

H11 Newsletter



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1. Project Statistics:

Combined GEDCOMs Uploaded	49
DISTINCT mtDNA Haplogroups	17
Family Finder	289
Maternal Ancestor Information	335
mtDNA	373
mtDNA Full Sequence	365
mtDNA Plus	371
mtDNA Subgroups	23
Total Members	410
Unreturned Kits	16

2. Other

There are two new members since the last update on the subclades with Issue 2.

3. H11 in the News

The Genetic History of Northern Europe, Mittnik et al,

<https://www.biorxiv.org/content/biorxiv/early/2017/03/03/113241.full.pdf>

The many authors in this paper represent a number of well known Universities and the link above takes you to that list of authors and their affiliations.

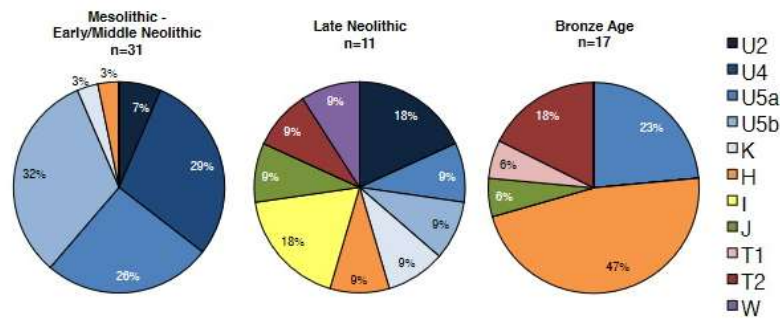
I am going to quote their abstract as it is rather interesting to H11 in my thoughts.

“Recent ancient DNA studies have revealed that the genetic history of modern Europeans was shaped by a series of migration and admixture events between deeply diverged groups. While these events are well described in Central and Southern Europe, genetic evidence from Northern Europe surrounding the Baltic Sea is still sparse. Here we report genome-wide DNA data from 24 ancient North Europeans ranging from ~7,500 to 200 calBCE spanning the transition from a hunter-gatherer to an agricultural lifestyle, as well as the adoption of bronze metallurgy. We show that Scandinavia was settled after the retreat of the glacial ice sheets from a southern and a northern route, and that the first Scandinavian Neolithic farmers derive their ancestry from Anatolia 1000 years earlier than previously demonstrated. The range of Western European Mesolithic hunter-gatherers extended to the east of the Baltic Sea, where these populations persisted without gene-flow from Central European farmers until around 2,900 calBCE when the arrival of steppe pastoralists introduced a major shift in economy and established wide-reaching networks of contact within the Corded Ware Complex.

Extended Data Figure 5 (end of paper) displays a shift in the mtDNA haplogroup frequencies beginning in the Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age) – Early/Middle Neolithic (10,000 BC – 4500 BC) to the Late Neolithic (4500 – 2000 BC) and then the Bronze Age (3300 BC – 1200 BC).

The graphic presented in the paper is very interesting with regard to H haplogroup overall.

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Extended Data Figure 5. Shift of mtDNA haplogroup frequencies at the onset of the Late Neolithic in the eastern Baltic region. Frequency pie charts of 52 eastern Baltic mtDNA haplogroups generated in this study and seven haplogroups from Bramanti et al. (2009) and Jones et al. (2017).

The orange represents H haplogroup and the Mesolithic period shows just 3% of H present in the eastern Baltic region. The interesting part to me is that H11 is believed to have wintered during the Last Glacial Maximum at Ukraine Ice Refuge. To find H present at 3% in a sample size of 31 in this early time period is quite interesting. As H expanded across Europe then we begin to see the mixture of H subclades but perhaps it is a bit illusionary to think that the 3% was H11. Looking back at Volume 5 Issue 2 and Table S3 under the H11 in the News section one can see the many subclades that are found presently in Poland which borders on the Baltic States. The question I ask myself is what subclades of H

were believed to have wintered in the Ukraine Ice Refuge? I shall pursue that thought.

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