

Goodrich Surname DNA Project

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Goodrich Family Association

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– Foreword Review

This issue of the GFA DNA Project Update reviews the historical correlation of Y-SNPs in pages 11-15.

The historical events in the ancient Roman Republic and the later Roman Empire are each critical, so interplay of other SNPs is likely. Another important note: Y-DNA haplogroup E-Z16242 is still suspected to have originated in Hispania, most likely in the extreme southern part of Spain in ~208 BCE; however, this would place its nearest two precursors E-Z5018 and E-BY3880 somewhere in Italy or on the islands of Corsica, Sardinia, or Sicily, which is where the Roman Republic (529-27 BCE) was confined at that time in history. As in previous issues, when kits share a Y-SNP mutation or group of Y-SNP mutations, this is indicated as “+ +”, etc.

When a kit does not have or share an SNP mutation or group of SNP mutations, this is always indicated by “-”

In summary: there are now 96 Y-STR kits, 59 mt-DNA kits, 48 NGS Y-SNP kits, and 98 Family Finder at-DNA kits.

Next-Generation-Sequencing (NGS) Y-SNP Results (Y-DNA Haplogroup E-Z16242 from 2014-2025): 34 Kits

E-Z16242 NGS Y-SNP KITS		SHARED SNPs																				UNIQUE SHARED SNPs and STRs									
GFA ID	EARLY ANCESTRY	3	42																				2	3	4	1	3	1	1	1	2
		3	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
G-145	(Brazil)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
G-147	(Brazil)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
HG01107	(Puerto Rico)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
546372	(Armenia)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
FTDNA	(Azerbaijan)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
FTDNA	(Turkey)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
FTDNA	(Hungary)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
G-62	(Charles-2, Thomas-1) VA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
G-88	(Charles-2, Thomas-1) VA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
G-19	(Charles-2, Thomas-1) VA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
G-50	(Joseph-2, William-1) MA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
G-121	(Joseph-2, William-1) MA	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
G-17	(John-2, William-1) CT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
G-29	(John-2, William-1) CT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
G-96	(William-2, William-1) CT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
G-109	(William-2, William-1) CT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
G-140	(William-2, William-1) CT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
G-94	(William-2, William-1) CT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
G-105	(William-2, William-1) CT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
G-142	(William-2, William-1) CT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
G-118	(William-2, William-1) CT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
G-136	(William-2, William-1) CT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
G-74	(William-2, William-1) CT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
G-20	(Ephraim-2, William-1) CT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
G-158	(Ephraim-2, William-1) CT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
G-101	(Ephraim-2, William-1) CT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
G-162	(Ephraim-2, William-1) CT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
G-53	(Ephraim-2, William-1) CT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
G-18	(Ephraim-2, William-1) CT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
G-127	(Ephraim-2, William-1) CT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
G-128	(Ephraim-2, William-1) CT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
G-8	(David-2, William-1) CT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
G-6	(David-2, William-1) CT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
G-77	(David-2, William-1) CT	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

In the display, the more ancient Y-SNP mutations on the left are shared by the most kits; the more recent Y-SNP mutations to the right are shared by fewer kits.

Since the July 2024 Goodrich Surname DNA Project Report:

- G-53 has been placed into the Y-ancestry first proposed for G-53 in 2012: Levi⁵ Goodrich (Levi⁴, Gideon³, Ephraim², William¹), with Y-SNP mutation 17.a on Y-STR DYS557.
 - This ancestral placement also includes the maternal-linked Goodrich ancestry: Levi⁵ Goodrich (Azubah⁵, Solomon⁴, Richard³, Ephraim², William¹).
 - This dual Goodrich ancestral placement was first postulated in 2012, when the death of Azubah⁵ Goodrich in Middlebury, Addison, Vermont on 04 Feb 1813 was discovered.
- G-121, a Y-descendant of the immigrant William¹ Goodrich/Goodridge of Watertown, Massachusetts, has tested, revealing shared Y-SNPs FGC44078, FGC44085, FGC44086.
- G-19, a Y-descendant of the immigrant Thomas¹ Goodrich of Old Rappahannock, Virginia, has tested, revealing shared Y-SNPs FGC45642, FGC45647.
- Added genealogical information found for the William³ Goodrich (William², William¹) group, which shares Y-SNPs FGC61650, FGC61651, suggests their placements shown.

Next-Generation-Sequencing (NGS) Y-SNP Results (Y-DNA Haplogroups I, J, R from 2014-2025): 15 NGS Y-SNP Kits

YHG-I SHARED SNPs	YHG - I	Kit	A0-T	A1	A1b	BT	CT	CF	F	GHIJK	HIJK	IJK	IJ	I	I1 (I-M253)	I-DF29	~Age Analog (E-BY3880)		
	G-139	827404																	
	G-73	332466																	
	G-36	N35214															(E-M35)		
	G-28	114808																	
	G-161	999825															(E-M215)		
G-64	281654																		
YHG I-M253 SHARED SNPs	YHG I-M253	Kit	I-Z17954	I-S2304	I-Z17942	I-Z17928	I-Z17926												
	G-36	N35214						(E-Z5018)											
G-161	999825																		
YHG-I UNIQUE	G-139	827404	I-Y2592	I-Z2336	I-Z2337	I-S6346	I-L22	I-Y3549	I-S25633	I-P109	I-FGC16695	I-Y3662	I-S14887						
			I-S14887a	I-S8175	I-FT3562	I-FT3867	I-FT6464												
	G-73	332466	I-Z58	I-Z59	I-CTS8647	I-A11141	I-A14694												
	G-161	999825	I-Z17924	I-S2308	I-DF112	I-A8090	I-FT80974	I-A18294	I-FTA31212										
	G-64	281654	I2 (I-M438)	I-L460	I-M436	I-M223	I-Y3259	I-CTS616	I-Y3721	I-M284	I-L1195	I-L126	I-FGC20063						
		I-Y4171	I-Y4142	I-Y4751	I-4752	I-Y4750	I-Y5673	I-FGC20067	I-BY66686										
YHG-J SHARED SNPs	YHG - J	Kit	A0-T	A1	A1b	BT	CT	CF	F	GHIJK	HIJK	IJK	IJ	J	J2 (J-M172)	(E-M35)			
	G-90	380928																	
	G-24	109235																	
G-112	B170423															(E-M215)			
YHG-J UNIQUE SNPs	G-90	380928	J-M410	J-PF4610	J-L26	J-PF5087	J-PF5160	J-L24	J-Y22662	J-L25	J-PF4888	J-PF5366	J-L264	J-FGC41825					
	G-112	B170423	J1 (J-M267)	J-Z2215	J-Z2217	J-L620	J-PF4816	J-L136	J-P58	J-Z643	J-Z1865	J-Z1853	J-Z2331	J-Z2324					
			J-Z2317	J-Z2313	J-YSC0000234	J-Z1884	J-FGC12834	J-PF4876	J-PF4867	J-L829	J-CTS2572	J-Y132415	J-Z29667						
YHG-R SHARED SNPs	YHG - R	Kit	A0-T	A1	A1b	BT	CT	CF	F	GHIJK	HIJK	IJK							
	G-131	174396																	
	G-138	181160																	
	G-144	141217																	
	G-160	998007																	
	G-164	1004446																	
	G-110	649078																	
	G-71	323619																	
	G-97	491926																	
	G-98	B108606																	
	YHG - R	Kit	K	K2	K2b	P	P1	P-P337	P-P226	R	R-Y482	R1							
	G-131	174396																	
	G-138	181160																	
	G-144	141217																	
	G-160	998007																	
	G-164	1004446																	
	G-110	649078																	
	G-71	323619																	
	G-97	491926																	
	G-98	B108606																	
YHG-R UNIQUE SNPs	YHG - R	Kit	R1b (R-M343)	R-L754	R-L389	R-P297	R-M269	R-L23	R-L51	R-L52	R-L151	R-P312	R-S461	R-L21	R-DF13	R-Z253	(E-Z5018)		
	G-131	174396																	
	G-144	141217																	
	G-138	181160																	
	G-144	141217															(E-BY3880)		
	G-160	998007																	
	G-164	1004446																	
	G-110	649078																	
	G-71	323619																	
	G-97	491926																	
	G-98	B108606	R1a (R-M420)	R-M459	R-M198														
	G-131	174396	R-FGC3268	R-FGC3222	R-BY181473	R-BY181407	R-BY188511	R-FT24855											
	G-138	181160	R-L371	R-FGC30633	R-FGC73637														
	G-144	141217	R-Z2534	R-Z2186	R-Z2183	R-L1066	R-CTS110558	R-CTS11831	R-CTS9881	R-Z18123	R-CTS9251	R-CTS4296	R-FGC32679	R-A2072	R-A2076	R-A2073	R-FT96557		
	G-160	998007	R-Y15134	R-L371	R-FGC10074	R-FGC73647	R-FGC5496	R-BY10339	R-FGC43417	R-FGC43428	R-FGC43418	R-FGC43432	R-PF5191	R-FGC43423	R-FGC43424	R-BY33497	R-BY33499		
G-164	1004446	R-FGC5494	R-FGC5495	R-FGC7448	R-FGC5496	R-BY10339	R-FGC43417	R-FGC43428	R-FGC43418	R-FGC43432	R-PF5191	R-FGC43423	R-FGC43424	R-BY33497	R-BY33499				
G-110	649078	R-BY33480	R-BY112691	R-BY160077	R-FT6046	R-FT202841	R-FT36572												
G-71	323619	R-U106																	
G-97	491926	R-U106																	

