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### **GENETIC GENEALOGY OF IRISH TERRY LINEAGES**

Author(s): Kevin Terry

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Kevin Terry

#### Abstract

The focus of this paper will be to gain an insight to the genetic haplogroups or lineages of Irish Terrys; those from counties Cork and Waterford.<sup>1</sup> These are the counties where most Terrys came from in former times. Several testers from the United States, Ireland and Peru have their results on the web. One of the United States participants and the sole participant living in Peru, have Spanish Terry ancestry. The fact that the Spanish Terrys of Cadiz descended from Cork Terrys and in the case of one lineage, Terrile from Italy, is well documented.<sup>2</sup>

New insights to several Cork and Waterford Terry lineages, based on genetic data in combination with traditional genealogy are outlined. It also provides new insight to related lineages who settled in other parts of the world in recent centuries. Genetic time lines show the locational European origins of these lineages. How this information compares with what traditional genealogy said about these lineages is commented on. Some of the shortfalls in this approach in explaining Terry family history is considered.

Keywords: Terry surname, Cork, Waterford, genetic genealogy

#### Introduction

The surname Terry where it occurs in Ireland is most prevalent in counties Cork and Waterford. Over the centuries ancestors of these Terrys migrated to Continental Europe, Great Britain, the United States and Australia among other places. Their presence is found in Central and South America also, following from their settlement in Spain in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Within this surname grouping are a small number of distinct lineages. Paper records can distinguish between these lineages back to about 1750. But for earlier than this time it is difficult to accurately distinguish between the lineages from paper sources. Genetic genealogy has contributed to distinguishing between the Terry lineages.

In this paper I will look at the role genetic genealogy has played in adding to our understanding of Terry lineages with reference to counties Cork and Waterford in Ireland. Also, descendant lineages of these Irish Terrys who settled abroad in former times will be considered. New analytical tools available from the DNA testing Company, FamilyTreeDNA, can show very clearly the outcomes of test results in terms of ancestral origins, genetic time lines and other information.

Six distinct genetic lineages will be examined. In concluding consideration will be given to how genetic information has added to and altered some previously held views on Terry ancestry.

#### **Origins in Ireland**

The surname Terry is not a common name in Ireland. It is most prevalent in counties Waterford and Cork, with clusters of Terrys also to be found in West Clare and Donegal see Fig. 1. which shows the prevalence from the 1901 Census. When they first arrived in Ireland, some 800 years ago possibly to Cork or Waterford, for the most part they were rurally based.<sup>3</sup> However, from the early 15<sup>th</sup> century some branches of the surname are recorded as living in Cork city. These branches began to play a prominent role in the civic affairs of the city. They became one of the leading merchant families. They maintained this status for a period of about 230 years, until the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century. Terrys of Cork and Waterford are generally accepted as being an Anglo-Norman family. They are recorded as having settled in Cork from the thirteenth century. Records show that they were a landed family and were royal servants. They acted as jury members and were witnesses to several acquisitions. Some other spellings of the name were Tyrry, Tirry and Therry, as recorded in documents over the centuries. Over the centuries the number of people in Ireland at any given time bearing the surname Terry numbered in the low hundreds. In the 1901 Census of Ireland there were 266 people with this surname. As can be seen from Fig. 1, most were from Waterford and Cork.



Fig. 1 Terry surname 1901 (©barrygriffin.com)

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It is these and their ancestors who emigrated that will be the focus of this paper.

#### Terrys; what the paper trail tells us

Generally, in Ireland paper trails go back to the 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century. In the case of Terrys, there are good paper trails for some Spanish Terry branches, of Cork origin, to the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Where land or property were involved, records can go back much further but it can be difficult to distinguish between families. Civil and church records for mayors and bishops etc provide relevant information as far back as the arrival of the Normans in Ireland. But again, it is not possible generally to link the information from these to specific modern day Terry lineages. Cork Terrys in medieval times were often urban based and were merchants and traders. Records of these are more plentiful than say Waterford Terrys who were more rurally based and associated with agricultural and fishing activities. In the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries two genealogical documents were written by professional genealogists at the time providing Terry genealogies going back to origins in France.

