Irish King named *Cian*
- DNA Lineage Identified: R-DF21-[Z16282](#)



Éile O'Carroll & Z16282

Surnames with members associated with <i>Cian</i> in Annals and having Z16282 members	Other Surnames having Z16282 not associated with <i>Cian</i> in Annals	Surnames associated with <i>Cian</i> in Annals which so far do not have Z16282 members
Bohan / Bowe	Purcell	Corcoran
Dooley	Springer	Healy
Flanagan	Tracey	O'Gara / O'Hara
Keefe		
Kealy / Kelly		
Meagher / Maher / Mahan		
Redmond		
Murphy		



Peter Biggins, [Ely Carroll](#) DNA Project, 2017

Mike Christie, public domain image of [Ireland Early Peoples and Politics](#), 2008

Murphy

- Most common surname in Republic of Ireland today.
 - Relatively few mentions in the Annals
 - Largest number of Murphy's in Griffith's Valuation in County Cork.
- DNA
 - Largest number are part of R-M222 Northwest Irish type
 - 2nd largest CTS4466 Irish Type II

Leinster – East of Ireland

- **Uí Chennselaig**
 - Énnae Cennsalach, contemporary of Niall of the Nine Hostages
- **Uí Dúnlainge**
 - Said to be cousins of Chennselaig from Énda Niada
 - Split into 3 groups in 8th century
 - **Uí Muiredaig**
 - O'Toole surname
 - **Uí Dúinchada**
 - FitzDermot surname
 - Larkin surname
 - **Uí Fáeláin**
 - O'Byrne surname



Donncha Ó Corráin, [Ireland before the Normans](#), 1972

Mike Christie, public domain image of [Ireland Early Peoples and Politics](#), 2008

Leinster DNA

- Uí Chennselaig
 - Kinsella, Kinsley, Kinsey surnames
 - No DNA Project
 - Murphy Project (Leinster)
 - No meaningful Leinster DNA sample assembly
- Uí Dúnlainge
 - McDermott, Dermott, FitzDermot, O'Toole surname projects
 - No meaningful Leinster DNA sample assembly
 - O'Byrne
 - R-L21-DF13-ZZ10-Z255
 - Larkin (Wexford)
 - R-L21-DF13-ZZ10-Z253 (negative for R-L226)
 - By annalistic pedigree, the surname progenitor, King Lorcán mac Fáelán (d. 941 Dublin), was 8th cousin to Bran mac Máelmórda (deposed 1015), the O'Byrne progenitor.
 - DNA supportive of annalistic pedigree.

The Normans

- About 1.5% of the population of Ireland have surnames associated with Norman noble families
 - Burke, Fitzgerald, Power, Barry, Roche, Butler, Grace, Cusack, Dillon
- Three Most Powerful Dynasties
 - Butler
 - Burke
 - FitzGerald



Lords Butler

- Descendants of Norman family that came to Ireland with King Henry II ~ 1171 ad
- Large holdings
 - Loyal to the British Monarch but generally remained Catholic
 - Ormond Palatinate (Tipperary & Kilkenny)
 - Earldom extinct 1846
 - Last Marquis of Ormond (without lands) died 1997 without male heir.
 - One English estate remains with 18th Viscount Mountgarret believed to be a patrilineal descent.
 - No identified DNA test results.

de Burgh / Burke / Bourke

- William de Burgh, Norman invasion of Connacht in 1175 & 1200
 - Earl of Clanricarde lineage extinct 1916
- Burke surname survives
 - Headford, Galway / Mayo
 - R-DF27-Z209–S21184
 - Clanwilliam Sample
 - R-L21-Z253



Wikipedia, [William de Burgh](#), 2014

Author's interpretation using data from Burks and DF-27 DNA Projects at [FTDNA](#)
Author's image of Portumna Castle, County Galway, built by the 4th Earl of Clanricarde

