



Ken Kalloch's Y-DNA Annalist Report from FamilyTreeDNA

Results Completed:
September 28, 2022

The test that I had done is called The Big Y-700. It is designed to explore deep ancestral links on our common paternal tree. The test examines thousands of known branch markers as well as millions of places where there may be new branch markers.

The Y chromosome is passed from father to son remaining mostly unaltered across generations, except for small traceable changes in DNA. By tracking these changes, they can construct a family tree of humankind where all male lineages trace back to a single common ancestor who lived hundreds of thousands of years ago. This human tree allows the exploration of lineages through time and place and to uncover the modern history of direct paternal surname lines.

The Big Y-700 test includes both STR and SNP results, (more about STRs and SNPs on the next page), and it provides matches for both. It looks at a total of 700 STRs. The first 111 are used for matching, and the additional markers are useful for determining mutations unique to a lineage, clan, or patriarch.

An explanation of SNPs and STRs

SNP - When a mutation occurs in a single location on the chromosome, it is called a “Single Nucleotide Polymorphism” or a SNP (pronounced snip). SNPs do not happen frequently, and many generations may occur without change.

STRs – “Short Tandem Repeats” are areas where a DNA sequence is repeated many times. STRs do not occur in every generation, but they tend to change more frequently than SNPs because they cover a larger region of the chromosome. STRs are helpful to see general patterns of change. The larger the set of STRs that are compared, the more accurately they can predict how close in time their common ancestor lived.

My Y-DNA Haplogroup is R-BY173552 – Every male Kalloch and Killough direct line descendant should also show this same haplogroup.

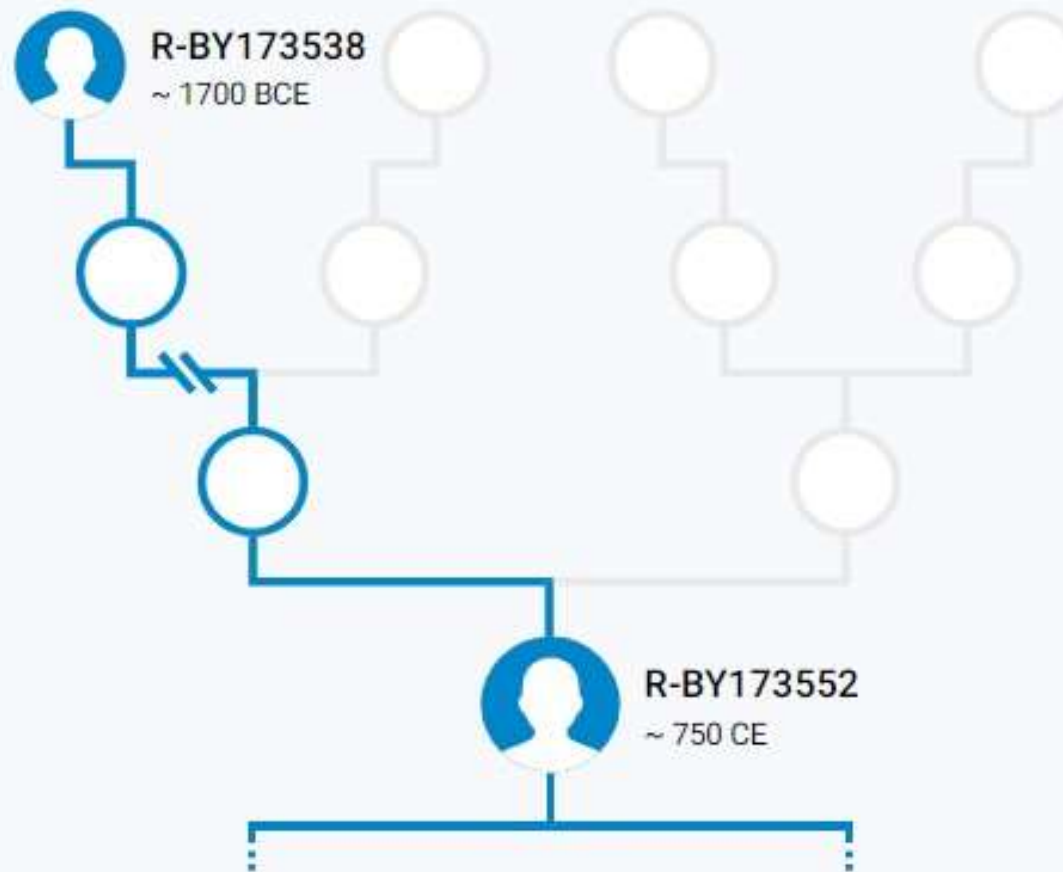
R-BY173552's paternal line was formed when it branched off from the ancestor R-BY173538 and the rest of mankind around 1700 BCE.

