H11 Newsletter

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There are twenty five new members since I last sorted the kits into their subclades. I will also be checking anyone that I placed into the "can not be assigned to a subclade while private" to check and

see if I can now see the complete results (although the result may have been assigned to a subclade by FT DNA); I have been creating new subclades where it appears reasonable and of value to the reader. This material is only received by the members of the website. They are anonymized and no information is available other than the country of origin that is listed by the account holder.

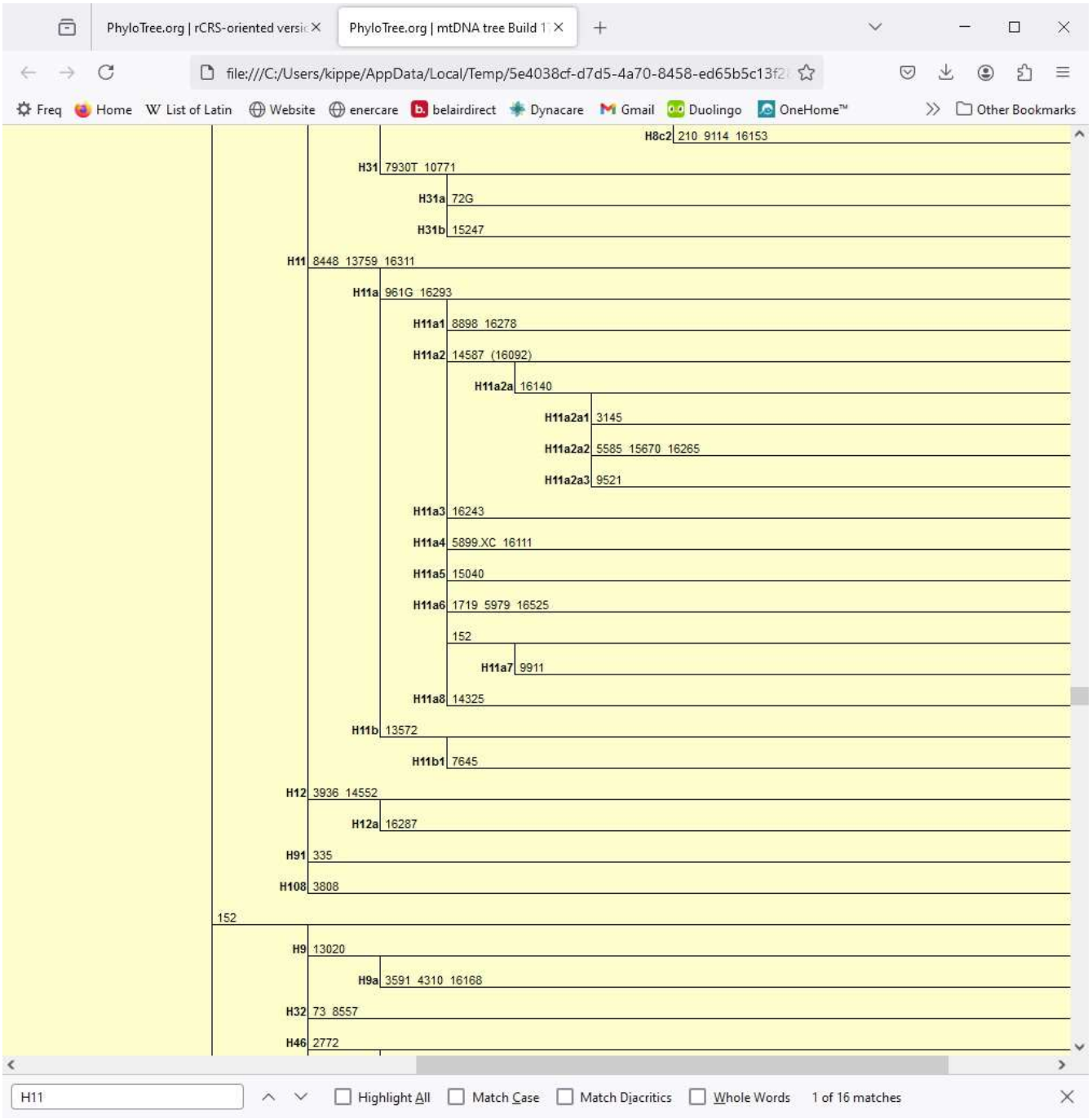
The Newsletters will be published for this one issue and if there are any interesting studies or thoughts about H11 I will produce other issues through the year but not on the time scale as before. Since this study represents a small portion of the total number of H11 people tested I do think that the haplotree in each individual project does supply quite a bit of information.