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Y-STR Y68-Y111 Results (Y-DNA Haplogroup E from 2011-2025): 33 Kits

GFA ID	TEST KIT	HAPLOGROUP TESTED EXPECTED	DYS70	DYS71	DYS72	DYS73	DYS74	DYS75	DYS76	DYS77	DYS78	DYS79	DYS80	DYS81	DYS82	DYS83	DYS84	DYS85	DYS86	DYS87	DYS88	DYS89	DYS90	DYS91	DYS92	DYS93	DYS94	DYS95	DYS96	DYS97	DYS98	DYS99	DYS100	DYS101	DYS102	DYS103	DYS104	DYS105	DYS106	DYS107	DYS108	DYS109	DYS110	DYS111		
	WILLIAM-1	GOODRIDGE (MA)	35	15	8	15	11	24	27	19	13	12	12	11	12	9	12	11	10	11	12	31	10	12	18	14	12	10	19	16	21	13	25	13	13	16	24	14	22	18	12	14	17	9	12	11
	JOSEPH-2	GOODRIDGE																																												
G-50	198433	E-FGC44083	37	15	8	15	11	24	27	19	13	12	12	11	12	9	12	11	10	11	12	31	10	12	18	14	12	10	19	16	21	13	25	13	13	16	24	14	21	18	12	14	17	9	12	11
G-121	B293764	E-FGC44083	36	15	8	15	11	24	27	19	13	12	12	11	12	9	12	11	10	11	12	31	10	12	18	14	12	10	19	16	21	13	25	13	13	16	24	14	22	18	12	14	17	9	12	11
G-35	147246	E-M35																																												
G-116	725466	E-CTS5856																																												
	THOMAS-1	GOODRICH (VA)																																												
	CHARLES-2	GOODRICH																																												
G-62	280817	E-FGC45647	36	15	8	15	11	24	27	19	13	12	12	11	12	9	12	11	10	11	12	31	10	12	18	14	12	10	19	16	21	13	25	13	13	16	24	14	22	18	12	14	17	9	12	11
G-88	N140052	E-FGC45647	36	15	8	15	11	24	27	19	13	12	12	11	12	9	12	11	10	11	12	31	10	12	18	14	12	10	19	16	21	14	25	13	13	16	24	14	22	18	12	14	17	9	12	11
G-19	N4557	E-FGC45647	37	15	8	15	11	24	27	19	13	12	12	11	12	9	12	11	10	11	12	31	10	12	18	14	12	10	19	16	21	13	24	13	13	16	24	14	22	18	12	14	17	9	12	11
G-23	109163	E-L1019	35	15	8	15	11	24	27	19	13	12	12	11	12	9	12	11	10	11	12	31	10	12	18	14	12	10	19	16	21	13	25	13	13	16	24	14	22	18	12	14	17	9	12	11
G-42	184641	E-M35																																												
G-82	387519	E-L1019																																												
G-92	419879	E-L1019																																												
	WILLIAM-1	GOODRICH (CT)																																												
	JOHN-2	GOODRICH																																												
G-17	N41657	E-FGC90538	35	15	8	15	11	24	27	19	13	12	12	11	12	9	12	11	10	11	12	31	10	12	18	14	12	10	19	16	21	13	25	13	13	16	24	14	22	18	12	14	17	9	12	11
G-29	117958	E-FGC90538	34	15	8	15	11	24	27	19	13	12	12	11	12	9	12	11	10	11	12	31	10	12	18	14	12	10	19	16	21	13	25	13	13	16	24	14	22	18	12	13	17	9	12	11
	WILLIAM-2	GOODRICH																																												
G-94	443588	E-FGC61651	35	15	8	15	11	24	27	19	13	12	12	11	12	9	12	11	10	11	12	31	10	12	18	14	12	10	19	16	21	13	24	13	13	16	24	14	22	18	12	14	17	9	12	11
G-96	B79136	E-FGC61651	35	15	8	15	11	24	27	19	13	12	12	11	12	9	12	11	10	11	12	31	10	12	18	14	12	10	19	16	21	13	24	13	13	16	24	14	22	18	12	14	17	9	12	11
G-105	643493	E-FGC61651	35	15	8	15	11	24	27	19	13	12	12	11	12	9	12	11	10	11	12	31	10	12	18	14	12	10	19	16	21	13	24	13	13	16	24	14	22	18	12	14	17	9	12	11
G-109	593190	E-FGC61651	35	15	8	15	11	24	27	19	13	12	12	11	12	9	12	11	10	11	12	31	10	12	18	14	12	10	19	16	21	13	24	13	13	16	24	14	22	18	12	14	17	9	12	11
G-140	904923	E-FGC61651	35	15	8	15	11	24	27	19	13	12	12	11	12	9	12	11	10	11	12	31	10	12	18	14	12	10	19	16	21	13	24	13	13	16	24	14	22	18	12	14	17	9	12	11
G-142	857897	E-FGC61651	35	15	8	15	11	24	27	19	13	12	12	11	12	9	12	11	10	11	12	31	10	12	18	14	12	10	19	16	20	13	24	13	13	16	24	14	22	18	12	14	17	9	12	11
G-118	B236680	E-FTC76208	35	15	8	15	11	24	27	19	13	12	12	11	12	9	12	11	10	11	12	31	10	12	18	14	12	10	19	16	21	13	25	13	13	16	24	14	22	18	12	14	17	9	12	11
G-136	MKS3266	E-FTC76208	35	15	8	15	11	24	27	19	13	12	12	11	12	9	12	11	10	11	12	31	10	12	18	14	12	10	19	16	21	13	25	13	13	16	24	14	22	18	12	14	17	9	12	11
G-74	N25145	E-FGC61652	34	15	8	15	11	24	27	19	13	12	12	11	12	9	12	11	10	11	12	31	10	12	18	14	12	10	19	16	21	13	25	13	13	16	24	14	22	18	12	14	17	9	12	11
G-2	31096	E-M35																																												
G-10	59470	E-M35																																												
G-27	N59540	E-M35	35	15	8	15	11	24	27	19	13	12	12	11	12	9	12	11	10	11	12	31	10	12	18	14	12	10	19	16	21	13	24	13	13	16	24	14	22	18	12	14	17	9	12	11
G-37	150020	E-M35																																												
G-49	197378	E-M35																																												
G-134	MK36543	E-CTS5856																																												
	EPHRAIM-2	GOODRICH																																												
G-20	97658	E-FGC14559	35	15	8	15	11	24	27	19	13	12	12	11	12	9	12	11	10	11	12	31	10	12	18	14	12	10	19	16	21	13	25	13	13	16	24	14	22	18	12	14	17	9	12	11
G-158	989586	E-FGC14559	35	15	8	15	11	24	27	19	13	12	12	11	12	9	12	11	10	11	12	31	10	12	18	14	12	10	19	16	21	13	25	13	13	16	24	14	22	18	12	14	17	9	12	11
G-101	520264	E-FGC14559	35	15	8	15	11	24	27	19	13	12	12	11	12	9	12	11	10	11	12	31	10	12	18	14	12	10	19	16	21	13	25	13	13	16	24	14	22	18	12	14	17	9	12	11
G-162	1012932	E-FGC14559	35	15	8	15	11	24	27	19	13	12	12	11	12	9	12	11	10	11	12	31	10	12	18	14	12	10	19	16	21	13	25	13	13	16	24	14	22	18	12	14	17	9	12	11
G-53	208514	E-FGC14559	35	15	8	15	11	24	27	19	13	12	12	11	12	9	12	11	10	11	12	31	10	12	18	14	12	10	19	16	21	13	26	13	13	16	24	14	22	18	12	14	17	9	12	11
G-18	89943	E-FGC14559	35	15	8	15	11	24	27	19	13	12	12	11	12	9	12																													

