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## Haplogroup Migration to the UK, Leading to the 16th-Century Do(a)ne Family

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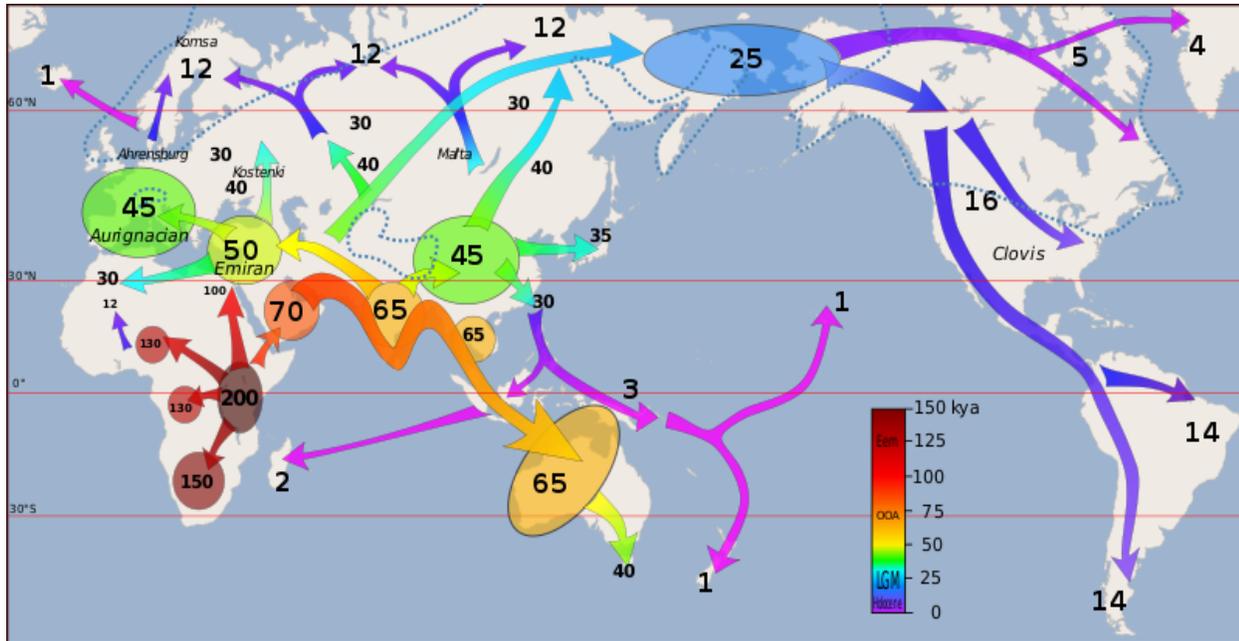
## VI. DNA “Haplogroup Migration to the U.K., Leading to the 16th-century Do(a)ne Family”

James E. Doan, Ph.D.

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As has been manifestly demonstrated over the past 25 years ago, our ancestors (*Homo sapiens*) emerged from Africa some 80,000 years ago and began the trek through the Middle East, then to Asia, Australia and finally Europe by 40,000 year ago, and the Americas by 15,000 years ago. See the map below for main routes:

(See Chart #4 for Colored Illustration.)



One of these groups, known by the genetic term M170, spread from Central Asia to Australia. One of the earliest groups to spread from Africa to the Caucasus region or SW Asia was M-170: the term refers to a lineage seen in Y-DNA, which all males possess. The DNA is carried from father to son on the Y-chromosome over the generations and remains identical unless there are mutations, or changes, at specific points on the chromosome, known as markers. The entire human population may be studied based on these haplogroups. In addition to Y-DNA, all humans have mitochondrial DNA, which forms an operating system within the cell, and are generally passed on in an unchanged form from mothers to their offspring. When mutations occur here, they lead to new MtDNA haplogroups.

The Doane Family Association began conducting DNA tests about 2005 to ascertain which lineage our ancestor, John Done (or Doane) fell into. Initially, his descendants appeared to include numerous haplogroups, including I, R1b, E, J, etc. In 2010 I presented a talk at the Doane University DFA reunion where I explored the data up to that point: <http://doanefamilyassociation.org/DoaneFamilyDNA.pdf> My conclusions at the time, borne out by subsequent testing at higher levels (including 67 and 111 markers on the chromosome, is that John Done and his direct descendants are members of the **I2** haplogroup, which derives from M-170. Interestingly, the ancestral haplogroup is **IJ**, from which both the **J** and **I** haplogroup diverged over 40,000 years ago. (Much of this data comes from “Haplogroup I-M170” (*Wikipedia*). Haplogroup I became one of the most common groups in Europe, while J retained a further eastern distribution.