#### The role of genetic genealogy

To add to the understanding of what paper records reveal, data from Y-chromosome DNA Terry testers where publicly available is utilised. Extensive paper records going back several centuries are extant. But often it is not clear who is related to who before 1800 CE. There are several locations in Cork County where Terrys resided in former times, Castleterry, Rathcormack, Carrigtwohill and Cobh to mention a few. They were also prominent in Cork city. In county Waterford clusters of Terrys resided in Dungarvan and Ardmore among other places. Some migrated to Limerick and West Clare in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Dublin was also a city that attracted Terrys of Cork origin. Further afield, Cork Terrys migrated to Spain, France the UK, north and south America and Australia.

Genetic genealogy is beginning to help distinguish between different branches of Terrys and those who may have, for example, adopted the surname, Terry.

To-date six distinct lineages have been established from Y chromosome DNA results. Two of these are from Cork, two from Waterford, and two from Spain/Italy and Peru. One of the Cork lineages is connected with one of the Waterford lineages having a common ancestor around 1400 CE. These six lineages will be examined in this paper. The six lineages previously mentioned will now be looked at in turn.

#### The Rathcormack Terry lineage

Based on currently available data, some 3750 years ago likely in the Czech Republic near Prague, a new SNP FGC13326 was formed.<sup>4</sup> This was towards the end of the Únětice culture. There are several downstream branches from this.



Fig. 2 Migratory path of R-Y129823 (Source: FamilyTreeDNA)

The migratory path of this lineage is shown in Fig. 2.<sup>5</sup> This shows FGC13326 originating in Kent, England. A different interpretation of its origin is that by Iain McDonald,

We think that R-Z156 and later R-Z304 and R-DF96, arose from the Únětice Culture around modern Prague in the period 2300-1700 BC. Many of the R-Z156 men migrated from the Únětice Culture into the Tumulus Culture, which peaked around 1300 BC in modern southern Germany and

*R-U106>Z381>Z156>Z306>DF96>FGC13326* 

Likely MRCA data range: 2200-1600 BC

Likely origin: central Europe?

Culture: Únětice culture?.<sup>6</sup>

The three ancient connections to FGC13326 and downstream from this SNP in FamilyTreeDNA Discover, are from Bavaria, Viking Britain and Jutland all living in the first millennium CE.<sup>7</sup> So based on present knowledge it is probable, in my view, that the origin of FGC13326 is Bohemia during the Únětice culture.



Fig. 3 High concentrations of FGC13326 (Courtesy: Ewenn Gicquel, France)

Fig. 3 shows regions of relatively high concentrations of FGC13326, based on the location of the earliest known ancestors of DNA testers.<sup>8</sup> These are testers mainly from FamilyTreeDNA but also includes some others. The percentages are adjusted to take account of testing biases in the various countries. This map probably reflects the dispersal of a haplogroup around the 18<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>9</sup> It is not possible to show this map for earlier centuries as the information on the earliest known ancestors does not go back to these times. The map shows the highest concentrations in Normandy, The Netherlands, Belgium, and Sachsen Anhalt.

The downstream branch from FGC13326 associated with Terrys of Cork and Waterford is R-Y128031. This SNP is about 600 years old when branching occurred, differentiating Cork and Waterford Terrys. This branching resulted in two downstream haplogroups, R-BY152948 for the Dungarvan, Waterford Terry lineage and R-Y129823 for the Rathcormack, Cork Terry lineage. No genetic evidence exists on how the man, or his ancestors, who originally had this SNP arrived in Ireland. There is a gap between 1750 BCE and 1400 CE. Why this is so is discussed later in the paper. The distinction between the Dungarvan and Rathcormack lineages is manifested by the lack of extensive paper records for the Dungarvan lineage in the later medieval period. They were dispersed and rurally based. The Rathcormack lineage were linked to early settlement in Cork in the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries and strongly associated with Cork city. Extensive paper records of this lineage are extant. <sup>10</sup>

The first lineage, or branch, looked at is the Rathcormack one. This lineage is defined by SNP, R-Y129823. The most recent common ancestor of this lineage occurred about 450 years ago. This lineage is downstream of R-Y128031, see Fig. 4. This shows Cork and Waterford Terrys with branching occurring around 1400 CE.



