

**HAVE YOU HAD A Y-DNA TEST? THEN ORDER YOUR OWN
CASE STUDY BY CONTACTING ME DIRECTLY.**

tyronebowes@gmail.com

**The consultation for your own Case Study is free. At present
there is an 85% success rate. If in the unlikely event that I
cannot pinpoint your Genetic Homeland I will explain why and
I will not charge you.**

Case Study

Pinpointing the HENRY Genetic Homeland

www.irishorigenes.com



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tyrone Bowes'.

**Dr Tyrone Bowes
7th September 2013**

INTRODUCTION

A commercial ancestral Y chromosome DNA test will potentially provide one with the names of many hundreds of individuals with whom one shares a common male ancestor, but what often perplexes people is how one can match many individuals with different surnames? The answer is quite simple. Roughly 1,000 years ago one's direct medieval male ancestor, the first for example to call himself 'McHenry' was living in close proximity to others with whom he was related but who assumed other surnames like O'Kane and Quinn. Given that 1,000 years have passed since paternally inherited surnames were adopted, there will be many descendants of these individuals some of whom will today undergo commercial ancestral Y-DNA testing. Hence the surnames of one's medieval ancestor's neighbours will be reflected in today's Y-DNA test results.

In Ireland surnames can still be found concentrated in the area from which they originate. In this manner one can examine surname distribution and pinpoint a 'paternal genetic homeland.' The paternal genetic homeland is the very small area (usually within a 5 mile radius) where one's ancestors lived for hundreds if not thousands of years. It is the area where one's ancestors left their mark in the placenames of that area and in the DNA of its current inhabitants. Since modern science can pinpoint a paternal genetic homeland it can also be used to confirm it by DNA testing individuals from the pinpointed area.

Notes of caution!

1. In Ireland each of the estimated 1,500 distinct Clans have a single founding ancestor, that's an estimated 1,500 Adam's from whom anyone with Irish ancestry can trace direct descent. But science has demonstrated that only 50% of individuals with a particular Irish surname will be related to the surnames founding ancestor, the other 50% of people will have an association that has arisen as a result of what are called 'non-paternal events,' usually a result of adoptions or infidelity.
2. Often people are looking for their DNA results to trace back to a specific area. One must remember that the results reflect one's ancestor's neighbours from around 1,000 years ago. As a result if your recent Irish ancestors were originally 9th Century Viking raiders, 12th Century conquering Normans, or 16th Century Planters, your DNA results will reflect earlier English, Scottish, Welsh, and possibly Scandinavian origin. I have estimated that only 60% of those with Irish ancestry are related to the pre-Christian Celtic tribes of Ireland. One must approach this process with an open mind!

Interpreting the Y-DNA results

To identify a paternal genetic homeland one must first identify the surnames that continually appear as genetic matches. These recurring surnames are less likely to be a result of non-paternal events (adoptions/infidelity) and reflect the surname of a medieval ancestors neighbour. Results for test subject Henry are shown in **Figure 1**.

Test Subject	Haplogroup	37marker Y-DNA matches									
		exact	-1	37			-3	-4	exact	-1	25
Henry	R1b (M222)	-	-	Henry(x3)/McHenry(x5) Kane(x3)O'Kane(x3)Keane/Keene(x2) Cain(x6)McCain/McCane(x2)			-	McWade(x2)	-	Quinn(x3)	Young(x4) Burns(x2)Byrne/Byrnes(x2) Magee/McGee/McKee(x3) Redden(x3) Brown(x6) ^{1,2} Murphy(x2)

Figure 1: Recurring surname matches to test subject Henry as revealed by commercial ancestral Y-DNA testing. Each surname appears at the earliest point at which it occurs e.g. the first match to a Henry/McHenry occurs at 35/37 markers but not all Henrys/McHenrys may match at that level. In brackets are the numbers of individuals with a particular surname that appear as a match. Coloured font indicates the ethnicity associated with each surname; **Irish**, black font indicates multiple associated ethnicities. ¹Members of the same extended family recruited for testing and excluded from analysis.