The man who is the most recent common ancestor of this line is estimated to have been born around 750 CE.

He is the ancestor of at least 2 descendant lineages known as R-BY173534 and 1 yet unnamed lineage.

There are 5 DNA tested descendants, and they specified that their earliest known origins are from United States, Northern Ireland and Scotland.

See chart on next page.



R-BY173552 descendants are from these countries

 United States
3

 Northern
Ireland
1

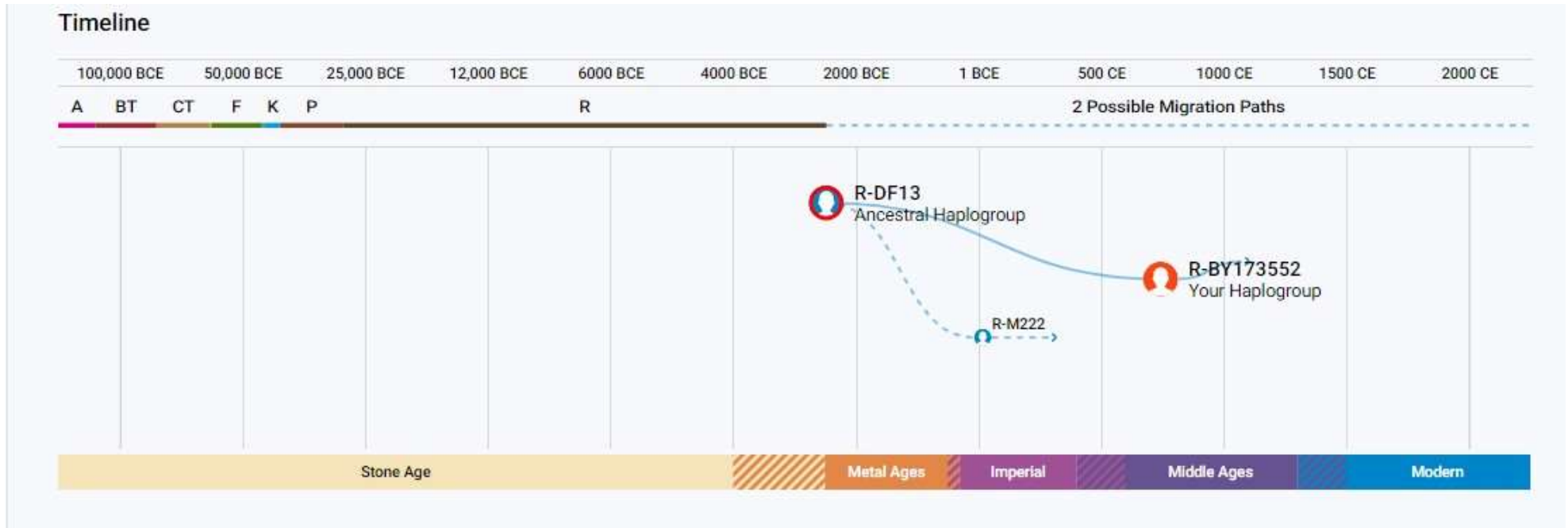
 Scotland
1

Migration Map

All human male lineages can be traced back to a single common ancestor in Africa who lived around 230,000 years ago, nicknamed Y-Adam. Here we show the estimated migration route from Y-Adam to your ancestral haplogroup R-DF13 (estimated to 2500 BCE) and your closest connections found in ancient DNA from archaeological remains.



Migration Map Timeline








Migration Map Close up view

The red circle is our Ancestral Haplogroup R-DF13





Y-DNA Matches


111 Markers (2) 67 Markers (15) 37 Markers (13) 25 Markers (96) 12 Markers (1835) Filter Sort by Export CSV

 **Mr. Donald Young** [FAMILY FINDER](#) [MTFULL SEQUENCE](#) [Y-DNA111](#)    New

Markers Tested 1 to 111	Genetic Distance 6 steps Link on Family Tree	Big Y STR Differences Not Available	Y Haplogroup R-M269	Paternal Country of Origin  Scotland	Paternal Earliest Known Ancestor Archibald Young b April 26, 1733
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Match date: September 28 2022

 **Greggory A Young** [MTFULL SEQUENCE](#) [Y-DNA111](#)    New



Markers Tested 1 to 111	Genetic Distance 6 steps Link on Family Tree	Big Y STR Differences Not Available	Y Haplogroup R-M269	Paternal Country of Origin  Unknown Origin	Paternal Earliest Known Ancestor Not Available
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Match date: September 28 2022

At the 111-marker level there are only 2 matches, and they are both Youngs. I was hoping to see some closer related surnames here, but perhaps Finley Kelloch and his wife Mary Young shared a common ancestor somewhere back in their paternal lines?

Group Projects

I joined the following Group Projects, but I haven't been able to delve very deeply into them yet.

