

Case Study

Identifying the 'Quinn' Paternal Ancestral Genetic Homeland

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Dr Tyrone Bowes
6th November 2025

INTRODUCTION

A simple painless commercial ancestral Y chromosome DNA test will potentially provide one with the names of many hundreds of individuals with whom one shares a common male ancestor, but what often perplexes people is how one can match lots of individuals with many different surnames? The answer is quite simple. Approximately 1,000 years ago, one's direct medieval male ancestor, the first for example to name himself 'Ó Ciuinn' was living near others with whom he was related but who inherited other surnames like Mac Cathasaigh. Given that 1,000 years have passed since paternally inherited surnames were first adopted, there will be many descendants of those individuals some of whom will today undergo commercial ancestral Y-DNA testing. Hence the surnames of one's medieval ancestor's neighbours will be revealed in today's Y-DNA test results.

Surnames in Ireland can still be found concentrated in the areas where they first appeared or in the area where one's ancestors first settled. One can therefore use census data to determine the origin of the surnames that appear in one's Y-DNA results, identifying an area common to all, and reveal one's '**Paternal Ancestral Genetic Homeland**.' The paternal ancestral genetic homeland is the small area (usually within a 5-mile radius) where one's ancestors lived for hundreds if not thousands of years. It is the area where one's ancestor first inherited his surname, surrounded by relatives who inherited others. It is the area where one's ancestors left their mark in its placenames, its history, and in the DNA of its current inhabitants. Since modern science can pinpoint a paternal ancestral genetic homeland, it can also be used to confirm it by DNA testing individuals from the pinpointed area.

Notes of caution!

1. Each of the estimated 1,500 unique Irish surnames had a single founding ancestor, which is an estimated 1,500 'Adams' from whom anyone with Irish paternal ancestry (and with one of those unique surnames) can trace direct descent. But science has demonstrated that only 50% of individuals with a unique Irish surname will be related to their surnames founding ancestor (*the surname-Adam*), the other 50% of males will have an association that has arisen due to 'non-paternal events,' usually a result of adoptions or maternal transfer of the surname.
2. Often people are looking for their DNA results to trace back to a specific area. One must remember that the results typically reflect one's ancestor's neighbours from around 1,000 years ago. As a result, if one's Irish paternal ancestor was descended from a Viking raider, Norman, or Plantation settler, then one's Y-DNA results may reflect earlier English, Welsh, French, and possibly Scandinavian origin. One must approach this process with an open mind!

Interpreting the Y-DNA test results

To pinpoint a paternal ancestral genetic homeland, one must first use commercial ancestral Y-DNA testing to identify the surnames that appear as one's closest genetic matches or reveal one's terminal Y-DNA SNP mutation. Mr Quinn's closest genetic surname matches as revealed by commercial ancestral Y-DNA SNP and STR testing are detailed in **Figures 1 and 2**.

Y-DNA SNP Matches						
Surname	Match Date	Haplogroup	Non Matching Known SNPs	Big Y STR Difference	Paternal Ancestor	
Quinn	9/26/2024 5:30:13 AM	R-FT303674		0 of 651	Donogh O'Quinn (1615 - 1671)	
Quinn	10/23/2024 10:05:36 AM	R-FT303674		0 of 649	Donogh O'Quinn (1615 - 1671)	
Quinn	9/26/2024 7:15:00 AM	R-FT303674		0 of 651	Donogh O'Quinn (1615 - 1671)	
Stewart	7/26/2024 4:39:46 PM	R-FT303536	7, FT305973, FT306200, FT306890,	11 of 647	Edward Stewart, b. 1929 and d. 2009	

111 Y-DNA STR Marker Matches							
Surname	Match Date	Markers Tested	Genetic Distance	Big Y STR Differences	Y-DNA Haplogroup	Paternal Country of Origin	Earliest Known Ancestor
Quinn	August 19 2024	1 to 700	0	0 of 651	R-FT303674	Ireland	Donogh O'Quinn (1615 - 1671)
Quinn	September 04 202	1 to 700	1	0 of 649	R-FT303674	Ireland	Donogh O'Quinn (1615 - 1671)
Quinn	August 19 2024	1 to 700	3	0 of 651	R-FT303674	Ireland	Donogh O'Quinn (1615 - 1671)

67 Y-DNA STR Marker Matches							
Surname	Match Date	Markers Tested	Genetic Distance	Big Y STR Differences	Y-DNA Haplogroup	Paternal Country of Origin	Earliest Known Ancestor
Quinn	August 19 2024	1 to 700	0	0 of 651	R-FT303674	Ireland	Donogh O'Quinn (1615 - 1671)
Quinn	September 04 202	1 to 700	0	0 of 649	R-FT303674	Ireland	Donogh O'Quinn (1615 - 1671)
Quinn	August 19 2024	1 to 700	2	0 of 651	R-FT303674	Ireland	Donogh O'Quinn (1615 - 1671)
Quinn	July 14 2009	1 to 67	2	Not Available	R-M269	Ireland	Mr. David Monroe Quinn
Smallwood (quinn)	July 14 2009	1 to 67	2	Not Available	R-M269	Ireland	Loftin/Laughlin Quinn, b. 1712, Ireland, d.1774 NC
Quinn	July 14 2009	1 to 67	3	Not Available	R-L151	Ireland	Laughlin Quinn (1712-1774)
Gibson	August 02 2011	1 to 67	5	Not Available	R-M269	Unknown Origin	
Casey	September 18 201	1 to 111	7	Not Available	R-M269	Ireland	Peter J. Casey, b. 1835 and d. 1910

37 Y-DNA STR Marker Matches							
Surname	Match Date	Markers Tested	Genetic Distance	Big Y STR Differences	Y-DNA Haplogroup	Paternal Country of Origin	Earliest Known Ancestor
Quinn	August 19 2024	1 to 700	0	0 of 651	R-FT303674	Ireland	Donogh O'Quinn (1615 - 1671)
Quinn	September 04 202	1 to 700	0	0 of 649	R-FT303674	Ireland	Donogh O'Quinn (1615 - 1671)
Quinn	August 19 2024	1 to 700	2	0 of 651	R-FT303674	Ireland	Donogh O'Quinn (1615 - 1671)
Quinn	June 25 2009	1 to 37	2	Not Available	R-M269	Ireland	David Quinn died 2/20/1861 in Simpson Co. Ms
Quinn	June 25 2009	1 to 67	2	Not Available	R-M269	Ireland	Mr. David Monroe Quinn
Smallwood (quinn)	June 25 2009	1 to 67	2	Not Available	R-M269	Ireland	Loftin/Laughlin Quinn, b. 1712, Ireland, d.1774 NC
Casey	August 01 2014	1 to 37	3	Not Available	R-M269	Unknown Origin	
Casey	July 14 2020	1 to 37	3	Not Available	R-M269	Unknown Origin	
Quinn	June 25 2009	1 to 37	3	Not Available	R-M269	United States	Laughlin Quinn, 1713-1774
Quinn	April 13 2022	1 to 37	3	Not Available	R-M269	Unknown Origin	
Allen	November 10 2011	1 to 37	4	Not Available	R-M269	Unknown Origin	
Quinn	February 06 2015	1 to 37	4	Not Available	R-M269	Unknown Origin	

Figure 1: Snapshot of Mr Quinn's closest Y-DNA SNP and STR revealed genetic surname matches reveal an Irish paternal origin. The more Y-DNA SNP mutations or STR markers two males share, the more recent their shared paternal ancestor once lived. The surnames revealed among the test subject's closest Y-DNA SNP and STR revealed paternal genetic relatives are **NOT RANDOM**; he matches others named Quinn (**black arrows**) together with males named Casey (**yellow arrows**), a surname that also recurs among his Y-DNA STR and SNP results. The test subject's Y-DNA matches are dominated by Irish-associated surnames together with individuals with earliest recorded links within Ireland which confirms a paternal ancestral origin within Ireland. Highlighted font indicates each surnames associated ethnicity or location of an earliest paternal ancestor; **Irish/Ireland**, **Scottish/Scotland**, **Irish-associated**, **English/England**.

Upon commercial ancestral Y-DNA testing the test subject matched other males named 'Quinn' who tested independently, see **Figure 1**. This indicates that the test subject is directly descended from his surnames founding ancestor; a 'Quinn-Adam,' literally the first male to take that surname an estimated 1,000 years ago when paternally inherited surnames became common. Quinn is an exclusively Irish surname, and the matches to Casey, which is also an exclusively Irish surname, confirms an Irish paternal origin, see **Figure 1**. Block display of the test subject's closest Y-DNA matches reveal that the singular matches to males with surnames like Stewart are in fact surnames acquired by Gaelic Irish males during the 16th and 17th Century Scottish and English plantation settlement within Ireland. While an examination of the test subject's Y-DNA SNP mutations reveals R-FGC11134 which indicates that his paternal line lies on a branch of the prominent R-DF13 Indo-European (R-M269) Haplogroup tree, see **Figure 2**.