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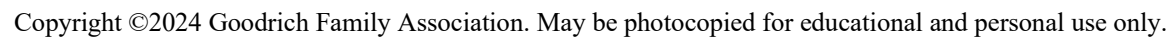
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Mitochondrial (mt-DNA) Haplogroups (2005-2025): 59 Kits

GFA ID	Kit Number	mt-DNA Haplogroup
G-145	224081	A2ah
G-147	567759	D
G-25	108769	H
G-41	183387	H
G-79	367652	H
G-87	411480	H
G-38	N74283	H
G-88	N140052	H1n-T146C!
G-70	325912	H1-T16189C!
G-21	93719	H1u1
G-144	141217	H26a1
G-107	389349	H27
G-106	B158231	H31
G-138	181160	H4a1a3
G-95	N107161	H55b
G-100	336189	H5a1b
G-54	212594	H5a1d
G-19	N4557	H5a4a1a
G-36	N35214	H5c
G-58	234311	H69
G-148	IN77044	H6a1b3a
G-97	491926	I
G-124	845281	I
G-18	89943	J1c3c
G-128	865298	J1c3c
G-129	866085	J1c3c
G-67	270600	J1c3e1
G-131	174396	J2a1a1a2
G-77	349005	J2a1a1b
G-91	391503	J2a1a1b
G-130	755653	K1a11a1
G-123	447034	K1a1b2a1a
G-73	332466	K1a2a1
G-112	B170423	K1a3a2
G-119	721368	K1a4a1
G-43	N18663	L0a1
G-146	224082	L2
G-61	256692	L2a1a2c
G-66	105967	L3e
G-141	522376	T1a1k
G-161	999825	T1a1k
G-8	50812	T2b
G-93	308010	T2b
G-135	B421400	T2b5a
G-90	380928	U2e2a1a
G-64	281654	U4a1a
G-45	189808	U5
G-83	390961	U5
G-22	N7076	U5
G-96	B79136	U5a1a1-T152C!
G-101	520264	U5a2a1d
G-47	189707	U5a2-C16294T
G-120	788392	U5b2a1a1d
G-27	N59540	V
G-29	117958	V
G-127	864918	V
G-34	N68941	V3a
G-156	981448	V7
G-68	297350	W5a1a1

Autosomal (at-DNA) Family Finder Kits (2010-2025): 98 Kits

GFA ID	Family Finder Kit Number	GFA ID	Family Finder Kit Number
G-7	48628	G-130	755653
G-18	89943	G-120	788392
G-20	97658	G-124	845281
G-66	105967	G-127	864918
G-28	114808	G-128	865298
G-29	117958	G-129	866085
G-144	141217	G-140	904923
G-131	174396	G-152	958215
G-138	181160	G-154	968807
G-47	189707	G-158	989586
G-46	190464	G-161	999825
G-51	196109	G-164	10004446
G-53	208514	G-168	1012928
G-145	224081	G-165	B1057186
G-146	224082	G-166	B1057803
G-57	225395	G-167	B1059594
G-58	234311	G-98	B108606
G-60	249123	G-104	B141815
G-64	281654	G-106	B158231
G-68	297350	G-112	B170423
G-93	308010	G-78	B18637
G-71	323619	G-133	B211481
G-70	325912	G-117	B232890
G-73	332466	G-118	B236680
G-100	336189	G-163	B236703
G-77	349005	G-121	B293764
G-76	353472	G-81	B32128
G-79	367652	G-153	B330570
G-90	380928	G-122	B330944
G-82	387519	G-125	B338380
G-107	389349	G-126	B383043
G-83	390961	G-135	B421400
G-80	393517	G-143	B665886
G-92	419879	G-151	B759394
G-94	443588	G-96	B79136
G-123	447034	G-108	B89395
G-97	491926	G-159	B895446
G-101	520264	G-148	IN77044
G-99	522009	G-134	MK36543
G-141	522376	G-150	MK73278
G-102	552105	G-149	MK73279
G-147	567759	G-95	N107161
G-103	569864	G-88	N140052
G-109	593190	G-132	N202634
G-110	649078	G-36	N35214
G-111	659391	G-17	N41657
G-113	679586	G-19	N4557
G-115	708100	G-27	N59540
G-119	721368		
G-116	725466		



Historical Correlations with Estimated Divergence Times of E-Z16242+ in Armenia

YF078870 Georgia (from Armenia)		YF112335 Azerbaijan		YF002189 (G-18) England		YF074404 (G-147) Brazil (from Portugal)	
Year		Year	Y-SNP	Year		Year	
1535		1535	E-FGC14554	1535	E-CTS9966	1535	
1492		1492	E-FGC14555	1492	E-FGC91365	1492	
1448		1448	E-FGC14556	1448	E-FGC91367	1448	
1404		1404	E-FGC14557	1404	E-FGC91368	1404	
1361		1361	E-FGC14558	1361	E-FGC91370	1361	
1317		1317	E-FGC14560	1317	E-FGC91371	1317	
1274		1274	E-FGC14561	1274	E-FGC91373	1274	
1230		1230	E-FGC14562	1230	E-FGC91381	1230	
1187		1187	E-FGC14563	1187	E-FGC91390	1187	
1143		1143	E-FGC14565	1143	E-S1896	1143	
1099		1099	E-FGC14567	1099	E-Y144293	1099	
1056		1056	E-FGC14568	1056	E-Y178967	1056	
1012		1012	E-FGC14570	1012	E-FGC91392	1012	
969		969	E-FGC14571	969	E-CTS1357	969	
925		925	E-FGC14572	925	E-CTS4698	925	
882		882	E-FGC19295	882	E-CTS5680	882	
838		838	E-FGC19296	838	E-FGC91361	838	
794		794	E-FGC19297	794	E-FGC91362	794	
751		751	E-FGC19298	751	E-FGC91363	751	
707		707	E-FGC19299	707	E-FGC91364	707	
664		664	E-FGC19300	664	E-FGC91366	664	
620		620	E-FGC19301	620	E-FGC91369	620	
576		576	E-FGC19302	576	E-FGC91379	576	
533		533	E-FGC19303	533	E-FGC91388	533	
489		489	E-FGC19304	489	E-FGC91389	489	
446		446	E-FGC19309	446	E-FGC91393	446	
402		402	E-FGC19310	402	E-Y178966	402	
359		359	E-FGC19311	359		359	
315		315	E-FGC19312	315		315	
271		271	E-FGC19313	271		271	
228		228	E-FGC19314	228		228	
184		184	E-FGC19315	184		184	
141		141	E-FGC44079	141		141	
97		97	E-FGC86594	97		97	
53		53	E-L1019	53		53	
10		10	E-YFS287736	10		10	
-34		-34	E-YFS153872	-34		-34	
-77		-77	E-YFS287746	-77		-77	
-121		-121	E-YFS287777	-121		-121	
-164		-164	E-Y20431	-164		-164	
-208							
-252							
-295							

GFA kit G-18 has 11 Y-SNPs that occurred between 1535-2020 CE, with average spacing 44 years. However, the Y-SNPs E-F1449, E-FGC19305, E-FGC19307, E-FGC19308 are known to have arisen in William Goodrich of Hesselton, John Goodrich of the Clothier, and Ensign William Goodrich between 1580-1652 CE, with average SNP spacing of 18 years. GFA kits G-118 and G-136 have SNP E-FTC76208 (~1692 CE), followed by a gap of ~280 years before 5 unique G-118 SNPs: E-FTC74786, E-FTC74787, E-FTC74796, E-FTC74797, E-FTC74914; spacing ~10 years, versus the 1 unique SNP E-FTA92269 for GFA kit G-136 (G-136 is the father of G-118), with an average SNP spacing greater than 70 years. So the G-18 SNP spacing of 44 years from 1535-2020 CE is only an average that represents a known 485-year time interval with alternating "gaps" and "runs" in Y-SNPs.