Group Project 	Group Administrators 
Ulster Heritage DNA	Barry McCain, Gail Riddell, Leeta Rutherford
Scots-Irish	Barry McCain, Gail Riddell, Leeta Rutherford
Scottish DNA	Alasdair Macdonald, Iain McDonald, John Cleary, Bruce Durie, Allan McKenzie, Garth Graham, Janine Cloud
Your Scottish Ancestry	Alasdair Macdonald
R S1026 & Subclades	David Dowell, Tiger Walsh, Jon Willis, Patrick Hogue
R_R1b ALL Subclades	Tiger Walsh, Gail Riddell
Young	George Young, Alfred Young, Kenneth Young
North of Ireland	Maurice Gleeson, ALAN ROSBOROUGH, Bonny Cook, Anne Johnston, Martin McDowell, Vincent Lavery, Linda Kilby, Gail Riddell
R L21 and Subclades	Tiger Walsh, Gail Riddell

Matching Niall of The Nine Hostages

An interesting note is my Y-DNA matches Niall of The Nine Hostages. This could also be a possible genetic connection with Clan Donald which we are a sept (family) of.

A recent study was conducted at Trinity College Dublin, Ireland, which found that a striking % of men in Ireland (and quite a few in Scotland) share the same Y chromosome, suggesting that the 5th-century warlord known as "Niall of the Nine Hostages" may be the ancestor of one in 12 Irishmen. Niall established a dynasty of powerful chieftains that dominated the island for six centuries.

Your Y chromosome matches this profile!

In the study scientists found an area in northwest Ireland where they claim 21.5% carry Niall's genetic fingerprint, says Brian McEvoy, one of the team at Trinity. The same area of Ireland has previously been the subject of Anthropological writings...and has shown a strikingly high % of men from

Haplogroup R-M269 (85.4%). According to McVoy this area was the main powerbase of the Ui Neills, which literally translated means "descendants of Niall".

McEvoy says the Y chromosome appeared to trace back to one person. Following the genealogists trail, McVoy comments: "There are certain surnames that seem to have come from Ui Neill. We studied if there was any association between those surnames and the genetic profile. It is his (Niall's) family."

Of note to FamilyTreeDNA customers, this signature is found in .6 of 1% of the entire FamilyTreeDNA database. It is characterized by the following Markers when our 12-marker test is applied:

393	390	19	391	385a	385b	426	388	439	389-1	392	389-2
13	25	14	11	11	13	12	12	12	13	14	29

A more detailed signature appears when we apply the Y-DNA 25 marker test and compare to the apparent signature of the Ui Neills. A listing of those values appears in the table below.

3	3	1	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
9	9	9	9	8	8	2	8	3	8	9	8	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	4	4	4	6	6	6	6
3	0		1	5	5	6	8	9	9	2	9	8	9	9	5	4	7	7	8	9	4	4	4	4	
				a	b							a	b							a	b	c	d		
13	25	14	11	11	13	12	12	12	13	14	29	17	9	10	11	11	25	15	18	30	15	16	16	17	

While the signature is typical for R-M269 European males in general it's characterized by an 11,13 at DYS 385a/b and a 14 at DYS 392. Within our second panel of markers the most distinctive results from this apparent Modal is the 15,16,16,17 at DYS 464.

McVoy states: "As in other polygynous societies, the siring of offspring was related to power and prestige." The study mentions that just one of the

O'Neill dynasty chieftains who died in 1423 had 18 sons with nearly a dozen women and claimed 59 grandsons.

Niall of the Nine Hostages received his name from the taking of hostages as a strategy for playing mental havoc upon his opponent chieftains. He is known in folklore as a raider of the British and French coasts. Supposedly slain in the English Channel or in Scotland, his descendants were the most powerful rulers of Ireland until the 11th century.

Modern surnames tracing their ancestry to Niall include (O')Neill, (O')Gallagher, (O')Boyle, (O')Doherty, O'Donnell, Connor, Cannon, Bradley, O'Reilly, Flynn, (Mc)Kee, Campbell, Devlin, Donnelly, Egan, Gormley, Hynes, McCaul, McGovern, McLoughlin, McManus, McMenemy, Molloy, O'Kane, O'Rourke and Quinn.

Journal reference: American Journal of Human Genetics (February issue)

Connection to Clan Donald

On the Clan Donald USA website under the section “Royal Origins” is the following.