Subclades (or subgroups) of I can be found in most present-day European populations, with peaks in some Northern European and South East European countries. Consequently, I represents up to one-fifth of the male

population of Europe, being the continent's second major Y-DNA haplogroup (behind Haplogroup R, who may have introduced Indo-European speech into Europe and Asia).

The haplogroup reaches its maximum frequency in the Balkans (with the highest concentration in present-day Herzegovina). It may be associated with unusually tall males since those in the Dinaric Alps have been reported to be the tallest in the world.

Haplogroup I appears to have arisen in Europe, so far being found in Paleolithic sites throughout Europe, but not outside it. It diverged from common ancestor IJ\* about 43,000 years B.P. (Karafet 2008). In addition, living examples of the precursor Haplogroup IJ\* have been found only in Iran, among the Mazandarani and ethnic Persians from Fars, which may indicate that IJ originated in South West Asia.

The expansion of the I-haplogroup population may reflect the diffusion of the Gravettian (Paleolithic European) culture. Later the haplogroup, along with two cases of Haplogroup C, was found in human remains belonging to the culture and in individuals of the Magdalenian and Azilian cultures.

The five known cases of Haplogroup I from Upper Paleolithic European human remains make it one of the most frequent haplogroup from that period. In 2016, the 31,210–34,580-year-old remains of a hunter-gatherer from Paglicci Cave, Apulia, Italy were found to carry I-M170. The I2 ("Doane") subclade of I-M170 is the main haplogroup found on male remains in Mesolithic Europe, until circa 6,000 BCE, when mass migration into Europe of Middle Eastern farmers carrying Y-DNA G2a happened.

Due to the arrival of so-called Early European Farmers, I-M170 is outnumbered by Haplogroup G among Neolithic European remains and by Haplogroup R in later remains. In one instance, haplogroup I was found far from Europe, among 2,000-year-old remains from Mongolia.

As of 2015, the earliest light eyes and light hair of hominid (*Homo sapiens*) individuals after the long extinct Neanderthals were documented in 8,000-year-old remains from Motala, Sweden, belonging to subclades of Haplogroup I2 and mitochondrial Haplogroup U5. An I2a1 carrier was a carrier of red hair and others of genes of blond/light hair, while all the Motala hunter-gatherers were light-skinned and blue-eyed males. (Light-skin genes, but not those for blond/red hair, have been found in Siberia on a 17,000-year-old carrier of Haplogroup R\*, as well as 8,000–9,000-year-old R1a remains from Karelia.)

The common ancestry suggests that the subclades of IJ entered the Balkans from Anatolia or the Caucasus, some time before the Last Glacial Maximum. I and J were subsequently distributed in Asia and Europe in a disjunctive phylogeographic pattern typical of "sibling" haplogroups. A natural geographical corridor like the Balkans is likely to have been used later by members of other subclades of IJ, as well as other haplogroups, including those associated with Early European Farmers.

From Hans de Beule comes the following information: the specific subclade from which the major Doane men seem to descend in I-L38. According to de Beule, these individuals

- lived around the Danube around 9000 years ago (probably as Hunter-Gatherers)
- was absorbed into a Neolithic lifestyle by around 7000 ya in Hungary
- reached the uttermost northern point of Scotland around 5000 ya.

At the moment the best guess is that the distribution of I-L38 probably followed the same pattern as its precursor (they probably were present in the same populations)

The MRCA of I-L38 lived around 4800 years ago, after which all of a sudden it boomed - this is the age the archaeologist Andrew Sheratt calls the "secondary products revolution" a time in which power was concentrated.

DNA of I-L38 shows that:

- around 4000 ya I-L38 was present in Esperstedt, Germany, in a farming community influenced by the Unetice culture
- around 3000 ya I-L38 delivered a local dynasty the Harz mountains (the Lichtenstein cave) - their power was probably based on the salt-trade

It appears that the Lichtenstein dynasty is the responsible for the sudden growth of I-L38, and in particular for the branches that are S2606+ (such as the SNP FGC36595)

Migration maps (which I'll show on the screen): <http://www.abroadintheyard.com/maps-of-europes-ancient-tribes-kingdoms-and-y-dna/> shows the distribution of I-individuals in Northern Europe and the British Isles

(from Sandra Rimmer, "Maps of Europe's Ancient Kingdoms, Tribes, and Y-DNA" for Ancestry - Genealogy and DNA).