Upon Y-DNA testing the test subject Mr Henry match other individuals called Henry (see **Figure 1**) which would indicate that he is part of the 50% of individuals who after an estimated 1,000 years have retained the surname of their founding ancestor, the first to call themselves Henry (the Henry 'Adam'). The surname Henry can be of Irish or British origin. However, upon Y-DNA testing Mr Henry's closest and most frequent surname matches are to distinctly Irish surnames like O'Kane, Quinn, and McWade. In addition some of his Henry matches use the prefix 'Mc' which is a strong indication that he is descended from an Irish 'Mc'Henry-Adam.' In Ireland the Henry surname is associated with 2 distinct geographically locations, see **Figure 2**. However, the McHenry surname is associated with the far northeast of Ireland. When one examines the surname distribution pattern of Mr Henry's closest Irish surname matches throughout the 32 Counties of Ireland (in 1911) the association amongst all of these surnames with the northeast of Ireland is particularly striking, see **Figure 2**. The chances of all these surnames being randomly associated with the same area within Ireland are quite remote. It is within the northeast of Ireland that the test subjects Irish paternal genetic homeland will be found.

Henry - A Case Study

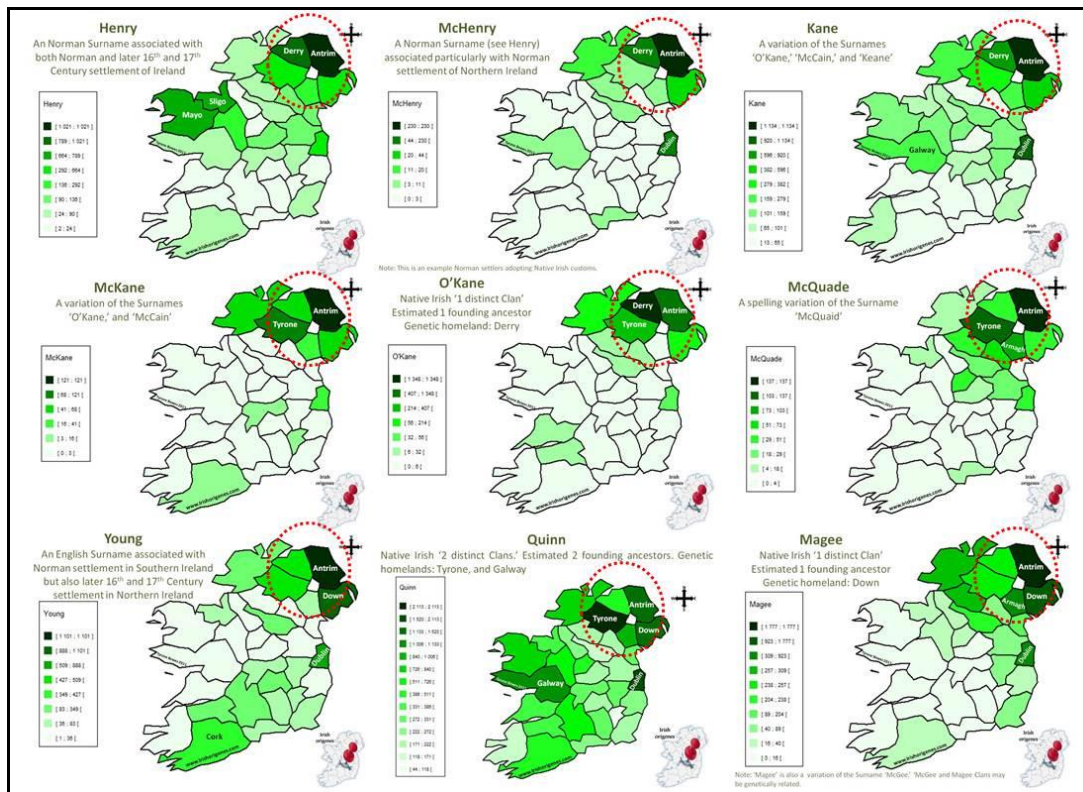


Figure 2: Surname distribution mapping reveals a paternal ancestral link with the northeast of Ireland. The Henry surname is found concentrated in Sligo/Mayo and Derry/Antrim. In contrast the McHenry surname is associated almost exclusively with the northeast (red broken circle), where one also finds the surnames that appear as a recurring genetic match to Mr Henry.