“**Getting to Know Our Ancestors** ... Another Celtic difference were that Celtic kingdoms were usually divided among all the children and even grandchildren in order to preserve local rule. Local clans or kingdoms formed alliances or temporary confederations rather than having a strong central government (kingdom). These confederations were maintained by the giving of “hostages” in much the same manner as later kingdoms made alliances through royal marriage. These “hostages” were not prisoners, but guests of the chief’s house. They were raised according to the customs of their host which fostered understanding. **Niall of the Nine Hostages** established such unions with nine other kingdoms in the 5th Century. For over 600 years Clan Donald documentation has shown descent from the geilfine of the Ard Ri of Eire symbolized by The Red Right Hand. Our Celtic royal ancestry includes **Niall of**

the Nine Hostages and back to Conn ceud cathach (hundred battles) àrd rìgh of Eire about 125 AD. Clan Donald and the Kings of the Isles (later dubbed the Lords of the Isles) were the last remnant of a Celtic style kingdom to be overcome by the European tidal wave of feudalism.”

“**The Red Right Hand** - Almost a thousand years of written history testify of our traditional link to the ancient àrd rìgh geilfine of Ireland symbolized by the The Red Right Hand in the coat of arms of the Somerled window. This window was once prominently displayed over the entrance of Armadale castle and the Coat of Arms from this window is now exhibited at the Museum of the Isles. The Red Right Hand is also part of Glengarry’s armorial Bearings. The Red Right Hand is an ancient Celtic symbol of those descended from the original Gaelic Milesian invasion of Ireland. One of the oldest existing histories of Clan Donald, the Red & Black Books of Clanranald (found in Reliquiæ Celticæ) begins with the Milesian myth. The Red Right Hand is also mentioned in Oisinic poetry as one of the banners of the Fianna, the ancient order of Irish champions or warriors. The champion Cailte’s banner was called the Lamh Dhearg (Gaelic = red right hand).

It was also the symbol of the 5th century àrd righ **Niall (Neil) of the Nine Hostages**. Although written off as only a legend by many historians recent yDNA studies have verified genetic evidence of a common ancestor among many clans with traditions they descend from **Niall of the Nine Hostages**. Recent interpretations of Clan Donald yDNA concluded (questionably) the vast majority of Clan Donald, or even those with the surname MacDonald or its various spellings in English, are not direct paternal descendants of Somhairlidh (R1a Haplogroup) or Colla Uais. But they do share a similar yDNA pattern with others claiming that Niall of the Nine Hostages was their ancestor (R1b Haplogroup). When seeking to understand the Celtic culture of our 4th to 11th century ancestors it is essential that we not ignore what they said about themselves in favor of 17th century Scottish feudal heraldic law, 19th century Scottish historical re-constructionists, or even 21st century geneticists. Continue reading of Clan Donald's origins by clicking [Clan Cholla](#), the name by which Clan Donald was known anciently."

the Red Right Hand

Ancient Symbol of Celtic Royalty



Clan Donald tradition traces its roots deep into the 1st century ADC to the *àrd rìgh* (Gaelic = high king) of *Eire* (Ireland). For over a thousand years the island of *Eire* was divided into many small kingdoms each with their own king or *rìgh* (pronounced Ree). In Celtic society each *Rìgh* was elected from a family (clan) within the kingdom. **The royal family, within four generations, were referred to as the *derbfine* (or *geilfine* when including five generations).** The *àrd rìgh* (high king) was also elected from the *derbfine*, or occasionally the *geilfine*, of the *àrd rìgh's* family. Displaying [The Red Right Hand](#) within a coat of arms indicated that person's ancestry included one within the *geilfine* (*5 fingers or 5 generations*) of the *àrd rìgh's* family. Scottish historians have disputed the accuracy of Clan Donald's royal ancestry assuming the feudal paradigm of father to son royal lineage. Based upon that false assumption they concluded that our royal pedigree had gaping holes that would require, as one historian put it, **"the longevity of the antediluvian patriarchs"** on the part of our ancestors to explain. But the Celtic law of *geilfine* (symbolized by the red right hand) explains the 3 or 4 generation gaps in our traditional royal pedigree. It is not meant to be an unbroken father to son pedigree line, but shows only those who reigned as high king or *Ard Rìgh* of ancient Ireland. This is a prime example of what the authors Rev. Angus Macdonald & Rev. Archibald Macdonald referred to in their introduction to *"The Clan Donald"* on [page 50](#),

Source Links

My (Our) R-BY173552 Story on FamilyTreeDNA

<https://discover.familytreedna.com/y-dna/R-BY173552/story>

Niall of the Nine Hostages Wikipedia article

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Niall_of_the_Nine_Hostages

Clan Donald USA – Royal Origins

<https://clandonald-heritage.com/origins/>

For more information about our Kalloch Family Reunion Association, visit our website at <http://kalloch.org>

Our Kalloch Family Reunion Association is on Facebook at <https://www.facebook.com/KallochFamily>

Anyone interested in our Kalloch family history and genealogy is welcome to join our Descendants of Finley Kelloch Family Genealogy Group at <https://www.facebook.com/groups/671122400025392>

2023 Kalloch Family Reunion Presentation, by Ken Kalloch