Fig. 4 Genetic Time Tree of Cork and Waterford Terrys (Source: FamilyTreeDNA)

R-Y129823's paternal line was formed when it branched off from the ancestor  $\underline{R}$ -Y128031 around 1400 CE.

So, Cloyne Terrys and Rathcormack Terrys share a common ancestor living around 1550 CE. These also match at the Y-111 str level with an O'Brien whose earliest known ancestor was from Cork city. The O'Brien name arose from probably a non-paternity event (NPE) a few centuries ago.



Fig. 5 Common ancestor of two FGC13326 testers (Source: Kevin Terry)

Fig. 5 shows a relationship between a person, Salzer, from Baden-Württemberg and a Terry from Cork and Waterford. Descendants of both these men have tested positive for FGC13326.

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FGC13326 originated in central Europe about 3750 years ago. Another FGC13326 match is with a person, surname Last, from Pomerania, Poland, and this Terry lineage, with a common ancestor about 450 BC has been gleaned from test results on Yfull, a Y DNA analysis service.<sup>11</sup> Still a further match is with Sundermann from Ladbergen, North Rhine Westphalia.

Autosomal DNA identifies additional Terry or Terry related matches with the Cloyne and Rathcormack Terrys separately. For example, the descendant of Charles Tyrry who tested is showing matching a Terry from Australia with a shared DNA of 27.3 cM.

#### The Castlemartyr Terry lineage

DF19 is a SNP mutation that defines one of the smaller subclades below R-P312, which is the most common Y-haplogroup in Western Europe. The origin of the P312 haplogroup can be situated around 2800 BC, and just like its "brother clade" U106 it was tightly linked to the Bell Beaker culture, which was at that time spreading rapidly throughout central and western Europe. The DF19 mutation most likely happened in a R1b-P312\* man who had been born around 2500 BC in a Bell Beaker community, most likely living in – what is nowadays – the coastal region of the Netherlands. He was the common male ancestor of all DF19+ lineages.

Within a few generations (by about 2400 BCE) other SNP mutations occurred in the Y-chromosome: one being the founding father of the DF88 subclade. That this event can be placed in the Netherlands is suggested by the discovery of ancient DNA results. One of these was from Ottoland (Zuid-Holland) was dated to 2500 - 2100 BC, and it carried the DF19 and DF88 mutations.

R-S18811 is downstream from DF88 and is about 1800 years old.

Locations of where haplogroup R-S1881 is most found is shown in Fig. 6.<sup>12</sup> The Netherlands shows the highest concentration.



Fig. 6 Map view of where haplogroup R-S1881 is most found (Source: FamilyTreeDNA)



Fig. 7 Time Tree Castlemartyr lineage (Data source FamilyTreeDNA; © Kevin Terry)

Fig. 7 shows the time tree of the Castlemartyr lineage. Three Terry test results for this lineage appear in the Terry DNA surname project.<sup>13</sup> These are shown as an inset; the numbers being the results of the first 12 str markers. One of these has further tested with YSEQ and is DF19+>R-S18811+.<sup>14</sup> R-S18811's paternal line was formed when it branched off from the ancestor R-Z41639, see Fig. 8. This terry lineage tested negative for BY162529; this is in the same block as R-S22668 in the FamilyTreeDNA Block Tree.



Fig. 8 Time Tree of R-Z41639>R-S18811 (Source: FamilyTreeDNA)

The man who is the most recent common ancestor of this line is estimated to have been born around 150 CE.