If the origin of E-Z16242 is set at 208 BCE, and the 40 post-Z16242 Y-SNPs shared by E-L1019+ kits are spaced 43.58 years apart, the 40 SNPs fit 208 BCE to 1535 CE, with no gaps in Y-SNP mutations. If the average SNP spacing of 43.58 years is extended to all current E-Z16242+ kits, a number of possible historical correlations are observed:

- * YF078870 (Armenia) and YF112335 (Azerbaijan), who possibly arrived in the Conquest of Armenia by Roman General Trajan in 115 CE, diverge from each other in ~576 CE. This is ~44 years after the "Perpetual Peace" of 532 CE allowed free settlement in parts of what is now Armenia-Azerbaijan once divided as Roman vs. Persian Empires.
- Nagorno-Karabakh; the stated Y-origin of YF078870, is still contested between Armenia (backed by Russia) and Azerbaijan (backed by Turkey) as recently as 2020 CE.
- YF078870, YF112335, and G-18 share no SNPs beyond E-Z16242 with YF074404: a native of Brazil with Y-origin in Portugal.

The conquest of Hispania by the Roman Republic (509-27 BCE) is also known as the Second Punic War (218-201 BCE; Punic = Carthaginian). A decade later in 208-206 BCE, the Romans defeated the Carthaginians in Hispania decisively. During the Second Punic War, the Roman Republic was centered in Italy, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, so E-Z16242 precursors E-Z5018 and E-BY3880 likely originated in Italy rather than in the Balkans region of the later Imperial Roman Empire from 27 BCE to its maximum extent in 117 CE.

E-Z16242+ kit G-18 also descends from immigrant Andrew Cunningham (1653-1735) of Leith, Midlothian, Scotland; 20 miles E-SE of the E end of the Antonine Wall built by the Roman Empire at the border of Roman Britannia and Caledonia / Scotland in 142 CE. The Y-haplotype of Andrew: (E-V12), E-Y2846 is parallel to (E-V13), E-Z16242, and has been found in Tunisia, Africa: once the center of Punic power. Possibly an E-Z16242+ proto-Goodrich and E-Y2846+ proto-Cunningham engaged in the Second Punic War.

No other E-Z16242+ kits in England other than Felsham, Suffolk, England Goodrich have been found in the 10 years since the NGS Y-SNP test results became available in 2014. Though this situation would be easier to visualize if Goodrich came to England much later, yet before the first attestation of Robert Goodrich of Felsham in its subsidy list of 1327 CE, a later arrival likely coincides with multiple post-Z16242 SNPs currently unique to Felsham Goodrich being found in non-Goodrich in other geographic locations. If E-Z16242 formed ~3,600 years ago vs. ~2,232 years ago, then ~19 SNPs vs. ~5 SNPs unique to Felsham Goodrich should be found in non-Goodrich kits in other locations.

If the spacing ~43.58 years between Y-SNP mutations from ~208 BCE through ~1535 CE is reasonably accurate, then it is easier to understand how the average SNP spacing could be just ~18 years from 1580-1652 CE, and yet no SNP is found for 1535-1580 required to establish that the immigrants William Goodrich/Goodridge of Watertown, MA and Ensign William Goodrich of Wethersfield, CT were more closely related to each other than they were related to the immigrant Thomas Goodrich of Old Rappahannock, VA. For instance, if Y-SNP mutations did occur in 1492 CE and in 1535 CE, and the next Y-SNP mutation occurred in 1580 rather than in 1579 (a 3.3% fluctuation in SNP spacing), the delay causes the Y-SNP to occur after William Goodrich II of Hesselton was conceived in ~Dec 1579, so it would be a unique Y-SNP for him and for his Y-descendants only.

Perpetual Peace (532 CE): [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perpetual_Peace_\(532\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perpetual_Peace_(532))

Roman-Persian Border: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perpetual_Peace_\(532\)#media/File:Roman-Persian_Frontier_in_Late_Antiquity.svg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perpetual_Peace_(532)#media/File:Roman-Persian_Frontier_in_Late_Antiquity.svg)

Nagorno-Karabakh: <https://www.news.com.au/technology/innovation/military/nagorno-karabakh-armenia-and-azerbaijan-clash-over-disputed-region/news-story/a6f9fd156d3698489a7268ba6257c3a0>

Conquest of Armenia (Trajan): https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trajan%27s_Parthian_campaign

Conquest of Hispania Map (218-19 BCE): https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_conquest_of_the_Iberian_Peninsula#/media/File:Conquista_Hispania.svg

Boudican Revolt: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boudican_revolt

Ixworth Roman Fort: <https://www.roman-britain.co.uk/places/ixworth/>

Campaigns of Conquest Map: <https://www.mylearning.org/resources/roman-military-campaigns-in-britain-43-60-ce>

Historical Correlations with Estimated Divergence Times of E-Z16242+ in Portugal, Spain, Turkey, and Hungary

	YF074404 (G-147) Brazil (from Portugal)	YF065750 (G-145) Brazil (from Portugal)	HG01107 (1000 Genomes Project) Puerto Rico (from Spain)	Big Y-700 Block Tree Turkey	Big Y-700 Block Tree Hungary
Year					
1535					
1492					
1448					
1404					
1361					
1317					
1274					
1230					
1187					
1143					
1099					
1056					
1012	E-CTS9966 (YF065750)	SECOND COUNTY OF PORTUGAL			
969	E-CTS9967	987-1064 CE			
925	E-FGC91365	Kingdom of Asturias Subdivides into			
882	E-FGC91367	1st County of Portugal (868 CE);			
838	E-FGC91368	grows to 2nd County by 987-1064 CE			
794	E-FGC91370 (HG01107)	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/County_of_Portugal			
751	E-FGC91371				
707	E-FGC91373				
664	E-FGC91381				
620	E-FGC91390				
576	E-S1896				
533	E-Y144293				
489	E-Y178967				
446	E-FGC91392 (Turkey Big Y Block Tree)				
402	E-CTS1357 (Hungary Big Y Block Tree)				
359	E-CTS4698				
315	E-CTS5680				
271	E-FGC91361				
228	E-FGC91362				
184	E-FGC91363				
141	E-FGC91364				
97	E-FGC91366				
53	E-FGC91369				
10	E-FGC91379				
-34	E-FGC91388				
-77	E-FGC91389				
-121	E-FGC91393				
-164	E-Y178966				
-208	E-Z16242				
-252	E-Z5018				
-295	E-BY3880				

If the origin of E-Z16242 is set at 208 BCE, and if the Y-SNP mutations of all E-Z16242+ kits are spaced a consistent 43.58 years apart, a number of possible historical correlations are observed:

- * The (E-Z16242+) GFA kits G-145 (YF065750) and G-147 (YF074404), who are both natives of Brazil whose Y-ancestries presumably originated in Portugal, diverge in ~1012 CE.
- Coincidentally or not, this was ~25 years after the 1st County of Portugal (868 CE) grew in size to the 2nd County of Portugal (987 CE), and ~52 years before the 2nd county was secured from the caliphate (1064 CE).
- * The (E-Z16242+) GFA kits G-145 and G-147; natives of Brazil via Portugal, and E-Z16242+ YFull Kit HG01107; a native of Puerto Rico whose Y-origin is presumably in Spain, diverge in ~794 CE.
- Coincidentally or not, this was ~76 years after the Visigoth Nobleman Pelagius defeated Umayyad Caliphate invaders at the Battle of Covadonga in 718 CE, forming the Kingdom of Asturias, Spain.
- * The (E-Z16242+) Big Y-700 Block Tree kit from Turkey, with no current FTDNA, YFull or GFA identifiers, diverges from the E-Z16242+ kits from Portugal / Brazil and Puerto Rico / Spain in ~446 CE.
- Coincidentally or not, this is ~6 years after the Western Roman Empire began its eventual collapse 440-476 CE; leaving the Eastern Byzantine Empire with its capital at Constantinople, which is now Istanbul, Turkey.
- * The (E-Z16242+) Big Y-700 Block Tree kit from Hungary, with no current FTDNA, YFull or GFA identifiers, diverges from the E-Z16242+ kits from Portugal / Brazil and Puerto Rico / Spain in ~402 CE.
- Coincidentally or not, this is the same year that Visigoth troops of Alaric I were allowed to occupy Pannonia / Hungary dangerously, through ill-advised terms of truce with the Roman General Flavius Stilicho in 402 CE.