Land, like the surname and Y chromosome is typically passed from father to son. Given the importance of land to the Irish psyche and the fact that Ireland was still an overwhelmingly agrarian society in 1911, farmers in Ireland could still be found farming the same land that their ancestors had settled hundreds if not thousands of years ago. The Irish Origenes Surnames of Ireland map shows where farmers (heads of household in 1911) with each surname clustered. An examination of northeast Ireland as it appears on this map reveals many of the surnames that appear as genetic matches to Mr Henry, see **Figure 3**.



Figure 3: The surnames of Derry and surrounding Counties. Farmers called Henry (dark blue pin) cluster in County Derry close to Lough Neagh, surrounded by surnames like O’Kane, McKee, and Quinn (red pins) which appear in the test subjects Y-DNA results. The ‘Mc’Henry form of this surname is more common in Antrim. However the Y-DNA results reveal that the McHenrys and Henrys are one in the same and that this Derry McHenry Clan is of Gaelic Irish origin. Image take from the Irish Origenes Surnames of Ireland Map (www.irishorigenes.com).

The Clan Territories of Ireland

The Irish Origenes Clan Territories of Ireland Map was reconstructed based on the location of castles and their known historical link to a particular Clan or Family, see **Figure 4**. An examination of the area associated with one’s paternal ancestors as it appears on this map will typically reveal shared ancestor to prominent Clans or families that once ruled over that area. An examination of Derry and neighbouring Counties reveals that the Henry farmers cluster close to what would have been the Clan territory of the O’Cahans (a surname anglicised O’Kane, Kane, Cain, and even McCain), see **Figure 4**. To the north, on the Antrim coast one finds the McHenry territory. The test subjects Y-DNA results reveal that the McHenrys and Henrys on the Derry/Antrim border are one in the same, with both surnames merely arising from the Anglicisation of the Gaelic Irish surname ‘MacInneirghe.’

Henry - A Case Study

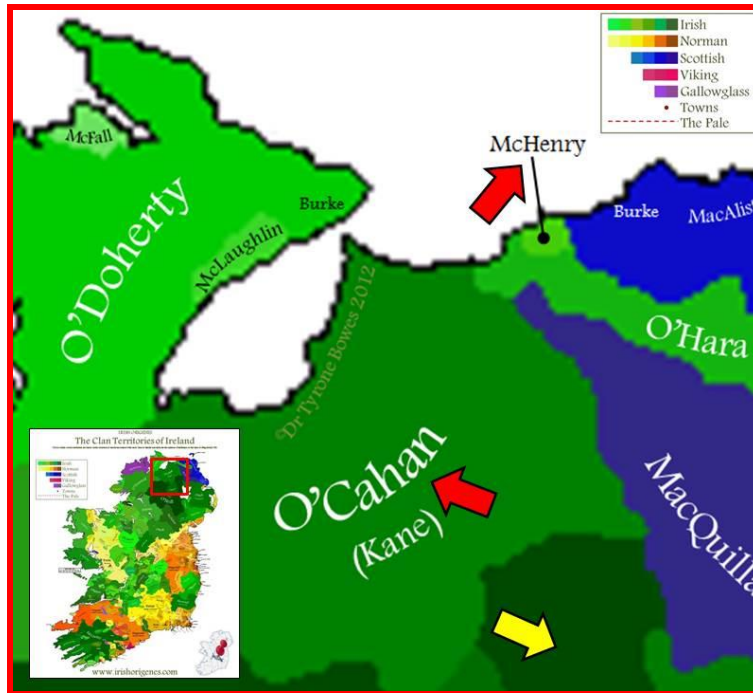


Figure 4: The Medieval Clan Territories of Derry. This map was reconstructed based upon the location of castles and their known historical association to a particular Clan or Family. The Henrys (yellow arrow) are clustered close to the Clan Territory of the O'Cahan Clan. The O'Cahan surname has been anglicised to O'Kane, Kane, and Cain, surnames which appear as Mr Henrys closest most frequent genetic matches. On the coast one finds the territory of the McHenry. Image taken from the Irish Origenes Clans of Ireland Map (www.irishorigenes.com).