Quinn – An Irish Origenes Y-DNA Case Study

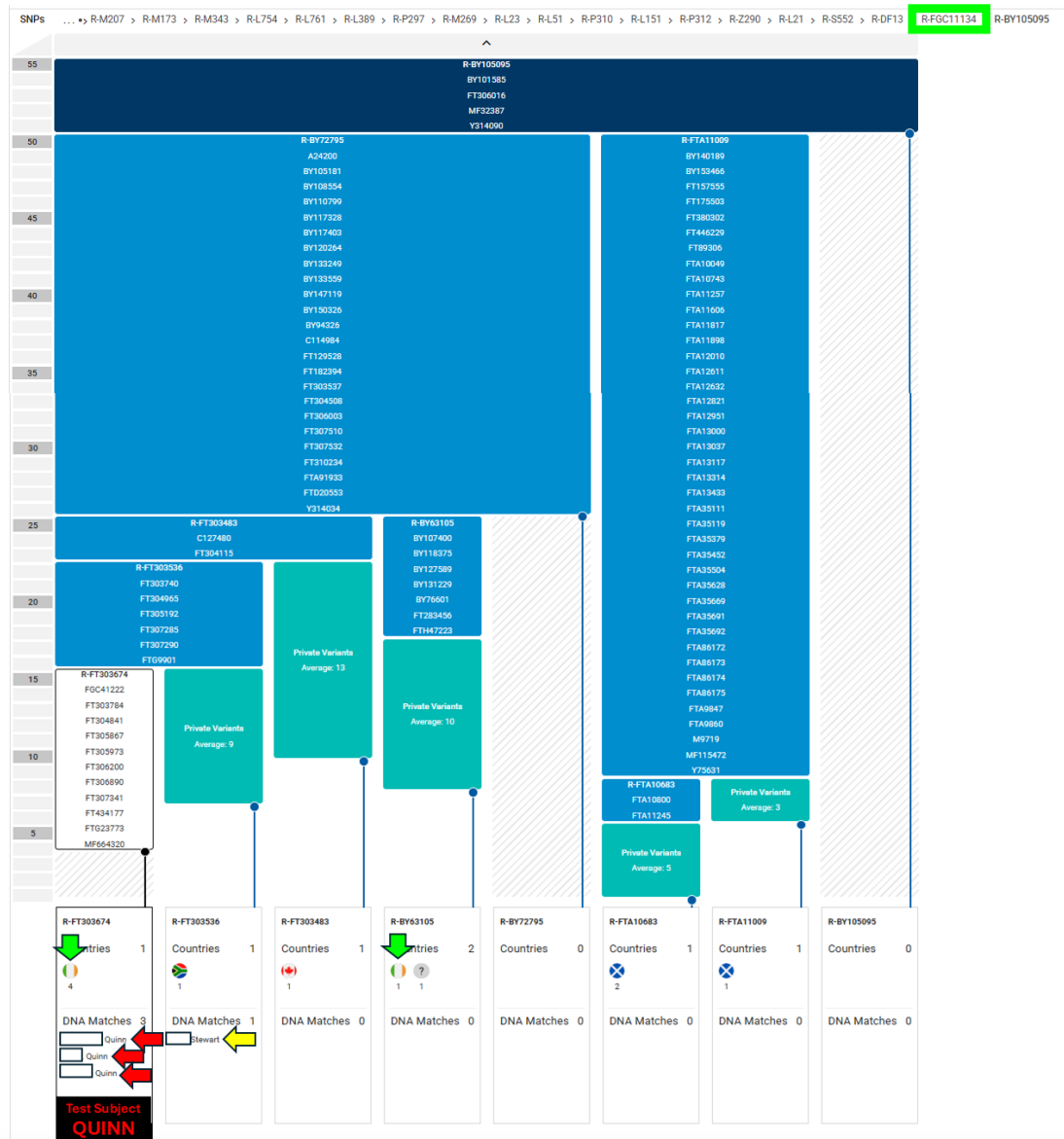


Figure 2: Block display of Mr Quinn's closest Y-DNA SNP matches. While the STRs examined in the Y-DNA111 test are prone to replication or deletion with each generation, SNPs are far more permanent mutations. SNP testing can offer a far more accurate glimpse of the precise chronological development of surnames among a group of related males. Block display illustrates that these Quinns (red arrows) and close singularly matching males with surnames like Stewart (yellow arrow) share a common Gaelic Irish ancestor (green arrows). Stewart is a Scottish surname that is associated with 17th Century Plantation settlement within Ulster in Northern Ireland. These Y-DNA matching males share the prominent R-FGC11134 mutation (green box) which is a branch of the prominent Indo-European R-M269/R-DF13 paternal ancestral tree.

The Quinn Surname in Ireland

The 1911 census of Ireland revealed almost 16,000 individuals named Quinn. Distribution mapping reveals that individuals named Quinn were not dispersed evenly throughout Ireland but were associated with specific counties, see **Figure 3**. In Ireland, the descendants of Gaelic Irish, Normans, and Scottish mercenary Gallowglass were overwhelmingly Catholic in early census data, while those descended from 16th and 17th Century Plantation Scots and English were overwhelmingly Protestant. Since surnames arose in an agricultural society, farmers

with each surname can still be found concentrated in the area where their surname first appeared, or in the areas where one's ancestors first settled. An examination of the distribution of farmers named Quinn reveals 24 distinct groups found throughout Ireland, see **Figure 4**. This indicates the existence of potentially 24 genetically (and geographically) distinct groups that are associated with the Irish 'Quinn' surname, each potentially founded by an unrelated Quinn-Adam. Since the test subject's Y-DNA results indicate that the test subject is descended from a Quinn-Adam his paternal ancestry is connected with 1 of 24 locations within Ireland, see **Figure 4**.

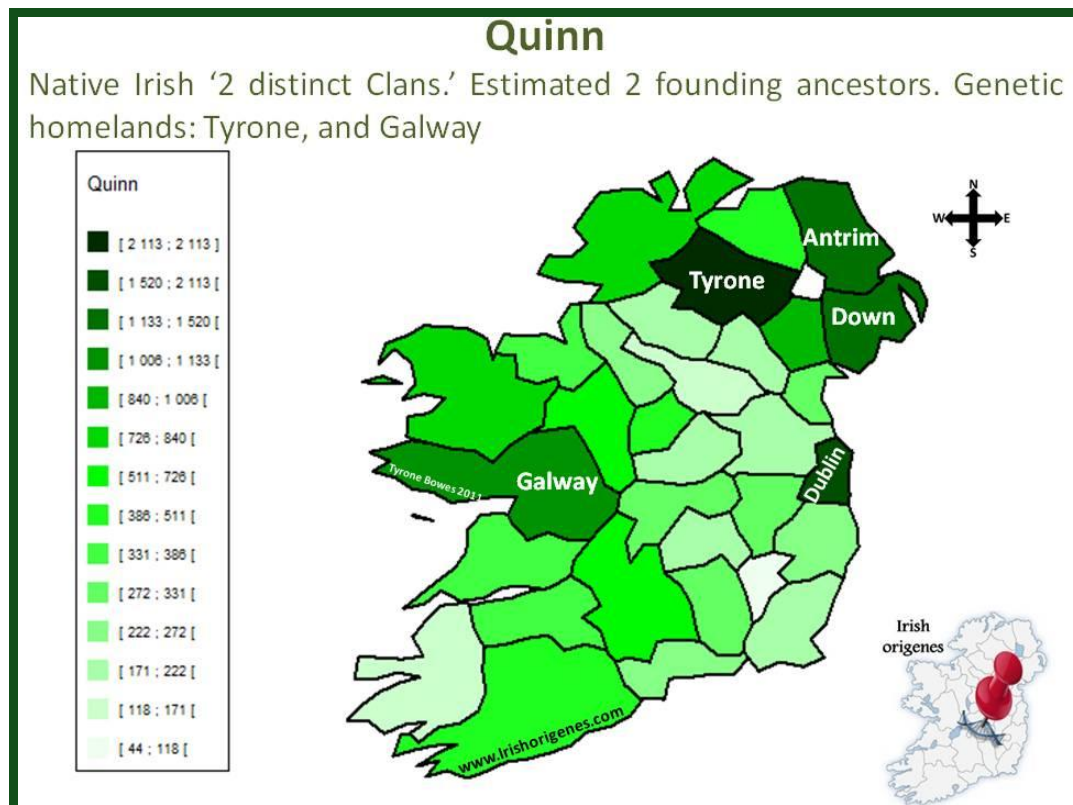


Figure 3: Distribution mapping of the Quinn surname in Ireland. Distribution mapping reveals that the Quinn surname was not distributed evenly throughout Ireland but concentrated in specific Irish counties.