Conquest of Hispania Map (218-19 BCE): https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_conquest_of_the_Iberian_Peninsula#/media/File:Conquista_Hispania.svg

County of Portugal / Coimbra: County of Portugal including County of Coimbra: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/County_of_Portugal#First_county

Kingdom of Asturias: Reconquista: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reconquista> Kingdom of Asturias: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Asturias

Collapse of Western Roman Empire: Byzantine Wars: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Byzantine_wars Western Roman Empire: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Roman_Empire

Visigoth Retreat to Pannonia: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stilicho>

The Visigoth Retreat to Pannonia (Hungary) in 402 CE and the Collapse of the Mainland Western Roman Empire Afterward

<https://www.thecollector.com/barbarians-crossing-the-rhine-the-end-of-rome/>

Across many borders, the Romans had long maintained relationships with barbarian groups living on or beyond the frontier. Through the giving of gifts and conferment of imperial legitimacy, the Romans were able to build alliances with friendly barbarian chieftains, who in turn acted as buffers against potentially hostile barbarian groups beyond. The breakdown of central authority and the fragmentation of power in the late Western Roman Empire meant these relations were neglected, even to the point of former border allies moving into Roman territory, and assuming control of the local area. In many cases, this happened with the support of the local Roman population. If the [central government in Rome](#) was not able to send troops to maintain order and political control, why not allow a local chieftain, with the military might to protect the region, to take charge? In this way the [Western Roman Empire broke down and was replaced by barbarian kingdoms](#).

The Crossing of Barbarian Tribes Into the Western Roman Empire in 406 CE It is the contemporary author, Prosper of Aquitaine, who gives us the precise date for 31st December 406 for the crossing of the Rhine. Although it is unknown exactly how the river would have been crossed, a suggestion by the 18th-century historian Edward Gibbon that the Rhine was frozen has become popular – of course, it is also highly possible that the barbarians used boats or an existing Roman bridge. It is unknown how many people crossed, or what they would have looked like, although it seems likely that they would have been organized in tribal societies formed through the process of 'ethnogenesis' – the formation of an ethnic group, perhaps with a shared language. We do have a list of the peoples who crossed from contemporary authors, but the accuracy of these lists is all but impossible to ratify. Jerome, writing in 409 CE, informs us that the migration involved Quadi, [Vandals](#), Sarmatians, [Alans](#), [Gepids](#), Herules, Saxons, [Burgundians](#), Alemanni, and Pannonians. It is important to note that some of these groups were strongly associated with literary and historical tradition at the time and were likely to have been synonymous with barbarians in general. Following their crossing of the river, it is unclear whether the groups involved in the barbarian invasion moved together as a tribal confederation or diverged and separated. What is clear is that a wave of violence ensued, and several Roman cities in the region were sacked, including Mainz, Worms, and Strasbourg. This upheaval in northern Gaul continued until at least 409 CE. It met little resistance from the Western Roman Emperor [Honorius](#), who had just repulsed an invasion of Italy by the Gothic King Radagaisus, and was preoccupied with political machinations in Rome. How did barbarians cross the Rhine in 406 CE? The fact that the border was lightly defended could have been one of the primary reasons, since the Roman general Stilicho weakened the Rhine's defenses in 402 CE, withdrawing troops to deal with Alaric I's Visigoth invasion of Italy, and leaving the border defenses in the hands of Frankish and Alemanni allies.

Roman General Flavius Stilicho: The Gothic War and the Retreat of Alaric and the Visigoths from Italy to Pannonia that Stilicho Allowed in 401-403 CE (in Greater Detail)

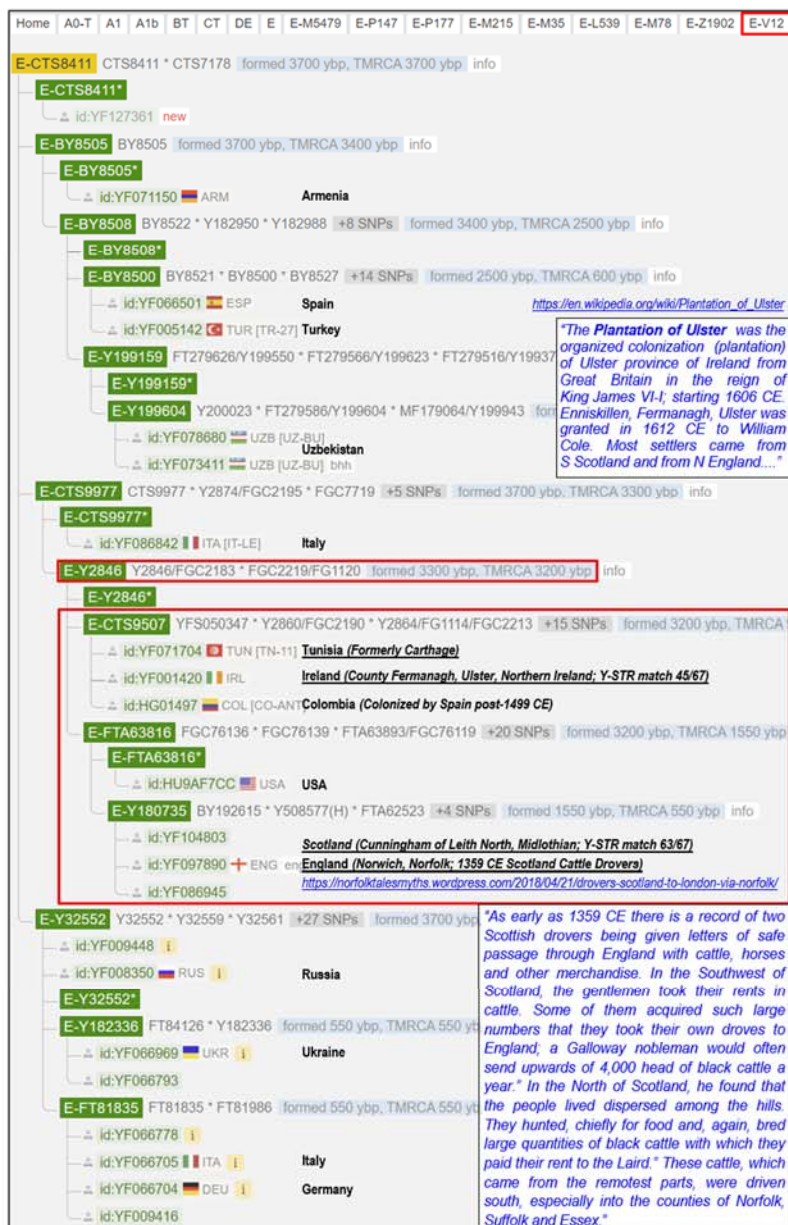
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stilicho> ...In order to protect Italy from invasions by Alaric (401–402 CE) and Radagaisus (405–406 CE), Stilicho had seriously depleted the Roman forces defending the Rhine frontier. He left it defended "only by the faith of the Germans and the ancient terror of the Roman name". In 401 Stilicho led the praesental army from Italy into [Raetia](#) and [Noricum](#) in response to an invasion by Vandals and Alans. Sensing an opportunity, [Alaric](#) invaded Italy and lay siege to Mediolanum (Milan) where Honorius was residing. In 402 Stilicho returned to Italy and hastened forward with a selected vanguard in advance of his main body, breaking the siege of Mediolanum and rescuing the besieged emperor. One of his chieftains implored him to retreat from Italy, but Alaric refused. In a surprise attack on Easter Sunday in 402, Stilicho defeated Alaric at the [Battle of Pollentia](#), capturing his camp and his wife. Alaric himself managed to escape with most of his men. This battle was the last victory celebrated in a triumphal march in Rome, which was saved for the time being. At [Verona](#), Stilicho again bested Alaric, who managed to escape with a diminished force. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gothic_War_\(401%E2%80%93403\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gothic_War_(401%E2%80%93403)) ...