Fig. 8 shows four DNA tested descendants, and they specified that their earliest known origins are from Germany, Ireland, and Netherlands with 1 from unknown countries.<sup>15</sup> The Castlemartyr Terry lineage belongs to this branch, the line terminating with the Irish flag.



Fig. 9 Common ancestor of three DF19 testers (Source: Kevin Terry)

Fig. 9 shows the relationship between three people, from Noord-Brabant, Netherlands, from Germany and from Castlemartyr, Cork. The TMRCA (time to the most recent common ancestor) is 150 AD.<sup>16</sup>

Using GEDmatch to analyse autosomal DNA it was possible to determine whether some Terry descendants belonged to the Rathcormack or Castlemartyr Terry lineage.

Comparing two GEDmatch kits, A103877 (\*12Terry) and A009181 (Sue Nichols), it was possible to determine that they shared a common ancestor 3.7 generations ago, with the common ancestor being a Terry from Knockastruckeen, Cloyne; originally from Castlemartyr.

#### The Dungarvan Terry lineage

The Dungarvan Terry lineage is defined by SNP R-BY152498. R-BY152948's paternal line was formed when it branched off from the ancestor R-Y128031 and the rest of mankind around 1400 CE, see Fig. 4. The man who is the most recent common ancestor of this line is estimated to have been born around 1700 CE. He is the most recent paternal line ancestor of all members of this group.

As well as Dungarvan there are several other locations in county Waterford where Terrys from this lineage resided. These are shown in Fig.10. The Rathcormack and Dungarvan lineages split sometime around 1400 CE.



#### Fig. 10 Rathcormack and Dungarvan Terry lineages (Source: Kevin Terry)

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The four other lineages, Castlemartyr, Newcastle, Genoese and La Libertad are completely distinct from the Rathcormack and Dungarvan lineages.

#### The Newcastle Terry lineage

This Waterford Terry lineage is I-M253 from Newcastle on the border with Co. Tipperary. This Terry family has several matches with McNeill's from Northern Ireland and Scotland. The lineage is of Viking origin and the Terry name is introduced due to a non-paternity event in the McNeill line several centuries ago. Descendants initially lived in New Brunswick, Canada and later some settled in Minnesota, U.S. The earliest known record for this family is a baptism record for the parish of Newcastle in 1822. Thomas, son of Thomas Terry and Margaret Kealahan.<sup>17</sup>



Fig. 11 Genetic time tree of Malcolm MacNeill (Source: FamilytreeDNA)

Based on a Genetic Distance of 1 at the Y-67 test level, the Terry tester, a descendant of Thomas Terry, and the MacNeill, descendant of Malcolm McNeill, are estimated to share a common paternal line ancestor who was, with a 95% probability, born between 1600 and 1900 CE. The most likely year is rounded to 1800 CE. This date is an estimate based on genetic information only. Malcolm's haplogroup is I-Y30043, see Fig.11. This is likely the haplogroup of the Newcastle Terry lineage also.

A case study on this Terry was carried out by Tyrone Bowes.<sup>18</sup> He found that

this family has a genealogical paper trail that places their recent Irish ancestors in County Waterford on Ireland's south coast. However, the Y-DNA test revealed that Mr Terry is part those males who's Y-DNA does not match their (Terry) surname. His association with the Terry surname is a result of a non-paternal event that occurred at some point in his distant paternal ancestry. Mr Terry's closest DNA matches were overwhelmingly Scottish surnames, and specifically with the MacNeill's and the area around Swin Castle on the Kintyre peninsula in the Western Isles of Scotland. Strikingly his more distant matches included many of clear Scandinavian origin and others with Scandinavian surnames. His paternal ancestors were the Vikings who settled in Scotland, who adopted the Gaelic language and customs, and served in Ireland as mercenaries. They left evidence of their presence in the DNA of the Irish people and their descendants, even those with a paper trail leading back to Waterford.