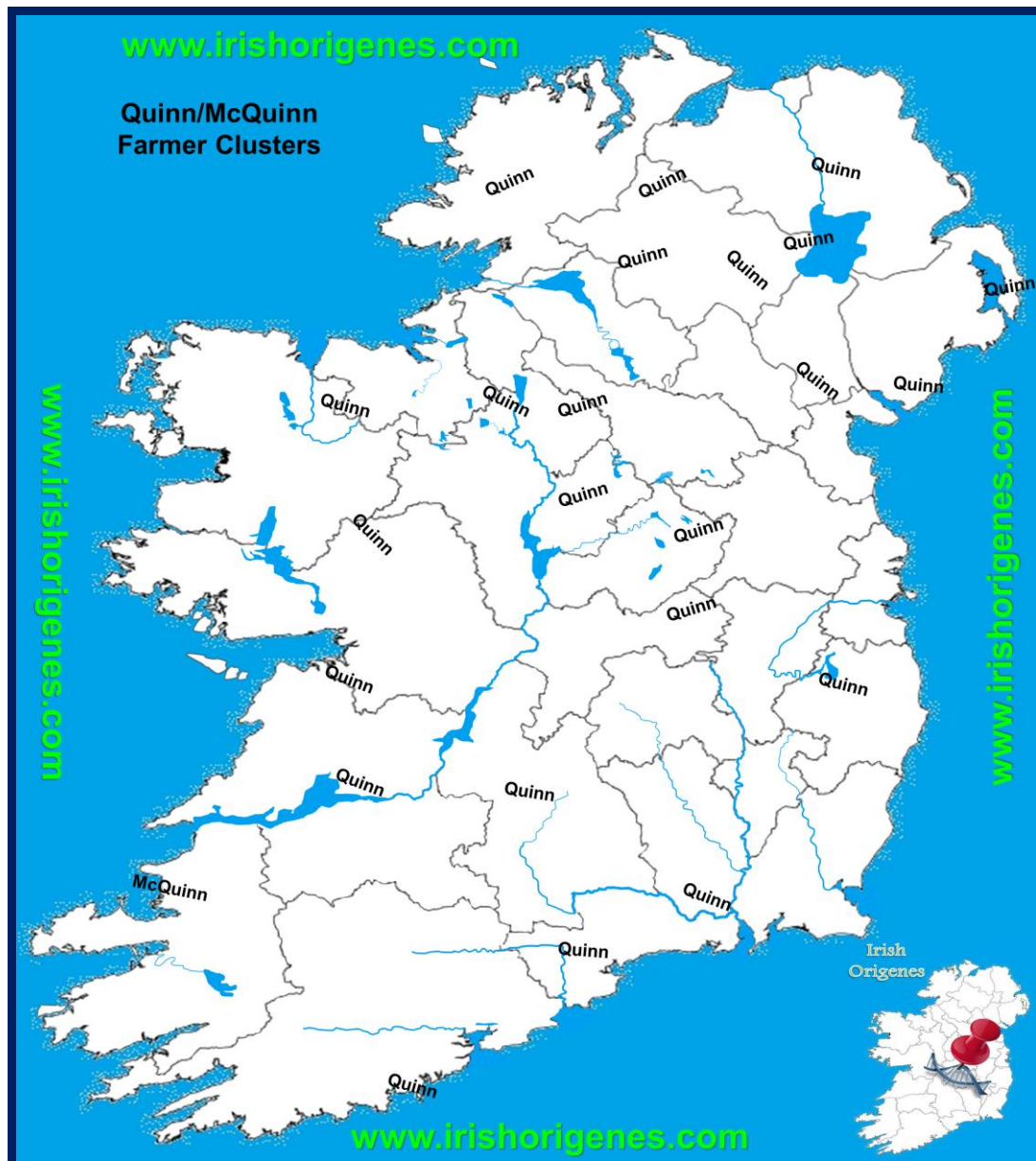


Figure 4: The Quinn farming community in Ireland. Census data reveals that individuals with Gaelic Irish, Norman, or Scottish Gallowglass surnames were overwhelmingly Catholic, while those with 16th and 17th Century Plantation Scottish or English surnames were overwhelmingly Protestant. The Quinn surname is associated with Pre-Plantation Gaelic Ireland. An analysis of the distribution of Irish farmers named Quinn in 1901 reveals many geographically distinct groups. Y-DNA testing reveals that the test subject's paternal ancestry is linked to 1 of the 24 locations within Ireland where one finds the Quinn surname. Each surname is positioned in the location where farmers (Catholic, male, heads of household) with that surname concentrated in early census data. The most common spelling is detailed in each location. Surnames are positioned as they appear on the Irish Origenes Surname maps, digital copies of which are free to explore online at www.origenesmaps.com a surname search function is available at <https://analysis.irishorigenes.com/surnames>

A Paternal Ancestral Origin within Southeast County Tyrone

The method of using genetic surname matches as revealed by commercial ancestral Y-DNA testing to pinpoint one's paternal ancestral genetic homeland works by exploiting the link between the Y chromosome, surname, and land which are typically passed from father to son through the generations. In the absence of a link to the land the process becomes more challenging. The link with the land is greatest

amongst the farming community, and since farmers in Ireland can still be found farming the lands where their ancestor lived when he first inherited his surname or where one's ancestor first settled within Ireland, one can plot where farmers with the surnames that appear in one's Y-DNA results originate and identify an area common to all. This means that a 'Quinn' male from County Mayo will upon Y-DNA testing be a match to individuals with surnames like McManamon, McHale, and Lynskey; surnames associated with the west of Ireland. In contrast, a Quinn from County Kerry will be a Y-DNA match to males with surnames like Donovan, McCarthy, and Sullivan, surnames associated with Southwest Ireland.

Commercial ancestral Y-DNA testing reveals that the Quinn, Casey, Stewart, Allen, Gibson, and Hanson surnames arose among a group of Gaelic Irish R-FGC11134^{+ve} males, see **Figures 1** and **2**. Overlay mapping of the Irish Quinn, Casey, Stewart, Allen, Gibson, and Hanson farming communities reveals that they occur in closest proximity to one another within Southeast County Tyrone, see **Figure 5**. An examination of Southeast County Tyrone and bordering counties as it appears on the Irish Origenes Medieval Surnames of Ireland map reveals the tests subject's Quinns together with the surnames that dominate among his closest Y-DNA revealed paternal genetic relatives, see **Figures 1** and **6**.