Despite the defeat, Alaric and the Visigoths were given a free retreat in a truce brokered by Stilicho. Stilicho offered Alaric a truce and allowed him to withdraw from Italy. He was allowed to travel to Illyria with his remaining troops and even received financial support for food...Halsall argues that the Roman general's "decision to allow Alaric to withdraw to Pannonia makes sense when we see that Alaric's force falls into the service of Stilicho...Perhaps more revealing is the account of the Greek historian [Zosimus](#) - who wrote half a century later: "an agreement was made between Stilicho and Alaric in 405 CE" - suggesting that Alaric was at that time in 'western service', probably as a result of an arrangement made in 402. Between 404 and 405, Alaric and the Visigoths stayed in one of the four Pannonian provinces, from which he could "play East against West while potentially threatening both"...

Soon afterward, in 406 CE a coalition of Vandals, [Alans](#), and [Suevi](#) (Quadians, Marcomanni, and Alemanni) from central Europe arrived at the Rhine frontier. The Franks, Rome's allies on the northern Rhine, tried to stop the Vandals from entering the Roman Empire and fought them on the far bank of the Rhine. The Vandals defeated the Franks with the aid of the Alans, yet they lost their King [Godigisel](#). On 31 December 406, the coalition [crossed the poorly defended Rhine frontier](#). These new migrants proceeded to devastate the provinces of [Gaul](#), as well as triggering military revolts there and in [Britannia](#). Stilicho's reputation would never recover from this disaster. The destruction that occurred in Gaul and the lack of an effective response from the court in [Ravenna](#) lent support to the rebellion of [Constantine III](#) in Britain, which Stilicho proved unable to quash. As Constantine moved his forces into Gaul, Stilicho sent his subordinate [Sarus](#) to oppose him. Sarus had some initial success, winning a major victory and killing both of Constantine's magistri militum, but a relief force drove him back and saved the rebellion. Sarus withdrew and Stilicho decided to seal off the Alps to prevent Constantine from threatening Italy. Meanwhile, Constantine's rebellion having interrupted the negotiations between Alaric and Stilicho for the joint attack on Illyria, Alaric demanded the payment he was owed, threatening to attack Italy again if he did not receive a large amount of gold. The senate, "inspired by the courage, rather than the wisdom, of their predecessors", favored war with Alaric until Stilicho persuaded them to give into Alaric's demands. They were angry at Stilicho for this, and one of the most outspoken of them, Lampadius, said: "...This is not peace, but a pact of servitude". Stilicho's unsuccessful attempts to deal with Constantine, and rumors that he had earlier planned the assassination of [Rufinus](#) and that he planned to place his son on the throne following the death of emperor [Arcadius](#) (1 May 408), caused a revolt. The Roman army at [Ticinum](#) mutinied on August 13, 408, killing at least seven senior imperial officers. John Matthews observed that the following events "have every appearance of a thoroughly coordinated [coup d'état](#) organized by Stilicho's political opponents". Stilicho retired to Ravenna, where he was taken into captivity. Stilicho did not resist and was executed on August 22, 408, as was his son, Eucherius, shortly afterwards.

Conclusion: the modern Hungary / ancient Pannonia kit shares Y-ancestry with the two modern Brazil via Portugal / ancient Hispania kits to ~402 CE (which share Y-ancestry to ~1012 CE) and could have been deployed in ~402 CE from Hispania to Pannonia, where the sustained presence of Visigoths led by Alaric I was perceived as a potentially collaborative and yet potentially dangerous situation. Likewise, Pannonia was adjacent west of the Eastern Roman Empire, where the kit from Turkey has its Y-origin and shares Y-ancestry with the Brazil via Portugal kits to ~446 CE when the Western Roman Empire began its mainland collapse ~440-476 CE. Conversely, from 402-476 CE the Y-ancestors of kits in modern Azerbaijan and England/Britannia were not or were no longer contributing to the defense of the Roman Empire, and so they were not deployed to defend its mainland borders, where their Y-descendants do not have shared Y-SNPs.

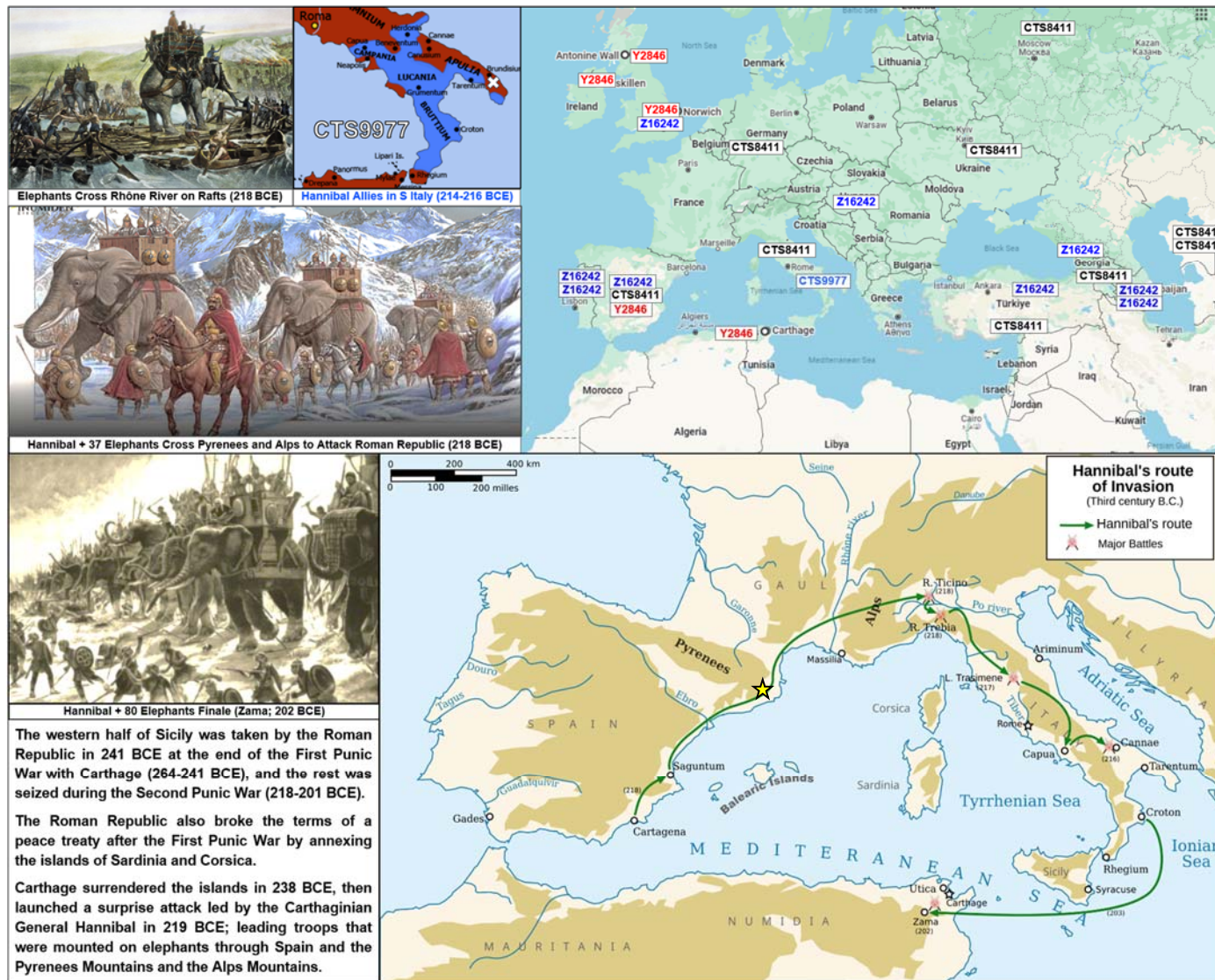
YFull Tree: Geography of Parallel Y-SNP Mutations (E-V13)...E-Z16242 and (E-V12)...E-Y2846



https://wn.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plantation_of_Ulster (Plantation of Ulster)

<https://norfolktalesmyths.wordpress.com/2018/10/21/drovers-scotland-to-london-via-norfolk/> (SW-Scotland to County Norfolk, England Cattle Drovers)

Potential Interplay of Parallel Y-SNPs (E-V13), E-Z16242 and (E-V12), E-Y2846 in Maps of the Second Punic War (218-202 BCE)



E-M78, Z1902, V12, Y2863, CTS693, Y6730, FGC7703, CTS1239, Z5007, CTS6667, FGC2188, Y2862, Y2850, Y2881, Y2875, Y2873, CTS8411, CTS9977, Y2846.