An upstream SNP, CTS6364, see Fig.11, is closely linked with ancient remains of a man who lived between 41 and 212 CE during the Roman Age and was found in the region now known as Cemetery Weklice, Weklice, Poland. He was associated with the Wielbark cultural group.<sup>19</sup>

#### The Genoese lineage

One of three Terry lineages, with present day links to Cadiz, can trace their genealogy back to one Don Antonio Maria de Terry and Dona Maria Angela Andreano, originating in Genoa, Italy. In a family tree prepared by Manuel Jose de Terry from Seville it shows a Francis Terry, from Limerick, and his son John emigrating to Finale, Italy around 1631. He is said to be the son of a David Terry from Cork. This Francis is shown on the tree as great grandfather Antonio Maria de Terry. Church records from Finale would suggest that the Genovese branch of Terrys descend from the family of Terrile, an Italian family. A Peruvian patrilineal descendant of Francesco Antonio Terrile born 1726, Italy, did a Big Y test.<sup>20</sup> His terminal SNP is G-Z31423. This Francesco Antonio Terrile was father of Don Antonio Maria de Terry. The genetic time tree of the lineage is shown in Fig. 12.



#### Fig. 12 Genetic time tree of the Genoese Terry lineage (Source: FamilyTreeDNA)

The man who is the most recent common ancestor of Z31423 is estimated to have been born around 200 CE. There are 10 DNA tested descendants, and they specified that their earliest known origins are from England, Ireland, Italy, and one other country with two from unknown countries.<sup>21</sup> Fig. 13 gives a map view of the migratory path of G-Z31423 to Italy.<sup>22</sup> Further genetic testing and analysis would be beneficial to determine the specific origins of the Genoese Terrys.



Fig. 13 Map view of migratory path of G-Z31423 to Italy (Source: FamilyTreeDNA)

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#### The La Libertad Peruvian lineage



#### Fig. 14 Map view of where haplogroup PH1047 is most found (Source: FamilyTreeDNA)<sup>23</sup>

For this lineage there is one tester who tested to Y 111. Separately he tested positive for R-PH1047 but negative for R-PH28 with YSEQ. This La Libertad lineage is of Spanish origin. It is not, on the patrilineal line, connected to the Cork and Waterford Terry lineages. The tester of this lineage has matches with YBarra, IBarra, a Basque name. The earliest known ancestor Victor Terry Loayza born about 1890 in Peru. Fig. 14 is a map view of where haplogroup PH1047 is most found.

#### **Discussion and conclusions**

#### Aspects of the six genetic time trees

One comparison of the six Terry lineages is to look at where branching took place that has been identified from testers.

Time	Rathcormack	Castlemartyr	Dungarvan	Newcastle	Genoese	La Libertad
	lineage	lineage	lineage	lineage	lineage	lineage
1750-1500	Branching <sup>24</sup>	Branching	Branching	Branching		Branching
DUE		<b>D</b> 11		<b>D</b>		
1500-1250		Branching		Branching		
BCE						
1250-1000		Branching				
BCE						
1000-750		Branching		Branching		Branching
BCE				C C		C
750-500 BCE				Branching		
500-250 BCE						
250-0 BCE				Branching		Branching
0-250 CE		Branching		Branching	Branching	
250-500 CE						
500-750 CE						
750-1000 CE				Branching		
1000-1250				Branching		
CE						
1250-1500	Branching		Branching	Branching		
CE	C		C C	C C		
1500-1750	Branching		Branching	Branching		
CE	L C		L C	Ĵ		
1750-2000		Branching	Branching	Branching		
CE						

#### Table 1 Branching of six genetic time trees

Table 1 shows the time periods when branching occurred for the six genetic lineages. For the Rathcormack and Dungarvan time tree branching occurred in the period 1750 BCE to 1500 BCE. No further branching is shown until 1250 CE-1500 CE. This can be because of a few factors. Ancestors of these lineages may have resided in countries where there is limited DNA testing. So possible distant relations would not be identified. For example, in France there is limited DNA testing for genealogical purposes. If the ancestors of the Rathcormack and Dungarvan Terry lineages resided in France in the first millennium CE the very sparse testing would mean that matches are unlikely to be found.