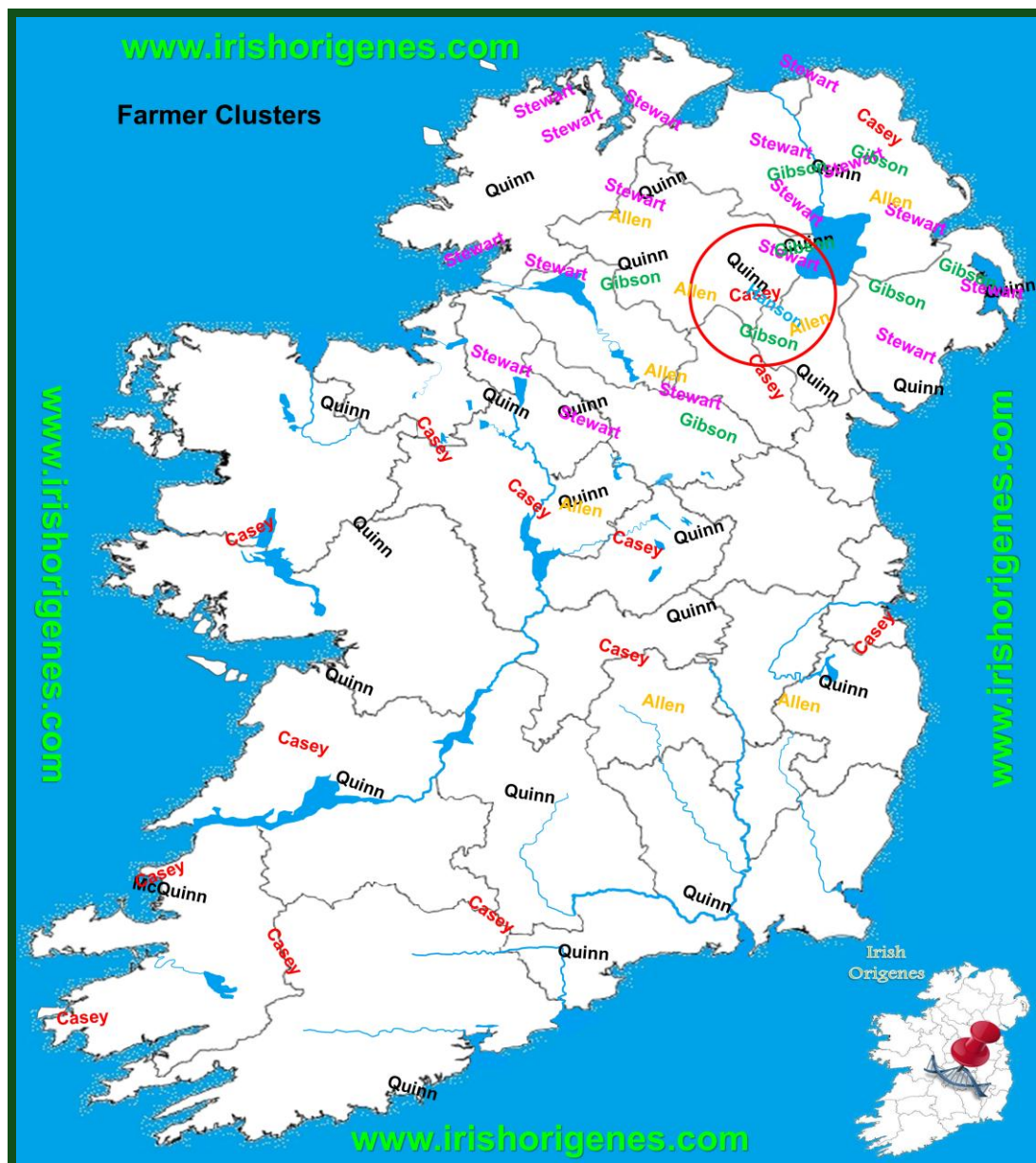


Figure 5: Overlay mapping reveals a paternal ancestral origin with within Southeast County Tyrone. Y-DNA testing reveals that the Quinn, Casey, Stewart, Allen, Gibson, and Hanson surnames arose among related R-FGC11134⁺ve Gaelic Irish males. Overlaying mapping of the Quinn, Casey, Stewart, Allen, Gibson, and Hanson farming communities reveals that they occur in closest proximity to one another within Southeast County Tyrone (red circle). Each surname is positioned in the area where farmers (male, heads of household) with each surname concentrate in early census data. The most common spelling is detailed in each location. Surnames are positioned as they appear on the Irish Origenes Medieval and Plantation Surname maps, digital copies of which are free to explore online at www.origenesmaps.com a surname search function is available at <https://analysis.irishorigenes.com/surnames>

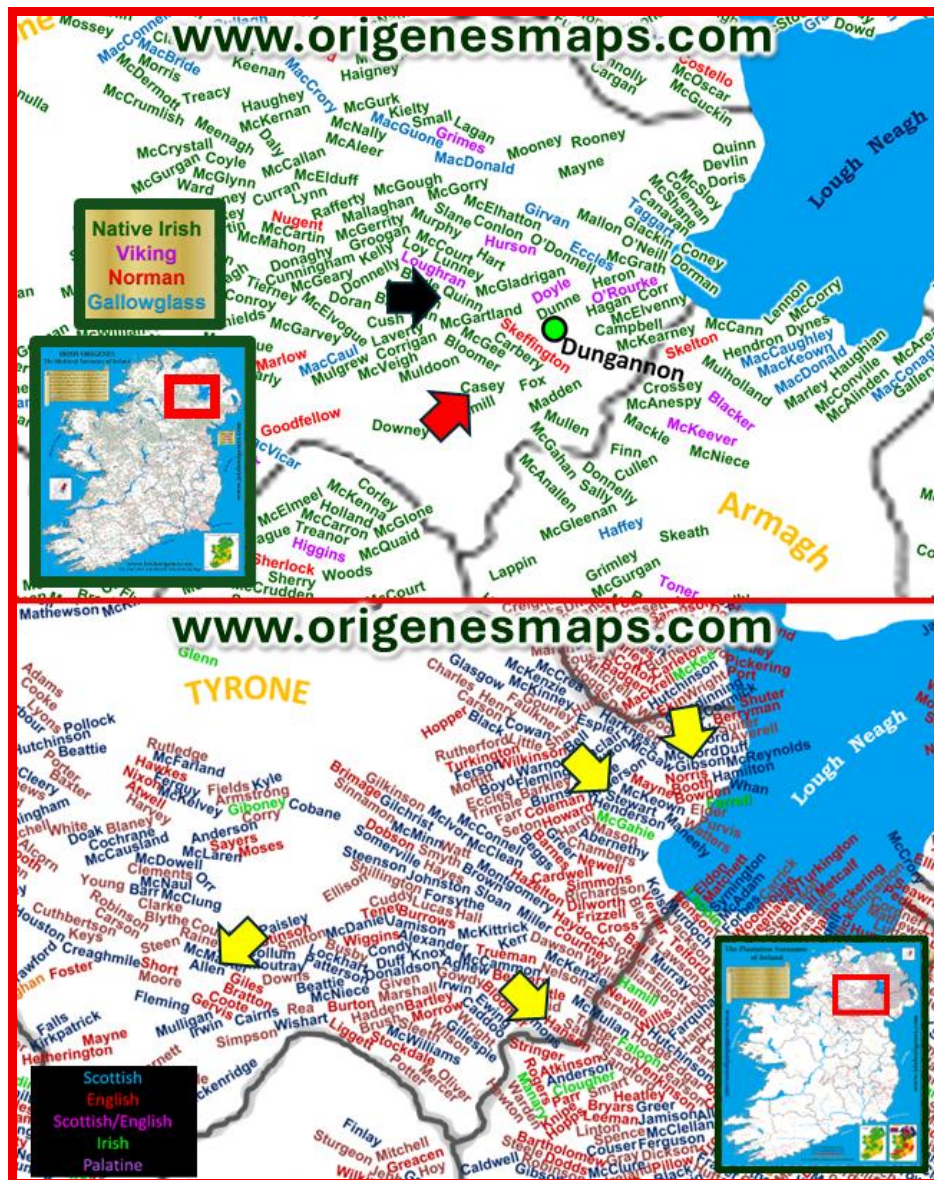


Figure 6: The Surnames of East Tyrone and bordering counties. An examination of East County Tyrone as it appears on the Irish Origenes Medieval (**top panel**) and Plantation (**bottom panel**) Surnames of Ireland maps reveals the test subject's Quinns (**black arrow**) concentrated near Dungannon town together with the Caseys who appear as a recurring surname match (**red arrow**). In the surrounding area one finds Plantation-associated surnames (**yellow arrows**) that appear as close singular matches to the test subject. Each surname is positioned in the location where farmers (male/heads of household) with each surname concentrated in early census data. The most common spelling is detailed in each location. Detail taken from the Irish Origenes Surname maps, digital copies of which are free to explore online at www.origenesmaps.com a surname search function is available at <https://analysis.irishorigenes.com/surnames>

The Clan Territories of Southeast County Tyrone

By the 14th and 15th Centuries Ireland was a patchwork of territories which were dominated by over 400 of the most notable Irish clans and Norman families. The Irish Origenes Clan Territories of Ireland Map was reconstructed based on the location of castles and towerhouses and their known historical link to a particular clan or family. Commercial ancestral Y-DNA testing and research at Irish Origenes has revealed that one will often exhibit shared paternal ancestry with one or more of the

prominent clans or families that once ruled over one's paternal ancestral genetic homeland. An examination of East Tyrone as it appears on the clan map, reveals an area dominated by handful of Gaelic Irish clans whose lands would be forfeited for settlement by a mix of Scots and English in the early 17th Century, see **Figure 7**.