E-M78, Z1919, L618, CTS10912, V13, Z1057, CTS5856, BY3880, Z5018, Z16242 **Inset Photos-Map: Hannibal Crosses Alps to Attack Roman Republic (219-203 BCE)**

(Hannibal Route Map): https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hannibal%27s_crossing_of_the_Alps (Elephants Crossing Rhone River): <https://www.sciencephoto.com/media/699611/view/hannibal-s-war-elephants-cross-rhone>

(Elephants Crossing the Alps; also note path proximity to the Avellaner Cave ★ in the map): <https://tourdetravoy.wordpress.com/2017/04/03/where-did-hannibal-cross-the-alps-part-3-col-du-petit-saint-bernard/>

(Hannibal + 80 elephants Finale at Zama, Carthage/Tunisia in 202 BCE): <https://www.thoughtco.com/punic-wars-battle-of-zama-2360887> (Hannibal Allies in South Italy): <https://www.culturefrontier.com/punic-wars/>

Timeline of the Second Punic War (218-202 BCE)

Second Punic War (218–201 BCE): https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Roman_external_wars_and_battles

Outcome Key (chronological below): Roman Victory in Italy, Roman Victory in Hispania, Roman Victory in Africa, Carthaginian Victory in Italy, Carthaginian Victory in Hispania

- **218 BCE**
 - Battle of Lilybaeum – First naval clash between the navies of Carthage and Rome during the Second Punic War; Roman victory.
 - Battle of Cissa – Romans defeat Carthaginians near Tarraco and gain control of the territory north of the Ebro River.
 - Battle of the Ticinus – Hannibal defeats the Romans under Publius Cornelius Scipio the elder in a cavalry fight.
 - Battle of the Trebia – Hannibal defeats the Romans under Tiberius Sempronius Longus with the use of an ambush.
- **217 BCE**
 - Battle of Ebro River – In a surprise attack, Romans defeat and capture the Carthaginian fleet in Hispania.
 - Battle of Lake Trasimene – In another ambush, Hannibal destroys the Roman army of Gaius Flaminius, who is killed.
 - Battle of Ager Falernus – Avoiding destruction with deceit, Hannibal escapes Fabius' trap in this small skirmish.
- **216 BCE**
 - Battle of Cannae – Hannibal destroys the main Roman army of Lucius Aemilius Paulus and Publius Terentius Varro in a masterpiece of tactical military warfare.
 - Battle of Silva Litana - The Boii ambushed and destroyed a Roman army of 25,000 men.
 - First Battle of Nola – Roman general Marcus Claudius Marcellus holds off an attack by Hannibal.
 - Battle of Cornus.
 - Battle of Hibera.
 - Battle of Cumae.
- **215 BCE**
 - Second Battle of Nola – Marcellus again repulses an attack by Hannibal.
- **214 BCE**
 - Third Battle of Nola – Marcellus fights an inconclusive battle with Hannibal.
- **212 BCE**
 - First Battle of Capua – Hannibal defeats the consuls Q. Fulvius Flaccus and Appius Claudius, but the Roman army escapes.
 - Battle of the Silarus – Hannibal destroys the army of the Roman praetor M. Centenius Penula.
 - Battle of Herdonia – Hannibal destroys the Roman army of the praetor Gnaeus Fulvius.
- **211 BCE**
 - Battle of the Upper Baetis – Publius and Gnaeus Cornelius Scipio are killed in battle with the Carthaginians under Hasdrubal Barca.
 - Second Battle of Capua – Hannibal is not able to break the Roman siege of the city.
- **210 BCE**
 - Second Battle of Herdonia – Hannibal destroys the Roman army of Fulvius Centumalus, who is killed.
 - Battle of Numistro – Hannibal defeats Marcellus once more.
- **209 BCE**
 - Battle of Asculum – Hannibal once again defeats Marcellus, in an indecisive battle.
- **208 BCE**
 - Battle of Baecula – Romans in Hispania (Iberia) under P. Cornelius Scipio the Younger defeat Hasdrubal Barca.
- **207 BCE**
 - Battle of Grumentum – Roman general Gaius Claudius Nero fights an indecisive battle with Hannibal.
 - Battle of the Metaurus – Hasdrubal is defeated and killed by Nero's Roman army.
 - Battle of Carmona – Romans under Publius Cornelius Scipio besiege the city of Carmona and take it from Hasdrubal Gisco.
- **206 BCE**
 - Battle of Ilipa – Scipio again decisively defeats the remaining Carthaginian forces in Hispania.
 - Battle of the Guadalquivir – Roman army under Gaius Lucius Marcius Séptimus defeats a Carthaginian army under Hannón at Guadalquivir.
 - Battle of Carteia – Roman fleet under Gaius Laelius defeats a Carthaginian fleet under Adherbal.
- **204 BCE**
 - Battle of Crotona – Hannibal fights a drawn battle against the Roman general Sempronius in Southern Italy.
- **203 BCE**
 - Battle of Bagbrades – Romans under Scipio defeat the Carthaginian army of Hasdrubal Gisco and Syphax. Hannibal is sent to return to Africa.
- **202 BCE**
 - 19 October – Battle of Zama – Scipio Africanus Major decisively defeats Hannibal in North Africa, ending the Second Punic War.

Y-DNA Haplogroup E-V12 in Punic vs. Other Phoenician Samples<https://www.eupedia.com/forum/threads/e-v12-cts6667.44328/>

Jul 9, 2023

*Pax Augusta said:**Has E-V12 been found in Punic and Phoenician samples?**kingdavid said:*

We don't know yet.

However, there is a future DNA paper on **13 Phoenician sites** that should answer this and many other questions.

I can't wait for this paper:

The Story of Phoenician Populations Across the Mediterranean Told Through Ancient DNA

Harald Ringbauer,^{1,3} Ayelet Salman-Minkov,² Inigo Olalde,^{3,4} Alissa Mitnick,³ Tomer Peled,² Arie Shaus,³ Maria Bofill,³ Rebecca Bernardos,³ Nasreen Broomandkhoshbacht,³ Kim Callan,³ Elizabeth Curtis,³ Aisling Kearns,³ Ann Marie Lawson,³ , Matthew Mah,³ Swapan Mallick,³ Adam Micco,³ Jonas Oppenheimer,³ Liju Qiu,³ Kristin Stewardson,³ Noah Workman,³ Falma Zalazala,³ Nicholas Márquez-Grant,^{3,5} Antonio M. Sáez Romero,^{3,6} María Luisa Lavado Florido,^{3,6} Juan Manuel Jimenez Arenas,^{3,7} Isidro Jorge Toro Moyano,^{3,8} Enrique Viguera,^{3,9} Jose Suarez Padilla,^{3,10} Alicia Rodero Riazza,^{3,11} Patricia Smith,^{3,12} Marina Faerman,^{3,12} Luca Sineo,^{3,13} Gioacchino Falsone,^{3,14} Davide Pettener,^{3,15} Peter Van Dommelen,^{3,16} Francesca Oliveri,^{3,17} Pamela Toti,^{3,18} Valentina Giuliana,^{3,19} Alon Barash,^{3,20} Liran Carmel,^{3,21} Elisabetta Cilli,^{3,22} Anna Chiara Fariselli,^{3,22} Donata Luiselli,^{3,22} Brendan Culleton,^{3,23} Elisabetta Boaretto,^{3,24} Nadin Rohland,³ Alfredo Coppa,^{3,25} David Caramelli,^{3,26} Ron Pinhasi,^{3,27} Carles Lalueza-Fox,^{3,29} Dalit Regev,^{3,28} Ilan Gronau,² David Reich.³

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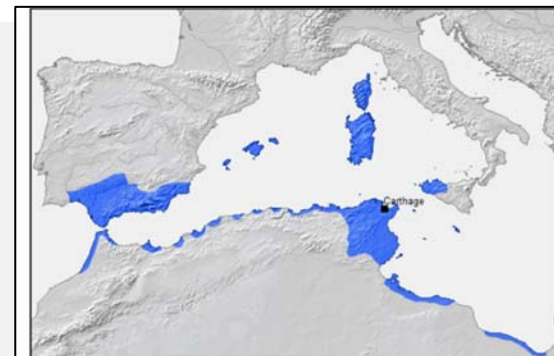
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Phoenicians played a central role in establishing trade routes throughout the Mediterranean during the second and first millennia BCE, with settlements spread from their homeland in the Levant all the way west to the Iberian Peninsula. However, due to the lack of primary written historical records, our knowledge about Phoenician people is quite limited. Ancient DNA can finally help us tell their story.