Another reason a line may not branch is that it may have come close to dying out or becoming extinct. This will happen where there is no male-to-male line of descent. There is a high probability that the line from any male ancestor will eventually hit a generation with no sons. The probability depends on the chance of each descendant having zero, one, two, three (and so on) sons who themselves become fathers, and, linked with that, the average population growth. The calculations of the likelihood of extinction first became known through the work of Galton and Watson. The Galton-Watson process predicts that for a single ancestor there is a 91% chance of a surname being extinct by 20 generations if there is no average growth in population, an 86% chance of extinction if there is a 5% growth per generation, and an 80% chance if there is a growth rate of 10% per generation. Where there is perhaps only a single line of descent over several generations then there will be no branching.

The Castlemartyr Terry lineage shows more branching than the other lineages in Table 1. Before 250 CE there was growth in this lineage. But between 250 CE and 1750 CE there is no branching.

The Newcastle lineage looks to have thrived throughout the period. This lineage is associated with Scots and Vikings. Lack of testing in the countries associated with the Genoese lineage is probably the main reason for no branching in this lineage. The La Libertad lineage shows some branching up to 1 BCE but none since. This is probably due to the low level of testing in Spain and Peru.

#### Additional considerations, FGC13326

FGC13326 is the next SNP upstream of R-Y128031 where branching has been observed from test results to date. The most common lineages of Cork and Waterford Terrys are part of this branching. So, some further aspects of this SNP, FGC13326, are discussed here. What mutations occurred downstream from this SNP, when it originated around 1750 BCE? Is the population growing or contracting? A small number of SNPs in each haplogroup means the population is growing. A large number means the population has contracted. Is the population migrating? Do haplogroups appear only in places their parent haplogroup does not.

One of the Cork Terry lineages is defined by haplogroup R-Y129823. The man who is the most recent common ancestor of this line is estimated to have been born around 1550 CE. R-Y129823's paternal line was formed when it branched off from the ancestor R-Y128031 around 1400 CE. R-Y128031's paternal line was formed when it branched off from the ancestor R-FGC13326 around 1750 BCE.

Between R-FGC13326 and R-Y128031 are 40 SNPs with no branching from tests carried out and publicly available as of 2023. This represents a new SNP being formed about every 80 years. Now immediately beneath R-FGC13326 are nine branching lines in the first 250 years of its existence. These are R-S25234, R-S22047, R-FGC34162, R-FGC50047, R-Y13174, R-Y128031, R-Y63213, R-FGC79603, and R-BY55641.<sup>25</sup>

Cumulative number of branching lines formed under FGC13326 at intervals of 500 years are shown in Table 2

Up to 1500BCE	13
Up to 1000BCE	38
Up to 500BCE	62
Up to 1BCE	78
Up to 500CE	106
Up to 1000CE	131
Up to 1500CE	190
Up to 2000CE	316

#### Table 2 Branching lines under FGC13326, March 2023 (Source: Kevin Terry)

This indicates a rapid expansion of branching lines up to 1000BCE; some expansion in the next 500 years and with no big increase again until after 1500CE. There was a significant increase in the last 500 years. Comparing this in growth terms with European population at similar intervals, Table 3, the population increased up to 0 CE but did not exhibit growth in the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium CE. Thereafter the European population expanded.

2000BCE	7.19 million
1000BCE	13.13 million
1BCE	32 million
500CE	28.54 million
1000CE	36.34 million
1500CE	58 million

#### Table 3 European population at intervals 2000BCE to 1500CE

Comparing growth patterns in these two tables suggests that,

-The number of branching lines downstream of marker FGC13326 grew faster than population growth between 1750BCE and 1000BCE.

-From 1000BCE to 1BCE, there is no discernible pattern of growth or decline. From 1BCE to 500CE the population in Europe declined but the branching lines of FGC13326 increased by 28% from the total up to 1BCE. Again, after 500CE to the present there is no discernible pattern.

- From 500 CE to the present, branch nodes of downstream of marker doubles ever 500 years, whereas European population did not grow by the same rate until after 1000CE.