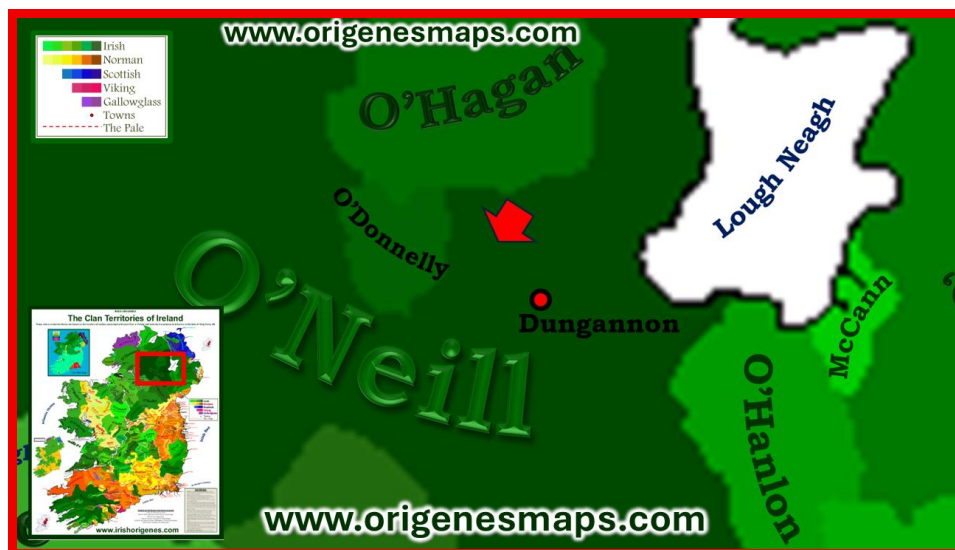


Figure 7: The Clan territories of East Tyrone and its borderlands. An examination of East County Tyrone as revealed by the Irish Origenes Clan Territories map reveals a land dominated by Gaelic Irish clans whose lands would be forfeited for settlement in the early 17th Century by a mix of Scots and English with surnames like Stewart, Allen, Gibson, and Hanson. The test subject's Quinns (**red arrow**) lived in the lands dominated by the O'Neills whose capital was located at Dungannon. The clan territories map was reconstructed based on castle locations and their historically associated clans and families, a digital copy of which is free to explore online at www.origenesmaps.com

Mr Quinn's Irish Paternal Ancestral Genetic Homeland

Early Irish census data reveals that the 'Quinns' concentrate in the farmland that lies to the north of Dungannon town in Southeast County Tyrone, and it is there that the test subject's Irish paternal ancestral genetic homeland is to be found, see **Figure 8**. It was there that the test subject's paternal ancestor lived when paternally inherited surnames first appeared in Ireland an estimates 1,000 years ago, and where the test subject's ancestor took the Gaelic 'Ó Ciuinn' (*Grandson of Little Hound*) surname, surrounded by males who took other surnames like Mac Cathasaigh, see **Figures 8, 9, and 10**. With the arrival of Planter Scots and English after 1610AD some of the test subject's ancestral paternal genetic relatives would acquire new surnames like Stewart, Allen, Gibson, and Hanson. When one's ancestors lived in an area for a long time one will often find evidence of their links with that area in its placenames and historical monuments. An examination of the surrounding area reveals the townlands of Cottagequinn, Killyquinn, and Annaghquin, see **Figures 8 and 11**. Townlands are Ireland's smallest geographical unit of land division with the entire island divided into an estimated 64,000 townlands many of which predate the arrival of the Normans (1169AD) and are named after the clans that lived there. As such, the neighbouring townlands of Cottagequinn and Killyquinn mark the precise origin of the test subject's Quinn paternal line. The test subject's paternal Quinns will also have left evidence of their ancestral links with Southeast County Tyrone in the DNA of the current inhabitants.

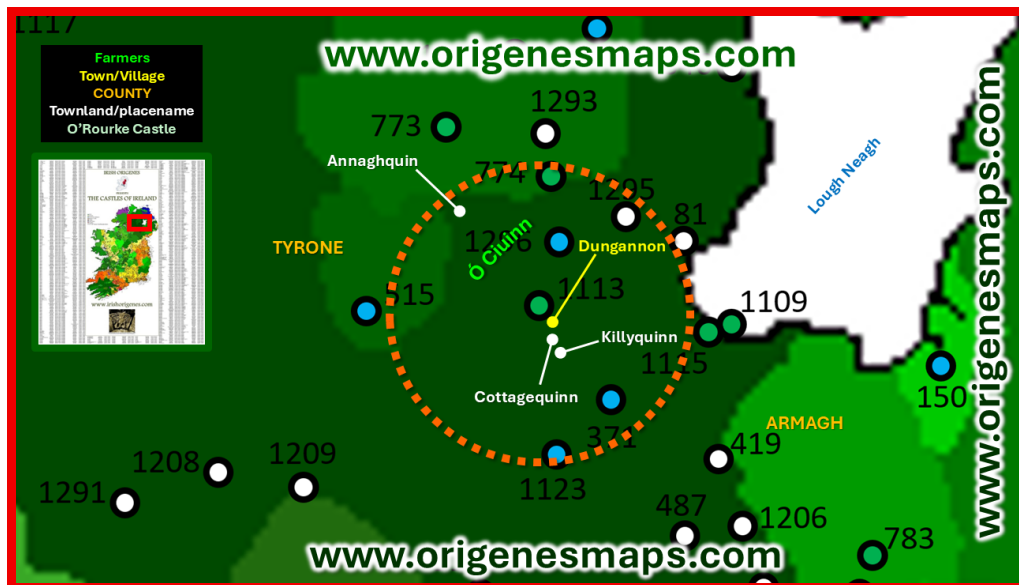


Figure 8: Mr Quinn's Irish Paternal Ancestral Genetic Homeland. Research at Irish Origenes reveals that the Quinns concentrate in the farmland that lies to the north of the town of Dungannon in Southeast Tyrone, and it is there that the test subject's Irish paternal ancestral genetic homeland is to be found (**orange broken circle**). It was there that his paternal ancestor lived when paternally inherited surnames became common in Ireland approximately 1,000 years ago and where the test subject's ancestor first took the Gaelic 'Ó Ciúinn' (Grandson of Little Hound) surrounded by male relatives who took other surnames like Mac Cathasaigh. The Quinns have left evidence of their ancestral links with this area in the townlands of Cottagequinn, Killyquinn, and Annaghquin. They will also have left evidence of their links with this area in its history and in the DNA of the current inhabitants. Image taken from the Irish Origenes Castles of Ireland Map, a digital copy of which is free to explore online at www.origenesmaps.com

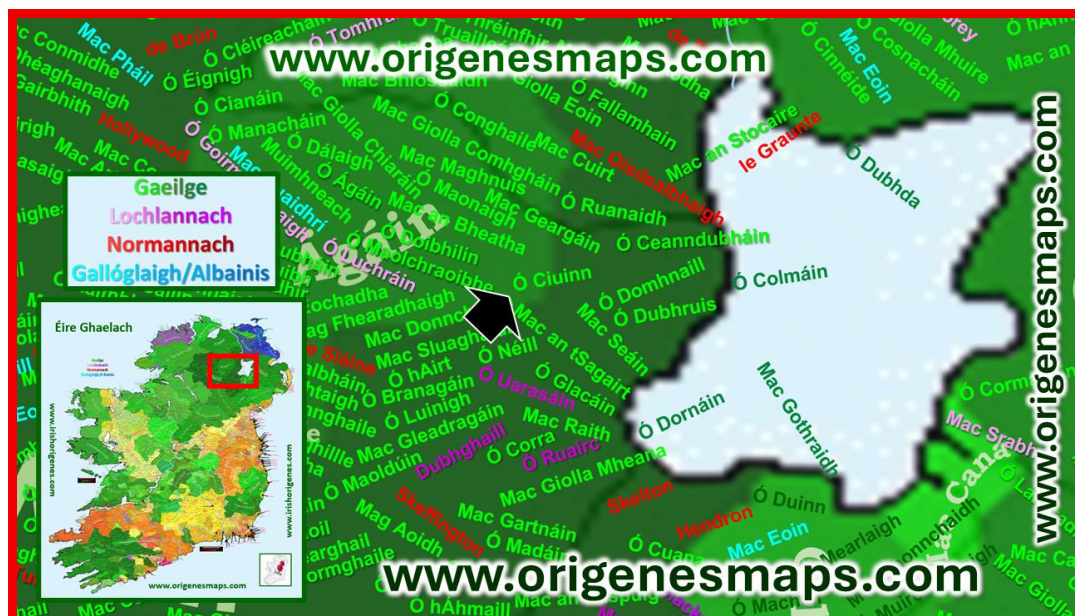


Figure 9: Pre-Plantation Gaelic Ireland. Research at Irish Origenes has facilitated the reconstruction of the Pre-Plantation Gaelic surnames of Ireland. An examination of Southeast Tyrone as it appears on the NEW Irish Origenes Gaelic Ireland map reveals the test subject's Ó Ciúinn, (**black arrow**) ancestors near Lough Neagh. Detail taken from the Irish Origenes 'Gaelic' Irish Surnames map, a digital copy of which is free to explore online at www.origenesmaps.com

