

H11 Newsletter



Table of Contents

- 1. Project Statistics**
- 2. New Members**
- 3. Readers Notes**
- 4. Thoughts of the Editor**

1. Project Statistics:

Combined GEDCOMs Uploaded	49
DISTINCT mtDNA Haplogroups	17
Family Finder	279
Maternal Ancestor Information	318
mtDNA	350
4mtDNA Full Sequence	345
mtDNA Plus	351
mtDNA Subgroups	23
Total Members	389
Unreturned Kits	15

2. New Members

There are sixteen new members. Of these there are 11 for whom I do not have results that I can read which would let me add them to

the subclades. The 5 new members for whom I can read results will be added to the respective subclade.

3. Reader's Notes

One of our members has shared the following post with the group from the blog of Roberta Estes:

<https://dna-explained.com/2020/10/16/longobards-ancient-dna-from-pannonia-and-italy-what-does-their-dna-tell-us-are-you-related/>

As always such sharing is greatly appreciated. Sample CL53 located Collegno, Piedmont, Italy and said to be from the 6th century has mtDNA H11a. The title of the blog post “Longobards Ancient DNA from Pannonia and Italy – What does their DNA tell us? Are you Related? The paper which was quoted: Understanding 6th century barbarian social organization and migration through Paleogenomics with first author Carlos Eduardo G. Amorim along with another 23 authors and published in Nature Communication and published 11 Sep 2018. The Abstract states:

“Despite centuries of research, much about the barbarian migrations that took place between the fourth and sixth centuries in Europe remains hotly debated. To better understand this key era that marks the dawn of modern European societies, we obtained ancient genomic DNA from 63 samples from two cemeteries (from Hungary and Northern Italy) that have been previously associated with the Longobards, a barbarian people that ruled large parts of Italy for over 200 years after invading from Pannonia in 568 CE. Our dense cemetery-based sampling revealed that each cemetery was primarily organized around one large pedigree, suggesting that biological relationships played an important role in these early medieval societies. Moreover, we identified genetic structure in each cemetery involving at least two groups with different ancestry that were very distinct in terms of their funerary customs. Finally,

our data are consistent with the proposed long-distance migration from Pannonia to Northern Italy.”

4. Thoughts of the Editor

The next issue of the Newsletter will include a look at all of the subclades and the kits found therein with locations as noted. This continues to be a fascinating project as more and more people test and join with us in the pursuit of our ancestors' resting spot following the great migrations out of the Ice Refuges in the period after the Last Glacial Maximum.

Your comments are always welcomed and please feel free to send me items to put into the newsletter. Depending on the topic, I will add them as Reader's notes.

Any submissions to this newsletter can be submitted to Elizabeth Kipp (kippeeb@rogers.com).