So, there were two periods of greater growth of FGC13326 and its downstream branches, the first in the couple of hundred years after it was formed and the second in the latter half of the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium CE.

The Galton-Watson process helps explain why only a handful of males in the deep past of humanity now have any surviving male-line descendants, reflected in a rather small number of distinctive human Y-chromosome DNA haplogroups.

A corollary of high extinction probabilities is that if a lineage has survived, it is likely to have experienced, purely by chance, an unusually high growth rate in its early generations at least when compared to the rest of the population.<sup>26</sup>

High extinction rates can occur due to a population bottleneck or genetic bottleneck. This is a sharp reduction in the size of a population due to environmental events such as famines, earthquakes, floods, fires, disease, and droughts; or certain human interventions.

There is a high probability that the line from any male ancestor will eventually hit a generation with no sons. The probability depends on the chance of each descendant having zero, one, two, three (and so on) sons who themselves become fathers, and, linked with that, the average population growth. The calculations of the likelihood of extinction first became known through the work of the Galton-Watson process. This process predicts that for a single ancestor there is

a 91% chance of a surname being extinct by 20 generations if there is no average growth in population. 27

For haplogroup R-Y129823, it experienced a split into two lineages from a node around 1550CE and an earlier split into two lineages around 1400CE. Prior to this it shows no split until one goes back to FGC13326, in about 1750BCE. At that time FGC13326 spit into nine lineages.

Fig. 15 shows an indicative route map of descendant clades of FGC13326, 1750BCE to 1000BCE. The purpose of the map is to represent, based on the evidence from FT timeline data and YFull data (accepting biases) where descendants of FGC13336 migrated to in the first few hundred years after its formation. After 1000 BCE, because descendants would have dispersed to such an extent, meaningful information would not be gleaned. This data suggests in the early (first few hundred years) stage, descendants of FGC13326, as represented by present day testers, migrated mainly in a West/North West direction; to Germany, The Netherlands, England, and France (modern country boundaries). Some migration to Austria and Belgium also took place.



**Fig. 15 Indicative migratory paths of descendants of FGC13326, 1750 BCE to 1000BCE** (Source: Kevin Terry)

Most descendants of FGC13326 came to England at various points after 400 CE, with the majority of them after the Norman Invasion.<sup>28</sup>

R-FGC13326 originated probably towards the end of the Únětice Culture. This culture ended around 1700 BCE. Did R-FGC13326 expand and spread as part of the power struggles in this collapsing cultural grouping, or did they ascend to glory through the rise of the nascent Tumulus Culture to the west? We would need more precise timing and geographical information to know.<sup>29</sup>

#### Conclusions

Paper records for Cork Terrys from the 12<sup>th</sup> century onwards show that there were several separate settlement locations in Cork for families bearing this surname with possibly distinctive genetic ancestry. The relationship between Terrys from different locations in Cork was not

always clear. In Waterford, also, there were many Terry families. Paper records did not indicate how these Waterford families were related to the Cork Terrys.

From the 17<sup>th</sup> century paper records are extant on Cork and Waterford Terrys who emigrated to Continental Europe, Britain, the American continents, and Australia. In many cases there are records of their Irish roots. Sometimes, due to non-paternity events, the adoption of the surname Terry by families with different surnames and naming patterns of surnames in some countries, it is difficult to establish which families with the surname Terry are descended from Terrys of Cork.

The results of Y chromosome DNA have clarified a number of these questions. Genetic testing to-date is not able to answer all the questions due to limited testing. The largest number of Cork and Waterford Terry branches share a common ancestor from the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Within Cork these Terrys from Cloyne and Rathcormack share a common ancestor from the 16<sup>th</sup> century. There is a second Cork Terry branch, the Castlemartyr branch, with a distinctive genetic signature. Likewise, in Waterford, a second Terry branch, the Newcastle branch has a distinctive genetic signature. This branch is genetically linked to the McNeill's of Northern Ireland and Scotland.