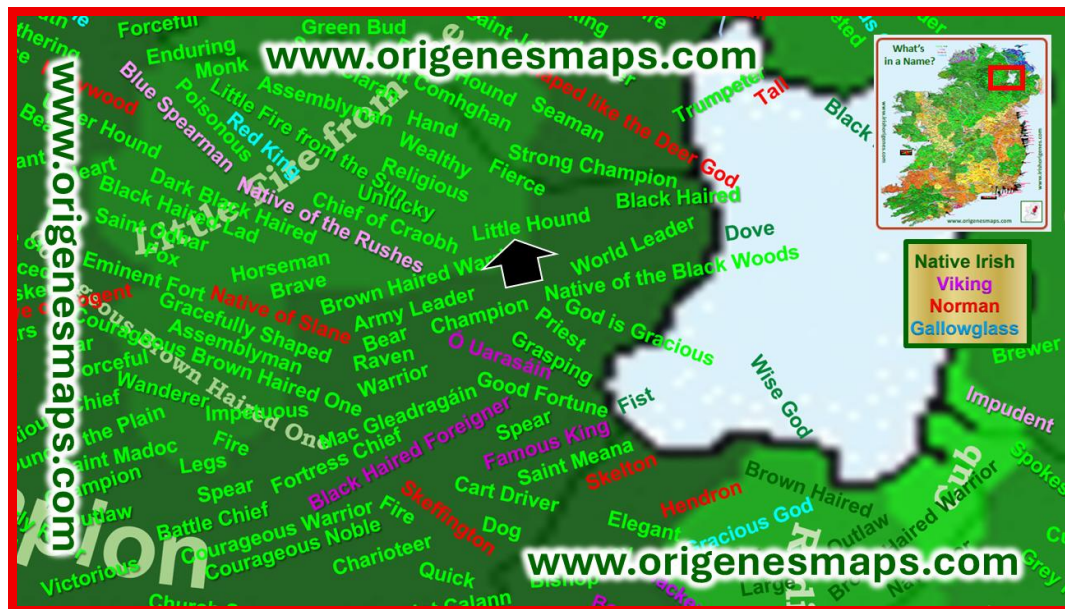


Figure 10: What's in a Name? Surnames were earned in Medieval Ireland, and those surnames denote a notable trait of a founding ancestor. An examination of the meaning of each surname in Southeast Tyrone as it appears on the NEW Irish Origenes 'What's in a Name' map reveals that the test subject's paternal ancestor was the 'Grandson of the Little Hound' (**black arrow**). Detail taken from the Irish Origenes What's in a Name map, a digital copy of which is free to explore online at www.origenesmaps.com Surname search function available at <https://analysis.irishorigenes.com/surnames>



Figure 11: View towards the adjacent townlands of Cottagequinn and Killyquinn.

Indo European Ancient Britons

Commercial ancestral Y-DNA testing and research at Irish Origenes has revealed that the modern Irish males are a mixed bunch descended from Neolithic farmers, Indo-Europeans (Ancient Britons, Ancient Britons), Vikings, Normans, and 17th Century Plantation settlers, see **Figure 12**. The test subject's R-FGC11134 Haplogroup indicates that his paternal ancestors were the Indo-European Ancient Britons whose Y-DNA genetic signature dominates Ireland, see **Figure 13**. The test subject is descended from the Indo-European who began arriving in Ireland in around 2500BC and whose arrival would result in a 90% population replacement of the indigenous Neolithic inhabitants.



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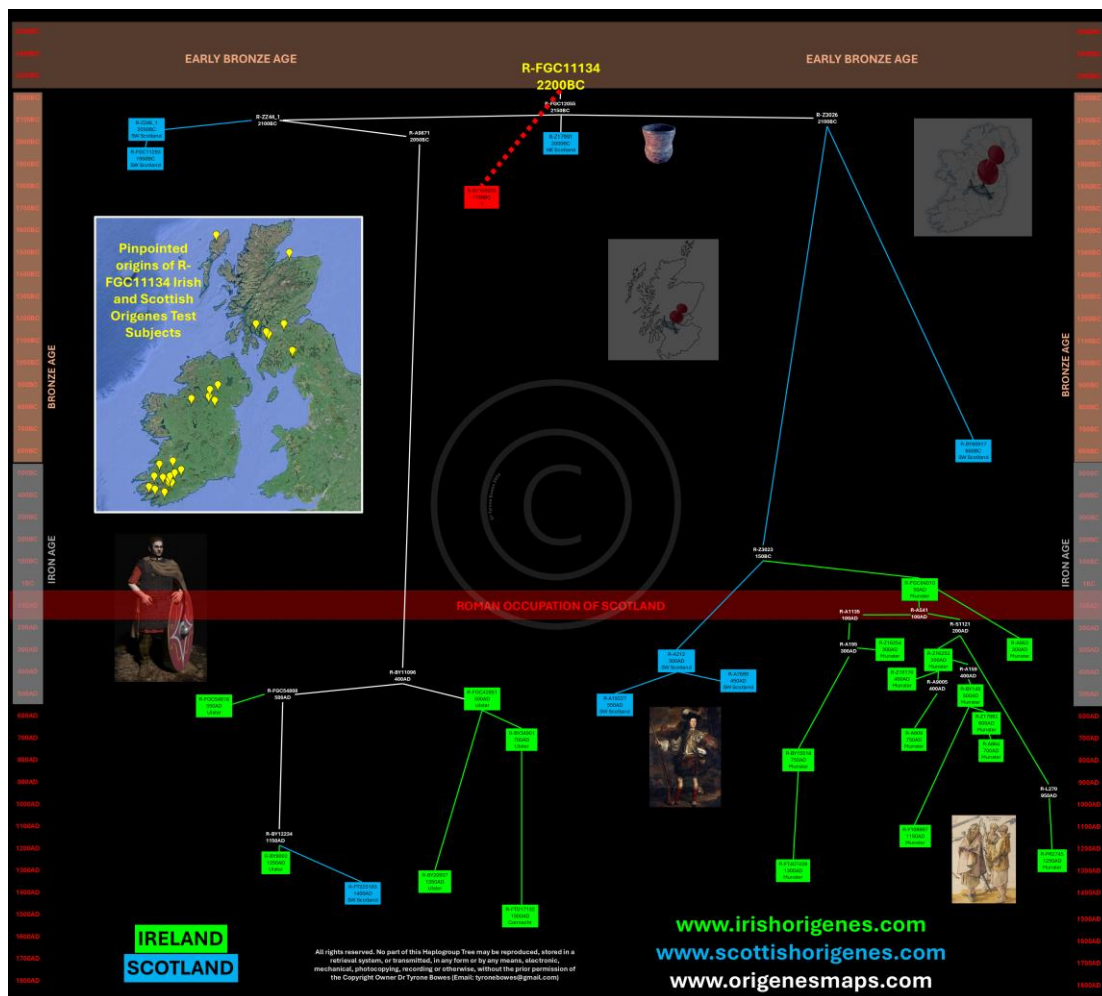


Figure 13: Mr. Quinn's branch (red line) on the R-FGC11134 Haplogroup tree. Free to explore online at www.origenesmaps.com

How to confirm the Quinn Paternal Genetic Homeland

One must keep in mind that this is a scientific 'DNA' approach. The DNA does not lie, and the paternal origin within Southeast County Tyrone can be confirmed by Y-DNA testing males named 'Quinn' who farm the lands that surround Dungannon Town.

Quinn

An Irish Origenes DNA Case Study

www.irishorigenes.com



Dr Tyrone Bowes
14th December 2022

INTRODUCTION

There are several commercial ancestral DNA tests that can be used to explore one's ancestry. By far the most popular is the 'autosomal test' which sheds light over **all** of one's recent ancestral lines. With autosomal DNA testing one will typically match many individuals (both male and female) and making sense of those relationships can be quite challenging. However, as with every DNA test the same golden rule applies, the more DNA that two people share the more recent their shared (paternal or maternal) ancestor once lived. In addition, many of one's autosomal matches will reveal surnames and placenames associated with their family tree, and those surnames and locations can hold clues as to where the various branches in one's own ancestral tree originated. The challenge of modern autosomal DNA analysis is linking a common location revealed in the autosomal DNA test result with a particular ancestral surname.

INTERPRETING THE AUTOSOMAL RESULTS

An examination of test subject Quinn's 'autosomal' DNA test results revealed 78,714 genetic relatives, the vast majority of whom record ancestral information, see **Figure 1**. The locations revealed by the test subject's autosomal genetic relatives are **NOT RANDOM**, Ireland and Scotland feature prominently in frequency and shared DNA, see **Figure 1**.

Genetic Relatives	Autosomal DNA stats		
	78,714	Percentage	Max. Shared DNA/cM
>20cM Generic relatives	6,108	7.8	2653
>20cM Ireland	702	11.5	320
>20cM Northern Ireland	331	5.4	207
>20cM Scotland	617	10	213
>20cM England	1015	16.6	1187
>20cM Wales	250	4.1	320
>20cM Germany	686	11.2	213

Figure 1: Ireland and Scotland gave strong autosomal DNA signals. Autosomal DNA testing revealed 78,714 genetic relatives, 6,108 of whom shared more than 20cM of DNA. The locations recorded by those genetic relatives are NOT RANDOM, given their respective populations sizes, Ireland, and Scotland feature prominently in frequency and shared DNA.