2. H11 Subclades – Version 17

Dr. Mannis van Oven, PhD, has updated the phylotree and the figure that follows is for PhyloTree Build 17 (released 18 Feb 2016): Growing the human mitochondrial DNA tree and it was published in Forensic Science International Volume 5 December 2015, Pages e392-e394. You can read this online at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fsigss.2015.09.155

Why is it necessary to update the PhyloTree? I will answer this in the words of Dr. van Oven: "An accurate mtDNA phylogenetic tree is essential in forensics for mtDNA data quality control, for estimating site-specific mutation rates, and for mtDNA haplogroup assignment allowing (matrilineal) biogeographic ancestry inference." His work is much appreciated and provides a uniformity of language to the mitochondrial haplotree. This is just a summary of the article and a full version can be purchased online at the above link.

3.



I did copy this from the online update but H11 has not undergone any particular changes. It is an ancient group (emergence about 45,000 years ago is predicted and one of the oldest H haplogroup subclades)

found in large numbers in Eastern Europe but also all around the world simply because people moved. They moved out of the Ice Refuge at Ukraina (where this haplogroup is believed to have wintered during the Last Glacial Maximum) and they went in all directions. My own British Isles line is on the Blood of the Isles Database and so likely arrived in the British Isles as much as 8000 years ago and were found locally in Ayrshire and Argyllshire (Scotland) as noted on the Blood of the Isles Database.

Matches on a level that could be meaningful in my line are primarily in the British Isles (or descendants of people from the British Isles). But many holders of this subclade of H live in present day Russia, Sweden, Croatia, Poland, Ossetia, Germany and the British Isles including England, Scotland and Ireland. In modern day this haplogroup is found in many areas in the United States and Canada. It is known that it arrived with the 1772 Rev William Martin migrant group from Antrim, Ireland in the Carolinas from whence it traveled west over time with members of the group still found locally there in the Carolinas and as far west as Texas and the many states in between. Last time I did not identify the country of those for whom I listed their ancestral line as Unknown but this time I have added in if they are in one of emigrant countries (Australia or Canad or United States).

4. **Subclades of H11 – Breakdown of subclades locations from each person's account you can see the sub subclades that are below. There is limited advantage to do this breakdown but it is interesting to record it within this study. There are 44 kits that can not be used in the study because they are inaccessible to me.**

H11 (four clades under H11 including H11 itself)

H11 – 17 members, 3 – North Western Europe (Ireland), 5 – Central Europe (Croatia, Slovakia, Denmark, Germany, The Netherlands), 2 – Scandinavia (Finland, Sweden), 1 – Southern Europe (Spain), 3 – Eastern Europe (Poland), 1 – Oceania (Solomon Islands), 2 – Unknown (United States (1)). This group is virtually unchanged from the last time. The members in general do have a full Mitochondrial test but sit at the top of the haplogroup unchanged from a very long time ago (although they could have personal mutations which separates them but they can see any close matches in their account).

I am still debating how to display the next two items. There are two scenarios for the first group below. One they came before the second group on the Mitochondrial Chart which acquired the newer mutations or they have undergone reversion of both of the mutations back to the original state. That both of these results appear to be somewhat geographically related is rather interesting.

H11-16354T (the subset below also has this mutation noting the similar location for the known individuals) – 3 members, 1 – North Western Europe (Scotland), 2 – Western Europe (France).

H11-499A-9000G-16354T – 10 members, 1 member has only 499A mutation – Unknown, 1 member has 499A and 9000G mutations – Unknown. These two individuals may be a path of the way to the full

group and have undergone reversion back to the original value or they simply never reached the state of the 16354T mutation. Eight members have all three mutations – 1 – North Western Europe (England), 7 – Unknown (United States (4)).

H11-93G-6723A – 8 members, 2 members have just the 93G mutation – 1 – Scandinavia (Sweden), 1 – Eastern Europe (Turkey); 6 members have both mutations – 1 – Scandinavia (Sweden), 2 – North Western Europe (England and unknown) and 3 – Eastern Europe (Estonia, Hungary, Ukraine).

H11a (eleven clades under H11a including H11a)

H11a – 83 members, 12 – Central Europe (Croatia, Czech, Germany (9), Netherlands), 14 – Eastern Europe (Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania (2), Poland (5), Ukraine (3), Romania, Russia), 4 – Western Europe (France (4)), 13 – North Western Europe (England (3), Ireland (7), Scotland, United Kingdom (2)), 1 – Southern Europe (Italy), 12 – Scandinavia (Finland (6), Norway (3), Sweden (3)), 27 – Unknown (United States (20) and Australia (1)).

H11a-14325C 16090Y– 5 members, 2 members have only the 14325C mutation – 1 – W Europe (France), 1 – Unknown (United States). 1 member has only the 16090Y mutation – Central Europe (Croatia), 2 members have both mutations - North Western Europe (England).