Fitzgerald Dynasty

- Maurice FitzGerald, Lord of Lanstephan
 - Norman knights coming from occupation of Wales
 - Prominent in Strongbow's original invasion force of 1169.
 - Expected to be R-L21 if Welsh ancestry like Stuarts of Scotland
- Earls of Leinster & Kildare
 - Built many of the prominent buildings around Dublin
 - Original earldom exists, but fortune was lost by 20th century
 - Maurice Fitzgerald, a gardener from Oxfordshire, is currently the 9th Duke of Leinster
- DNA Lineage identified from descendant with Barron surname
 - I-M253 haplogroup (aka I1 haplogroup)
 - Suggests Viking Ancestry

Topics

- DNA and Geographic Mapping
- Y-DNA of Major Irish Clans
- Y-DNA of the British Monarchy

Y-DNA of the British Monarchy

- Nine Y-DNA dynasties of the British Monarchy over the past 1100 years.
 - Nine (9) different Y-DNA dynasties
 - Since Aethelstan became the first King of England in 927 CE
 - Dynasty = Adult inheriting or current heir to the throne



Image of *New Map of England, Scotland, and Ireland, 1714* © Brad Larkin

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)



Image of The Royal Family on June 13, 2015 © Lorna Roberts, editorial use via [Dreamstime.com](https://www.dreamstime.com)