The Ancestral link with Ireland and Scotland

The locations recorded within Ireland and Scotland by the test subject's autosomal genetic relatives are not random, and a search of that ancestral detail for the 32 counties of Ireland revealed 6 DNA hotspots centred upon Antrim, Donegal, and Armagh in Ulster, Dublin in Leinster, Cork in Munster, and Galway in Connaught, see **Figure 2**. The signal from Dublin may be non-specific noise, the result of more recent migration to the city. An examination of the 1841 counties of Scotland detailed by the test subject's autosomal genetic relatives revealed 5 DNA hotspots centred upon Lanarkshire, Mid-Lothian, Fife, Aberdeenshire, and Argyllshire/Perthshire in the Highlands, see **Figure 3**.

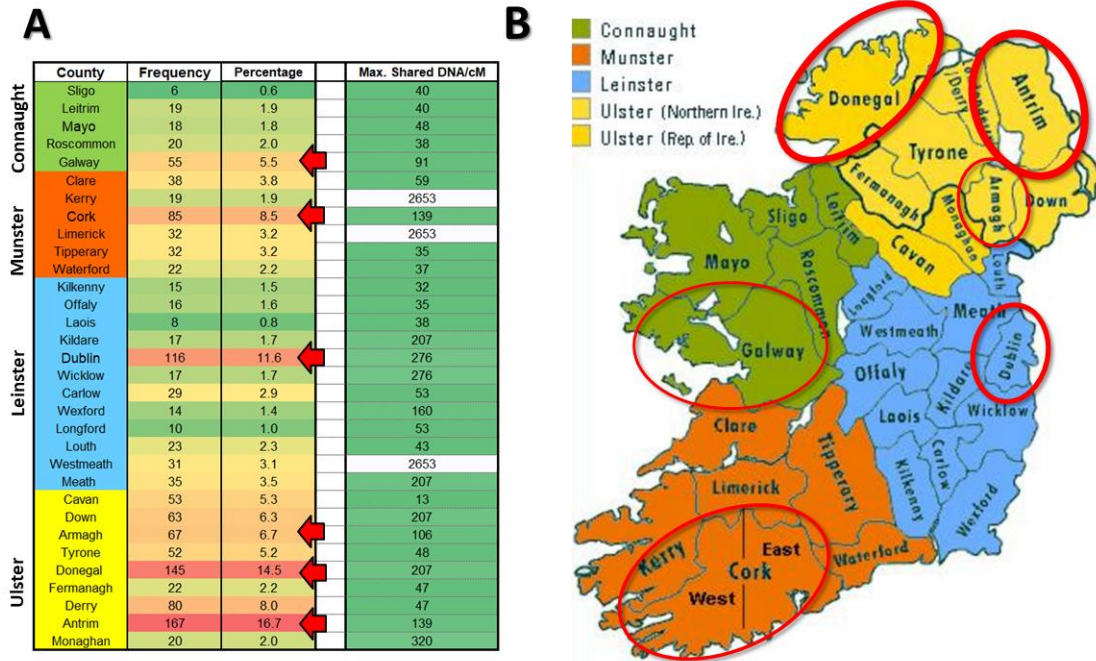


Figure 2: Autosomal testing reveals 6 DNA hotspots within Ireland. An examination of the Irish counties detailed by the test subject's autosomal genetic relatives that share greater than 20cM of DNA reveals 6 autosomal DNA hotspots centred upon the Antrim, Donegal, and Armagh in Ulster, Dublin in Leinster, Cork in Munster, and Galway in Connaught (red arrows, panel A, red circles, panel B). The signal from Dublin is the result of more recent migration to the city.

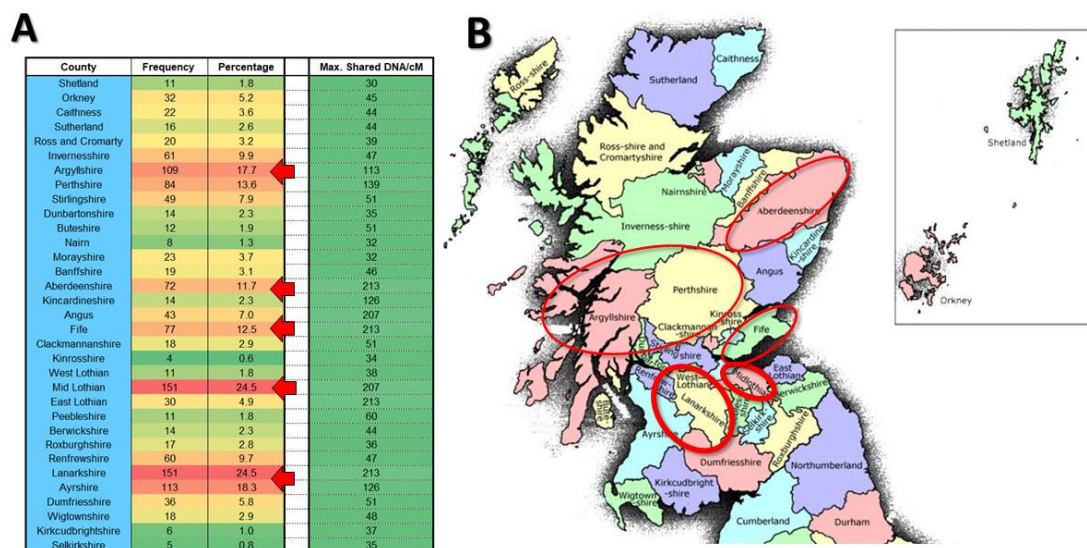


Figure 3: Autosomal testing reveals 5 DNA hotspots within Scotland. An examination of the 1841 counties of Scotland detailed by the test subject's autosomal genetic relatives that shared greater than 20cM of DNA reveals autosomal DNA hotspots centred upon Lanarkshire, Mid-Lothian, Fife, Aberdeenshire, and Argyllshire/Perthshire (red arrows, panel A, red circles, panel B). The signal from Lanarkshire and Mid-Lothian may be non-specific noise, the result of more recent migration to the cities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, respectively.

Ancestral Surnames

The test subject's most recent ancestral papertrail reveals a mix of surnames of English, Irish, and Mainland European origin, see **Figure 4**. Since surnames arose in an agriculturally based society, farmers with each surname can still be found concentrated in early census data in the area where their surname first appeared or in the area where one's ancestors first settled. In Ireland, the descendants of Gaelic Irish, Normans, and Scottish mercenary Gallowglass were overwhelmingly Catholic in early census data, while those descended from 17th Century Plantation Scots and English were overwhelmingly Protestant. Irish census data reveals that the Quinn and Moore (O'More) are associated with Medieval Ireland. An examination of the distribution of Irish Catholic farmers named Quinn and Moore reveals them concentrated in specific parts of Ireland, see **Figure 5**. The Moore surname is also associated with Plantation Scottish and English settlement (post 1600AD) settlement within Ulster, and an examination of the distribution of Protestant farmers named Moore reveals them concentrated in specific groups within Ulster, see **Figure 6**.

Surname	Earliest Recorded Ancestral Location
Quinn	Killmallock, Limerick, Ireland
Garner	-
Davis	-
Tucker	-
Rivenbark	-
Blandton/Bland	-
Davis	-
English	-
Lamm	-
Tomlinson	-
Moore	-
Newsome/Nusom	-
Bunn	-
Pate	-
Proctor	-
Page	-

Figure 4: Ancestral surnames and earliest recorded ancestral locations. An examination of the test subject's ancestral tree reveals ancestral surnames together with their earliest recorded ancestral locations. Highlighted font indicates each surnames associated ethnicity or location of an earliest ancestor: English/England, Irish/Ireland, Multiple-associated ethnicities/locations, Mainland European.