We sequenced 150 genomes from 13 different Phoenician sites: 4 sites from the Iberian Peninsula and nearby islands, 6 from Sicily and Sardinia, 2 from North Africa, and 1 site from the Levant. Our data set spans a time range from the 8th century BCE until the Roman imperial period. We find that during this time period Phoenicians from the Central and Western Mediterranean did not share significant ancestry with Phoenicians from the Levant. Populations from all sites sampled outside the Levant appear to attribute most of their ancestry to Bronze Age populations in the Central Mediterranean (Sicily or Greece).

We also find evidence of North African ancestry in individuals from various sites, likely facilitated by the Phoenician presence in North Africa. The proportion of North African ancestry appears to increase significantly during the height of Carthage in the 4th and 3rd centuries BCE. We used long shared genomic segments to reconstruct a network of familial relationships within some of these sites. Interestingly, we also find family relationships between individuals from North Africa and individuals from Sicily, demonstrating the high mobility of Phoenicians across the Mediterranean.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punic_people**Carthaginian Sphere of Influence (264 BCE)**

The Punic people (Carthaginians or Western Phoenicians) were a Semitic people who migrated from Phoenicia (which is now essentially Lebanon) to the Western Mediterranean.

In modern scholarship, the term **Punic** (the Latin equivalent of the Greek-derived **Phoenician**) is used exclusively to refer to Phoenicians in the Western Mediterranean, in following the line of the Greek East and the Latin West.

The largest Punic settlement was Carthage (approximated by modern Tunis), but there were 300 other settlements along the North African coast from Leptis Magna in modern Libya to Mogador in southern Morocco, as well as western Sicily, southern Sardinia, the southern and eastern coasts of the Iberian Peninsula, Malta, and Ibiza.

Potential Interplay of (E-Z5018+, E-L17+) and (E-Z5018+, E-Z16242+) in Iberian Auxiliary Units

1973 Ph.D. Dissertation of Prof. Margaret Roxan (1924-2003), Volume 1

ID	Y-DNA HAPLOGROUP	Y-SNP TEST KIT STATED ORIGINS	PLAUSIBLE AUXILIARY UNIT	RAISED
7	E-Z5018, E-Z16242	Armenia to Georgia	Ala II Ulpia Auriana	Raetia
5	E-Z5018, E-Z16242	Armenia to Georgia	Ala I Hispanorum Auriana	Hispania
ID	Y-DNA HAPLOGROUP	Y-SNP TEST KIT STATED ORIGINS	POSSIBLE AUXILIARY UNIT	RAISED
2	E-Z5018, E-L17	Romania (Vlach) to Poland	Ala I Hispanorum	Hispania
4	E-Z5018, E-Z16242	Portugal to Brazil, Puerto Rico	Cohors II Galica	Hispania
6	E-Z5018, E-Z16242	Portugal to Brazil, Puerto Rico	Ala I Hispanorum Asturum	Asturia
3	E-Z5018, E-Z16242	Felsham, Suffolk, England Goodrich	Ala I Hispanorum Asturum	Asturia
1	E-Z5018, E-Z16242	Felsham, Suffolk, England Goodrich	Ala II Asturum	Asturia
6	E-Z5018, E-Z16242	Felsham, Suffolk, England Goodrich	Ala I Hispanorum Vettonum	Lusitania

ID	Y-DNA HAPLOGROUP	WHERE FORMED AND LATER STATIONED	POTENTIAL FUTURE Y-SNP GEORGRAPHIC / DIPLOMA ATTESTATION INDICATOR	Pages
7	E-Z5018, E-Z16242	By Trajan from (5); Cappadocia; Trajan invaded Armenia 114 AD	This is the only known Iberian auxiliary unit deployed to Armenia (114 AD)	111-114
5	E-Z5018, E-Z16242	Germania, Aquincum-Pannonia, Noricum, Raetia	Armenia Post-Z16242 if shared SNPs also found in Hungary, Switzerland, Slovenia, Germany	101-110
ID	Y-DNA HAPLOGROUP	WHERE FORMED AND LATER STATIONED	POTENTIAL FUTURE Y-SNP GEORGRAPHIC / DIPLOMA ATTESTATION INDICATOR	Pages
2	E-Z5018, E-L17	Trier-Germania, Aquincum-Pannonia; Trajan's Dacian Wars 101 AD, 105 AD	E-L17 has already been found in SW Germany, southern Romania	124-144
4	E-Z5018, E-Z16242	Permanent garrison at Rosina de Vidriales near Legio VII Gemini in Leon, NW Spain	If Brazil, Puerto Rico Post-Z16242 shared SNPs are found in Iberia, Brazil, Puerto Rico only	*Reference
6	E-Z5018, E-Z16242	Spain; to East Anglia, Britannia after Boudican Revolt 61 AD (Ixworth?); then Chester, UK	If Brazil, Puerto Rico Post-Z16242 shared SNPs are found in Iberia, UK only	320-333
3	E-Z5018, E-Z16242	Spain; to East Anglia, Britannia after Boudican Revolt 61 AD (Ixworth?); then Chester, UK	If Felsham Goodrich Post-Z16242 shared SNPs are found in Iberia, UK only	320-333
1	E-Z5018, E-Z16242	Spain; Germania; Pannonia with (2), (5) near Legio IX Hispana; to Britannia ~75 AD	If Felsham Goodrich Post-Z16242 shared SNPs are also found in Germany, Hungary, UK	334-341
6	E-Z5018, E-Z16242	Portugal; Germania; invasion of Britannia in 43 AD; East Anglia, then Bath-Somerset, UK	If Felsham Goodrich Post-Z16242 shared SNPs are also found in Germany, UK	489-496

Possible Roman Military Auxiliary Units in which E-Z16242+ and E-L17+ Y-ancestors may have served:

“The Auxilia of the Roman Army Raised in the Iberian Peninsula,” Volume 1, Ph.D. dissertation, Margaret Roxan (1973); pages indicated in the table above in the far-right column:

<https://discovery.ucl.ac.uk/id/eprint/1318033/>

*Reference for Unit 4, *Cohors II Galica*: History of the Roman Legions (2015), auxiliary units attached to Legio VII Gemina in Hispania from 75 AD, pages 544-546:

<https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=OLQ2CwAAQBAJ&pg=GBS.PT546>

*There are no specific citations for *ala* or *cohort* auxiliary units deployed to Pannonia/Hungary or Anatolia/Turkey in the 5th century, and even citations for the 4th century are few and limited in detail.

- From 402-476 CE, as the Western Roman Empire abandoned Britannia and defended its nearer frontier regions until its collapse, deployments were likely frequent, urgent and unpredictable.

- Y-SNP kits with Y-origins that were still part of the Roman Empire as of 402-476 CE (page 12) could be deployed abroad, leading to shared post-Z16242 SNPs in multiple nations.

- Y-SNP kits with Y-origins then were no longer part of the Roman Empire as of 402-476 CE (page 11) would not be deployed abroad, leading to relatively localized post-Z16242 SNPs.

- NGS Y-SNP evidence, in combination with available major battle history, is therefore one of the few markers that can be used to attempt to pair geographic origins with major military destinations.