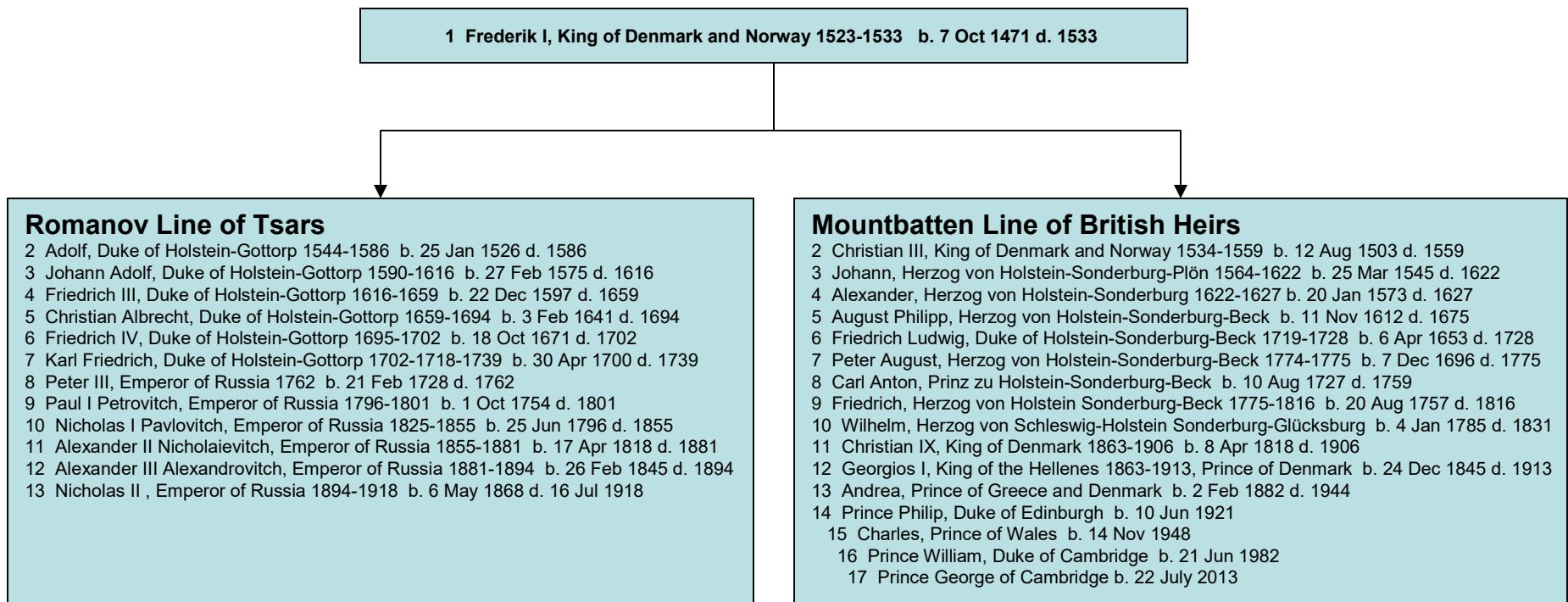
Prince Phillip's Ancestry

- 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**

Windsor

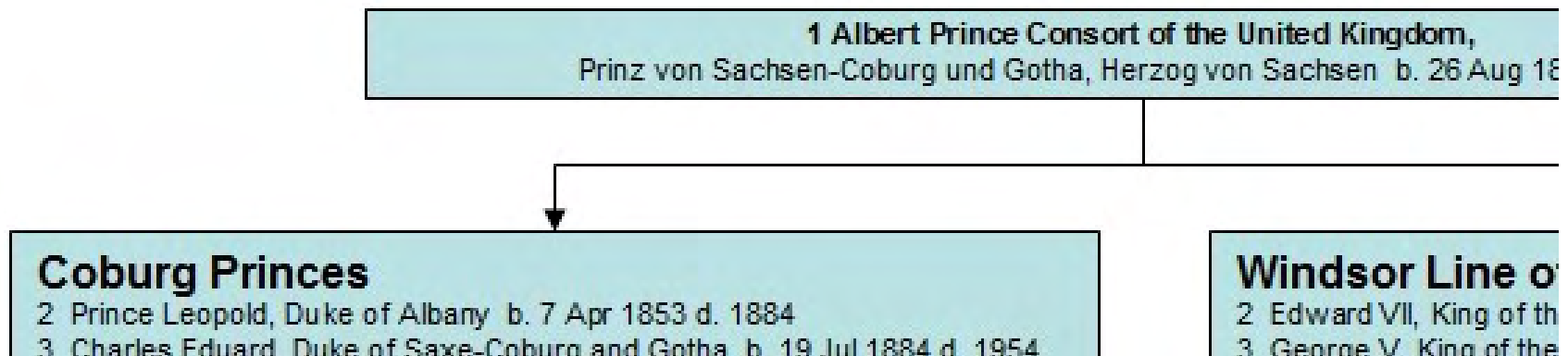
Queen Elizabeth II (1926-)
King George VI (1895-1952)
King Edward VIII (1894-1972)
King George V (1865-1936)
King Edward VII (1841-1910)
Queen Victoria (1819-1901)
Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (1819-1861)
Franz Josias (1697-1764 Germany)
John, Elector of Saxony (1468-1532)
Dietrich I of Wettin (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.
- Y-DNA Dynasty 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 Herzong von Sachsen-Coburg-Saalfeld (1750-1806)¹



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

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)

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)
 to King Edward III (below)

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

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
 - Now over 21 identified branches with SNP markers.



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

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

Nine Y-DNA Dynasties

with Y-DNA Markers identified

- Mountbatten
 - R1b
- Windsor
 - R1b-U106-Z305
- Hannover
 - Not sampled
- Stuart
 - R1b-L21-S781
- Tudor
 - Need aDNA
- Plantagenet
 - G-P287 ?
- Norman
 - Need aDNA
- Knýtlinga
 - Need aDNA
- Wessex
 - Need aDNA

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

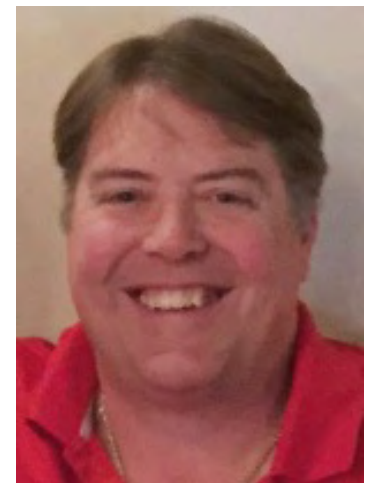


¹ [Wikipedia](#), Descent of Elizabeth II from William the Conqueror, 2017
Image of Queen Elizabeth II March 2015 by Joel Rouse / Ministry of Defense from [Wikimedia Commons](#)

Questions?