H11a-16137C – 2 members, 1 – NW Europe (Ireland), 1 - Unknown (United States).

H11a-16189C – 2 members, 1 - Central Europe (Czech-Slovak), 1 - Unknown (United States).

H11a-207A – 4 members, 1 – West Europe (France), 1 – North Western Europe (England), 2 – Unknown (United States (2)).

H11a-4056T – 7 members, 6 – Scandinavia (Finland (1), Sweden (6))

H11a-523.1C, 523.2A – 3 members, 3 - Unknown (United States (3)).

H11a-5515G – 2 members, 2 - Unknown (United States (2)).

H11a-7278C-8227C – 4 members, 2 – North Western Europe (England), 2 – Unknown (United States (1)).

H11a-T152C! – 14 members, 4 – Central Europe (Germany (3), The Netherlands (1)), 6 – North Western Europe (England (3), Ireland, Scotland, United Kingdom, 4 – Scandinavia (Norway (3), Sweden).

H11a-73G – 2 members (Eastern Europe (Russia)).

H11a1 (ten clades under H11a1 including H11a1)

H11a1 – 36 members, 9 – Central Europe (Austria, Czech Republic, Germany (4), Poland, Serbia, Slovenia), 16 – Eastern Europe (Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland (5), Russia (8), Ukraine), 1 – Southern Europe (Spain), 7 – Scandinavia (Finland (5), Sweden)), 1 – Unknown.

H11a1-1343G – 3 members, 1 – Central Europe (Serbia), 1 – Eastern Europe (Poland), 1-Unknown.

H11a1-143A-7906T – 6 members, 1 member has only the 143A mutation - North Western Europe (Scotland), 1 member has only the 7906T mutation – Scandinavia (Sweden), 4 members have both mutations – North Western Europe (Ireland (3), Scotland).

H11a1-146C – 39 members, 1 - Southern Europe (Italy), 2 – Central Europe (Germany), 2 – Eastern Europe (Russia), 30 – Scandinavia (Finland (24), Norway, Sweden (6)), 3 – Unknown.

H11a1-146C-15355A – 2 members, 1 – Scandinavia (Finland), 1 – Unknown. This subclade is really part of the H11a1-146C in that there is simply one additional mutation placing it beneath the H11a1-146C but part of it.

The next three groups under H11a1 may also belong together or it is just coincidental that one individual has both mutations.

H11a1-16209C – 4 members, 3 – Eastern Europe (Hungary (2), Ukraine), 1 – Unknown.

H11a1-16224C – 7 members, 1 – Eastern Europe (Estonia), 3 – Scandinavia (Finland (2), Sweden), 2 – Central Europe (Germany, Slovakia) and 1 Unknown.

H11a1-16209C-16224C – 1 member - Unknown

H11a1-16299G – 3 members, 3 – Unknown (United States (3)).

H11a1-198T-5295A-12084T-15790T – 7 members. Two of the members have only the 198T mutation, 1 – North Western Europe (England), 1 – Scandinavia (Sweden). The four members of the group having all mutations are from Scandinavia (Sweden (4)). The seventh member does not have the 198T mutation but has the other three mutations (Scandinavia (Sweden)).

H11a2 (seven clades under H11a2 including H11a2)

H11a2 – 10 members, 2 – North Western Europe (England, Scotland), 1 – Central Europe (Germany), 1 – Scandinavia (Norway), 2 – Eastern Europe (Poland, Russia), 1 – South Eastern Europe (Macedonia), 3 – Unknown (United States (3)).

H11a2-16092Y – 3 members, 1 – Scandinavia (Sweden), 1 – Central Europe (Germany), 1 – Southern Europe (Albania).

H11a2-16261T – 4 members, 3 – Scandinavia (Finland (3)), 1 – North Western Europe (England).

H11a2-6854T – 3 members, 3 – Southern Europe (Italy, Romania, Greece).

The next three sets of data are intertwined somewhat although the single member of the T16092C group could have reverted). There are two descendant groups of H11a-T16092C group below.

H11a2-T16092C – 1 member – Central Europe (Croatia).

H11a2-16092C-9150G-12651A-14476C – 4 members, 3 – Eastern Europe (Hungary (3)), 1 – Southern Europe (Greece).

H11a2-16092C-16261T – 3 members, 3 – Scandinavia (Finland (3)).

H11a2a (four clades of H11a2a including H11a2a)

H11a2a – 17 members, 1 – Eastern Europe (Russia), 3 – Central Europe (Germany (2), The Netherlands), 2 – North Western Europe (England (2)), 11 – Unknown (Australia, Canada, United States (2)).