Mr Henry's Paternal Genetic Homeland

As a result of the Anglicisation process the majority of MacInneirghe have become Henrys, while a minority have become McHenry. By plotting where the McHenry and Henry farmers lived in 1911 it reveals that the McHenry form has survived in west Derry while Henry predominates in east Derry close to Antrim, see **Figure 5**. The highest density of Henry/McHenry farmers are located close to the town of Clady and it is here that Mr Henry's paternal genetic homeland is to be found, see **Figure 6**. Ireland is quite unique in that many of its placenames reflect the Clans and Families that first arose or lived there. The Townland is the smallest unit of geographical land division in Ireland. The entire country is divided into an estimated 62,000 Townlands which predate the arrival of the Normans in Ireland (in 1169AD). An examination of Irish Townlands and placenames in Derry and neighbouring Counties reveals some that may refer to the McHenrys, including Ballyhenry (McHenry's town) East and West which lay in the heart of the territory of their genetic cousins the O'Cahan, see **Figure 6**. However, 'Henry' in a place name can also mean 'place of the King,' so one cannot say for certain that these placenames are references to the Derry McHenrys. In addition, little remains of the only castle that is historically associated with Clan McHenry, see **Figure 7**. In stark contrast much of the evidence of the O'Cahans long ancestral link with this area remains in the form of castle ruins and placenames, including Tirkane (O'Cahans land) in the heart of Mr Henry's paternal genetic homeland.

Henry - A Case Study

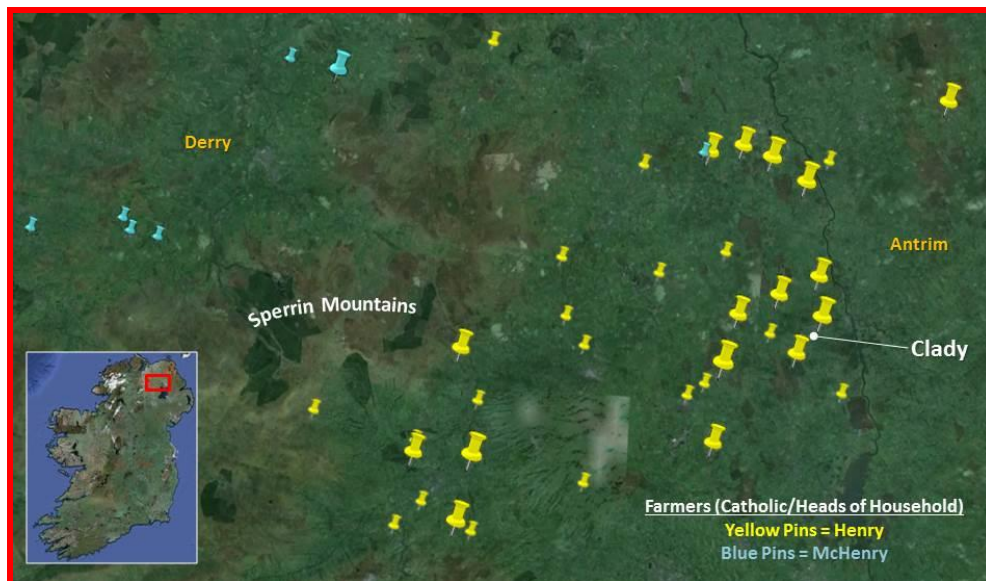


Figure 5: The Henrys and McHenry of Derry. Each pin has been placed where farmers (Catholic/head of household) with each surname lived in 1911, pin size is indicative of frequency. The Henrys and McHenrys occupy the same area of County Derry and are genetically related. The Henry and McHenry surnames have simply arisen due to the Anglicisation of the Gaelic Irish surname 'MaInneirghe.' **Image taken from the Henry surname in Ireland report. contact me (tyronebowes@gmail.com) for a copy of the full report.**