DNA, Clans & Monarchy (2018)

Brad Larkin



Summary Table - Ulster

Clan / Group	Y-DNA Markers	Surnames
Northern Uí Néill	R1b-L21-M222	McGee, O'Neil, Laughlin, Donahue, Doherty, Bynre/Burns, O'Rourke, McShane, Gallagher, O'Connor
Southern Uí Néill (Kings of Tara)	R1b-DF27-Z37492	O'Neil, Mulholland, Gleson (England)
Ancient Airgíalla (Three Collas)	R1b-L21-Z3000	McDonald / McDonnall of Antrim, McGuire, Boylan et al Clan Colla
Ancient Ulaid	R1b-L21-L513-S5668-FGC9811	McCaffrey, Clarke, Garvey, McGuire
Ancient Dál Riata => Scottish Highlanders => Ulster Scots	R1b-L21-L1065	MacGregor, MacRae, Campbell, Buchanan, McPherson, Campbell, McDonald, Stewart, Scott
Ancient Picts	No Identified Lineage	

Summary Table - Connacht

Clan / Group	Y-DNA Markers	Surnames
O'Kelly of Uí Maine	R-L21-DF49- BY3442	Kelly,
O'Rourke 1	R-M222-BY3338	O'Rourke
O'Rourke 2	R-DF21-S5488	O'Rourke

Summary Table - Munster

Clan / Group	Y-DNA Markers	Surnames
Eóghanacht Chaisil & Rathlind (descendants of first Christian King of Munster d. 489)	<i>Irish Type II</i> R1b-L21-DF13 -CTS4466	O'Sullivan, O'Keeffe, O'Donoghues (S), O'Mahonys, McCarthy (grp A)
Cárthach (King of the Eóghanacht Cashel d. 1045)	R1b-L21-DF13 -DF21-L362	McCarthy (grp B) O'Callaghans

Summary Table – Munster (2)

Clan / Group	Y-DNA Markers	Surnames
Dál gCais (Brian Boru – O'Briens)	Irish Type III R1b-L21-ZZ10- Z253-L226- FGC5628	O'Brien (DC1), Casey, Hogan, McGrath, Carey
Breassal Breac /	R1b-P312-DF27- Y5058	Ryan (Tipperary), O'Dwyer Leary, Kennedy (Wexford) Donovan (Cork)

Summary Table - Leinster

Clan / Group	Y-DNA Markers	Surnames
Éile O'Carroll	R1b-DF21-Z16282	O'Carroll, Bowe, Dooley, Flanagan, Keefe, Kealy, Meagher / Maher, Redmond, Murphy
Uí Chennselaig	No Sample with Pedigree	Kinsella
Uí Dúnlainge	R1b-L21-DF13-ZZ10	McDermott, O'Byrne, Larkin (Wexford)

Summary Table – Norman Lords

Clan / Group	Y-DNA Markers	Surnames
Lords Butler	No Sample	Butler
de Burgh / Burke / Bourke Mayo	R-DF27-Z209– S21184	Burke
Clanwilliam Burke	R-L21-Z253	Burke
Fitzgerald Earls	I1-M253	Fitzgerald

Summary Table – British Monarchy

Clan / Group	Y-DNA Markers
Tudors (Henry VIII), Norman (Conqueror), Knýtlinga (Canute), Wessex (Aethelstan)	No Identified Patrilineal Descendant
Hannoverians	No Published Results
Plantagenet	G-P287 or R1b-U152-Z192
Stuart	R1b-L21-S781
Windsor	R1b-U106-Z305
Mountbatten	R1b-?