H11a2a-522-,523-,7313T – 4 members. One member has only the 7313T mutation – Unknown. The other members – 2 – North Western Europe (England), 1 – Unknown (United States).

H11a2a-523.1C-523.2A-5460A – 8 members. 4 members never had or have reverted the 5460A mutation – 2 – Scandinavia (Finland, Sweden), - 2 North Western Europe (England (2)). The other 4 with all mutations are from Scandinavia (Sweden (4)).

H11a2a-5252A-6992G-16129A – 3 members, 3 – Unknown (United States (3) one of the three has a family history of Scot Irish (i.e. Northern Ireland))

H11a2a1 (two clades of H11a2a1 including H11a2a1)

H11a2a1 – 12 members, 6 – North Western Europe (England, Ireland (2), N Ireland, Scotland (2)), 6 – Unknown (United States (5)).

A British Isles group with the mutations listed in The Blood of the Isles Database located in Ayrshire/Argyllshire Scotland area. The branching for this group has all sharing or reverting the 16293G mutation. From this point (six members are at this point) there are two branch paths – 9204G (3 members and 2 have reverted 16293G), 14180C (2 members).

H11a2a1-9204G-14180C-16293G – 17 members, 2 members have only the 9204G mutation – North Western Europe (England (2)). 2 members have only the 14180C-16293G mutations – Unknown (United States (2)), 1 member has the 9204G-16293G mutations – Unknown (United States). 12 members have only the 16293G mutation – 7 – North Western Europe (England (3), Scotland, Northern Ireland, United Kingdom (2)), 5 – Unknown (Canada, United States (2)).

H11a2a2 (two clades under H11a2a2 including H11a2a2)

H11a2a2 – 29 members, 3 – Central Europe (Croatia, Germany, Slovakia), 15 – Eastern Europe (Belarus, Georgia, Hungary, Poland (3), Russia (7), Ukraine (2)), 2 – North Western Europe (England), 4 – Scandinavia (Finland (2), Sweden (2)), 1 – Southern Europe (Bulgaria), 4 – Unknown (United States (2)).

H11a2a2-7805A – 4 members, 4 – Eastern Europe (Lithuania (2), Poland (2)).

H11a2a3 (two clades under H11a2a3 including H11a2a3)

H11a2a3 – 4 members, 1 – North Western Europe (England), 1 – Scandinavia (Finland), 2 – Unknown (Canada, United States).

H11a2a3-16380T – 2 members, 1- Central Europe (Germany), 1 – Unknown (United States).

H11a3 – 3 members, 1 – North Western Europe (England), 2 – Unknown (United States (1)).

H11a4 – 12 members, 5 – North Western Europe (England, Ireland (3), Scotland), 1 – Scandinavia (Sweden), 1 - Central Europe (Germany), 5 – Unknown (Canada, United States (2)).

H11a5 – 1 member - Unknown.

H11a6 – 1 member – Unknown.

H11a7 (two clades under H11a7 including H11a7)

H11a7 – 4 members, 2 – Central Europe (Austria, Germany), 1 – Eastern Europe (Ukraine), 1 – Unknown (United States).

H11a7-198T-4820A – 6 members, 4 – North Western Europe (England (3), Ireland) and 2 – Unknown (United States (2)).

H11a8 (two clades under H11a8 including H11a8)

H11a8 – 5 members, 3 – North Western Europe (England, Ireland (2)), 3 – Unknown.

H11a8-14325C – 2 members, 2 – Northwestern Europe (England (2)).

H11b (six clades under H11b including H11b)

H11b – 1 member from Eastern Europe (Poland).

H11b-8654C-16095T – 1 member has just the 16095T mutation (Central Europe (Slovakia)). The other two members - 1 – Eastern Europe (Poland), 1 – Unknown (United States).

H11b1 – 13 members, 2 – Central Europe (Czech Republic, Serbia), 2 – Scandinavia (Norway, Sweden), 1 – North Western Europe (England), 1 – Western Europe (France), 3 – Eastern Europe (Lithuania, Poland, Ukraine), 4 – Unknown (United States (1)).

H11b1-10088T – 3 members, 1 – Central Europe (Germany), 2 – Eastern Europe (Poland).

H11b1-16261T – 10 members, 6 – Eastern Europe (Poland (4), Ukraine (2)), 1 – South Eastern Europe (Romania), 3 – Unknown.

H11b1-16357C – 9 members, 3 – Eastern Europe (Russia (2), Unknown), 4 – Scandinavia (Finland, Sweden (3)), 2 – Unknown (Canada, United States (2)).

5. H11 in the News

I discovered my name as I searched for new information on our mutual haplogroup H11. I think I have mostly brought your attention to items online in the past. I will keep an eye out and perhaps consider returning to the four issues a year of this newsletter.

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