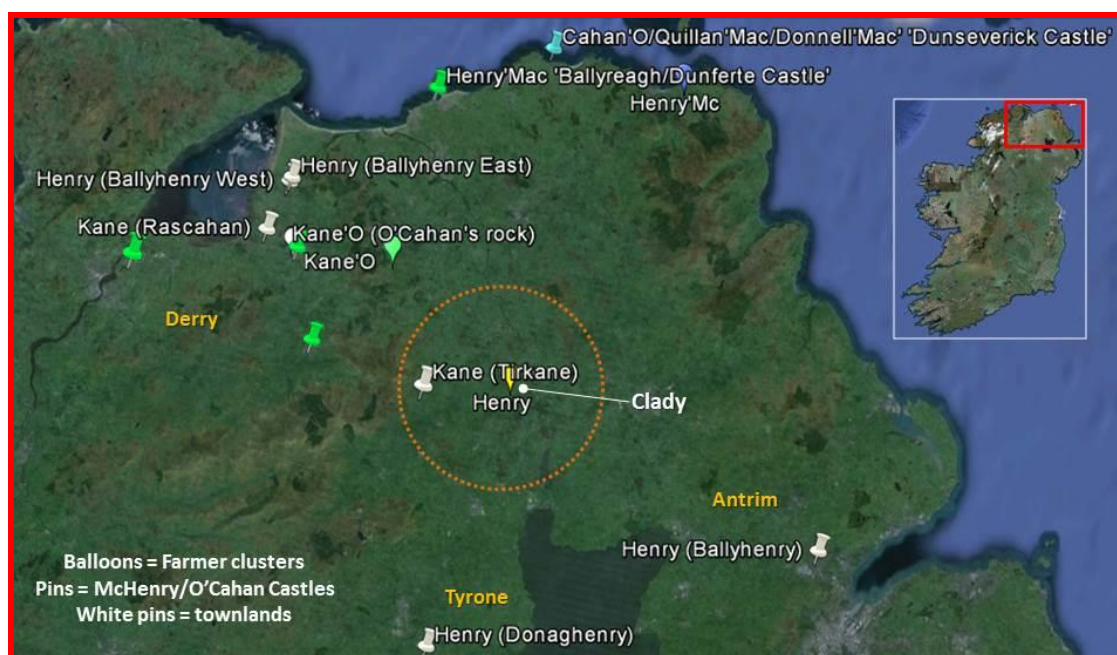


Figure 6: Mr Henry's Genetic Homeland. Mr Henry's paternal genetic homeland is centred upon the town of Clady (orange broken circle). It is here that the McHenry/Henry cluster surrounded by their genetic relatives the O'Kane and Quinns. It is in the surrounding areas that one finds references to the McHenrys and O'Kanes (O'Cahan) in the placenames and monuments, including the ruins of Dunferte castle which is historically associated with the McHenry clan and situated on the Antrim coast.



Figure 7: Site of Ballyreagh or Dunferte castle occupied by Clan McHenry. Only rubble remains of the Castle which is historically associated with the McHenrys and situated on the Antrim coast close to the town of Portrush (visible in the distance). It was destroyed by English forces 16th Century.

How to confirm a pinpointed 'Genetic Homeland'

Confirmation that the area surrounding Clady town is Mr Henry's paternal genetic homeland will require the recruitment of 'Henry' farmers that live and farm in the surrounding area for commercial ancestral Y-DNA testing.

**HAVE YOU HAD A Y-DNA TEST? THEN ORDER YOUR OWN
CASE STUDY BY CONTACTING ME DIRECTLY.**

tyronebowes@gmail.com

The consultation for your own Case Study is free. At present there is an 85% success rate. If in the unlikely event that I cannot pinpoint your Genetic Homeland I will explain why and I will not charge you.