Several DNA testers from the United States are connected to these various branches.

Paper records of Spanish and Peruvian Terrys show links back to Cork and Limerick. However, the two Peruvian Terrys, who have tested, are not genetically connected to Terrys in Cork and Waterford. One tester has Italian ancestry with the surname Terrile. The other tester has Spanish ancestry.

#### **Author Biography**

Kevin Terry, MA (Local History), is a retired public servant. Formerly City Engineer with Cork and Limerick, Kevin lives with his family near Cloyne.

<sup>4</sup> SNP (single nucleotide polymorphism)

7 https://discover.familytreedna.com/

<sup>10</sup> Kevin Terry, The Terrys of Cork – Merchant gentry 1180-1644, Phillimore & Co. Ltd., 2013

<sup>11</sup> Terry, Kevin, Ancestral Journeys, Kevin Terry, 2021, p18.

12 https://www.familytreedna.com, July, 2023.

13 https://www.familytreedna.com/public/terry?iframe=yresults

 $^{14}$  YSEQ is a company established in 2013 to make traditional Sanger sequencing products for the Y-chromosome available direct to consumer (DTC).

15 https://discover.familytreedna.com/y-dna/R-S18811/story

<sup>16</sup> Terry, Kevin, *Ancestral Journeys*, Kevin Terry, 2021, p18.

<sup>17</sup> Terry, Kevin, *Ancestral Journeys*, Kevin Terry, 2021, p128

18 http://www.irishorigenes.com/content/gallowglass-do-you-belong-warrior-clan

<sup>19</sup> https://discover.familytreedna.com/y-dna/I-CTS6364/ancient

<sup>20</sup> Terry, Kevin, *Ancestral Journeys*, Kevin Terry, 2021, pp 137, 138

<sup>21</sup> https://discover.familytreedna.com/y-dna/G-Z31423/story

<sup>22</sup> https://discover.familytreedna.com/y-dna/G-Z31423/globetrekker

<sup>23</sup> https://www.familytreedna.com/my/snp-map, March, 2023.

 $^{\rm 24}$  Branching here means that from known DNA results the lineage spit at this time.

<sup>25</sup> https://discover.familytreedna.com/y-dna/R-FGC13326/story, 12th March 2023.

<sup>26</sup> Wikipedia contributors. "Galton–Watson process." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopaedia*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopaedia, 26 Nov. 2021. Web. 16 Oct. 2022.

<sup>27</sup>https://www.academia.edu/44948637/The\_dispersal\_by\_extinction\_and\_migration\_of\_surnames\_linked\_to\_ Old\_Norse\_personal\_names\_in\_Norfolk, p3

<sup>28</sup> Iain McDonald's view as expressed in FamilyTreeDNA R-U106 discussion group.

<sup>29</sup> Iain McDonald's view as expressed in FamilyTreeDNA R-U106 discussion group.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> A haplogroup is a genetic grouping defined by at least one single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) occurring at a known location on the Y-chromosome DNA or in mtDNA. A genetic lineage, also known as genetic pedigree, is a series of mutations or changes in the genetic code which connect an ancestor's genetic code to their descendant's genetic code.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> García-Álvarez de la Villa, B., & Terry, K., (2016). Terrys in Spain and Latin-America: Exile and Rise of an Irish Merchant Family. *Estudios Irlandeses: Journal of Irish Studies*, (11), 69-81.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Kevin Terry, The Terrys of Cork – Merchant gentry 1180-1644, Phillimore & Co. Ltd., 2013, pp 4-14.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> https://discover.familytreedna.com/y-dna/R-Y129823/globetrekker?loggedIn=true

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> https://groups.io/g/R1b-U106/topic/86196098#:~:text= We%20think%20that% 20R%2DZ156,BC%20in% 20modern%20southern%20Germany; https://groups.io/g/R1b-U106/message/5759.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> This data is of March13th, 2023.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Private correspondence with Ewenn Gicquel, France. The demographic data used in the preparation of the map is from the 21<sup>st</sup> century.