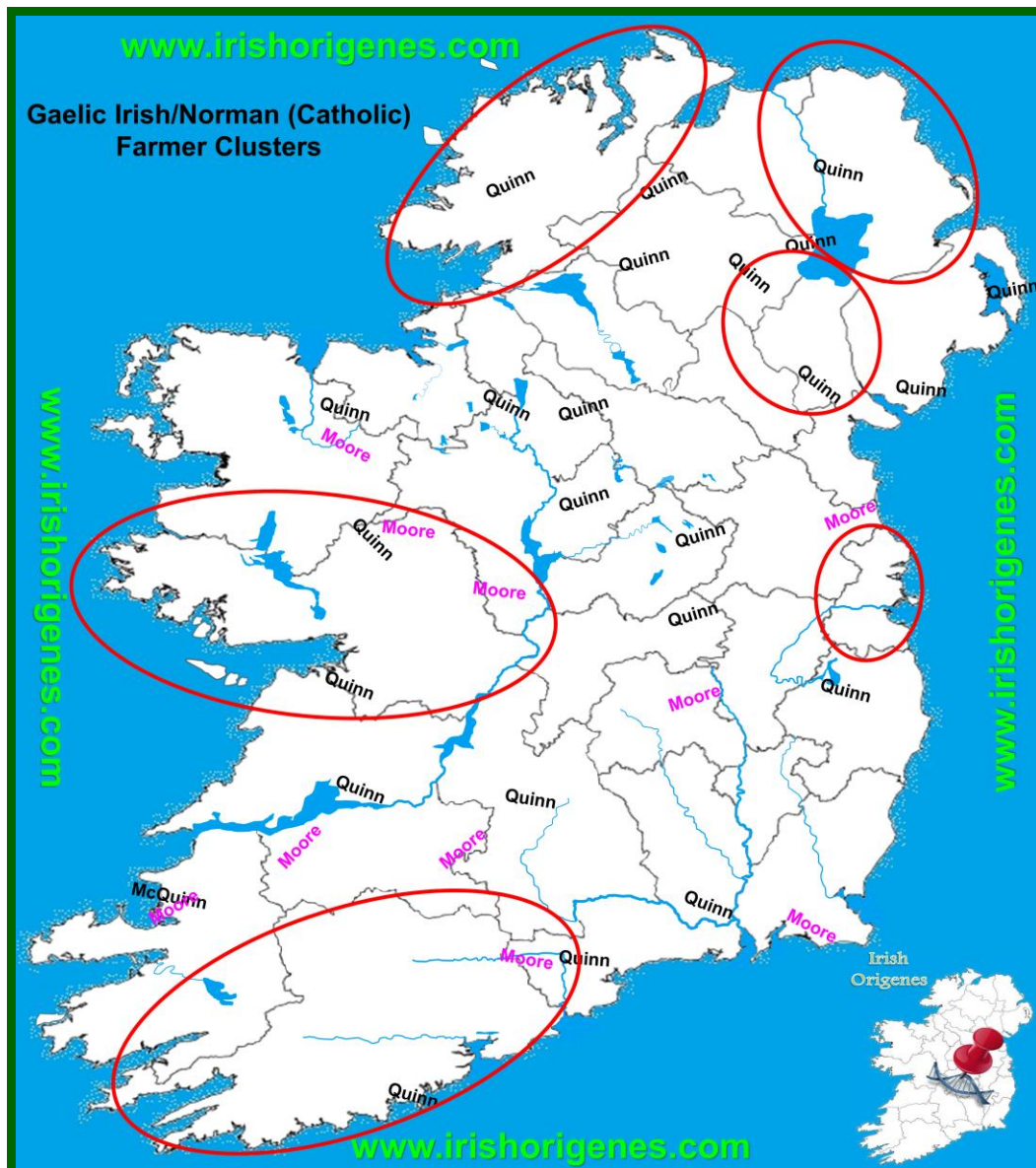


Figure 5: Gaelic Irish Quinn and Moore farming communities and autosomal DNA revealed locations. Census data reveals that individuals with Gaelic Irish, Norman, or Scottish Gallowglass surnames were overwhelmingly Catholic, while those with 16th and 17th Century Plantation Scottish or English surnames were overwhelmingly Protestant. The Quinn and Moore surnames can be of Pre-Plantation Gaelic Irish or Norman origin. Distribution mapping of farmers (Catholic, male, heads of household) named Quinn and Moore in early census data reveals multiple distinct groups spread throughout Ireland, some of which are associated with autosomal DNA revealed locations (red circles). Each surname is positioned as it appears on an Irish Origenes Medieval Surnames of Ireland map, the most common spelling is detailed in each location, free to view: <https://www.origenesmaps.com> Surname Search function available at <https://analysis.irishorigenes.com/surnames>

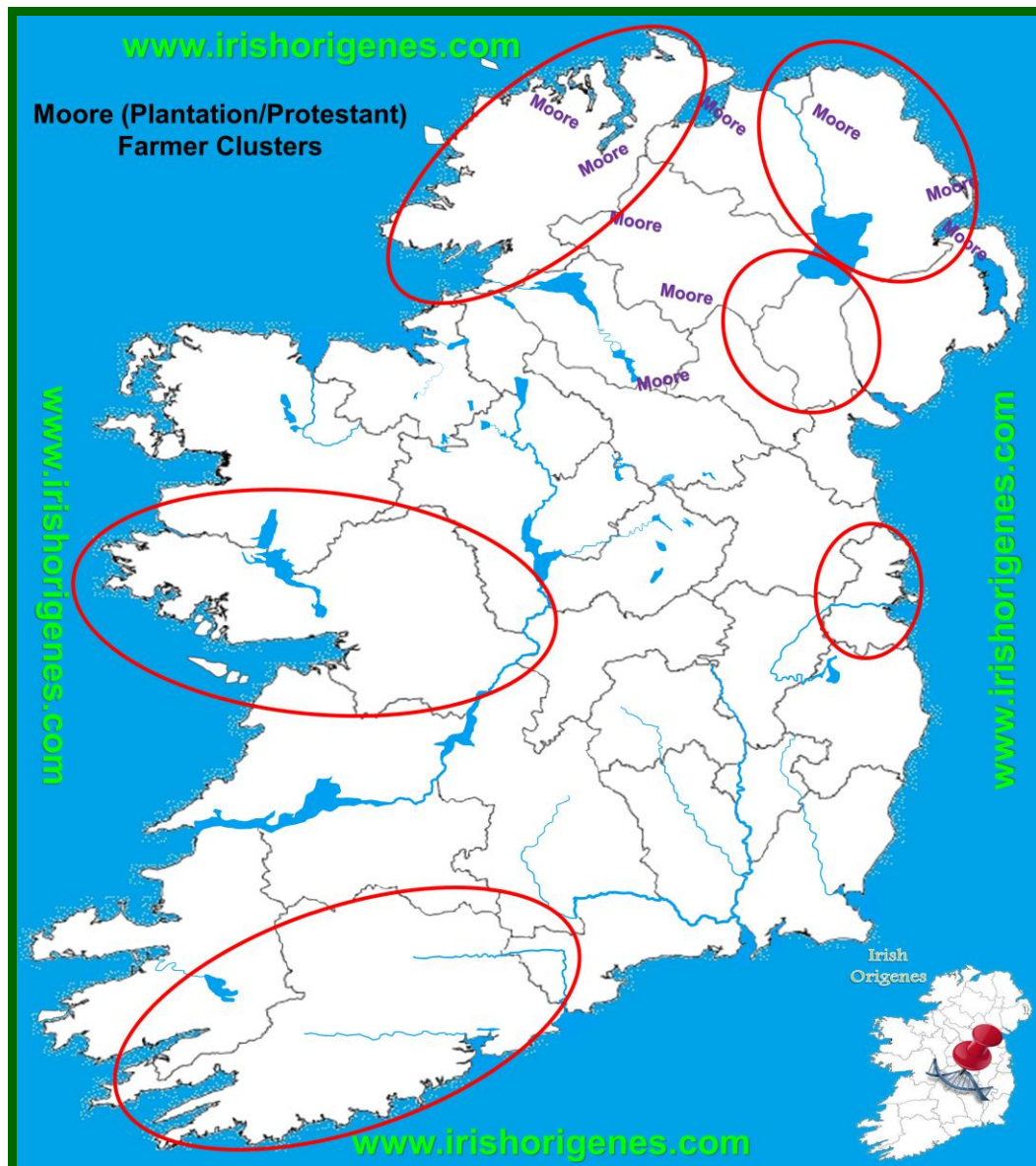


Figure 6: The Moore Plantation farming communities and autosomal DNA revealed locations. Census data reveals that individuals with Gaelic Irish, Norman, or Scottish Gallowglass surnames were overwhelmingly Catholic, while those with 16th and 17th Century Plantation Scottish or English surnames were overwhelmingly Protestant. The Moore surname is also associated with Plantation settlement within Ireland. Distribution mapping of farmers (Protestant, male, heads of household) named Moore in early census data reveals multiple distinct groups concentrated in Ulster, some of which are associated with autosomal DNA revealed locations (**red circles**). Each surname is positioned as it appears on an Irish Origenes Plantation Surnames map, the most common spelling is detailed in each location, free to view: <https://www.origenesmaps.com>

LINKING ANCESTRAL SURNAMES WITH AUTOSOMAL DNA HOTSPOTS

The ancestral information (surnames and locations) recorded by one's autosomal DNA genetic relatives are not random, reflecting the relationships that developed among one's most recent ancestral lines in specific locations. One can therefore blast search that detail for locations associated with the test subject's ancestral surnames. One can then compare the distribution of one's ancestral surnames with DNA revealed locations, together with autosomal search results to begin the process of linking each ancestral surname with its Irish origin.

The non-random nature of the ancestral locations recorded by the test subject's autosomal genetic relatives can be easily demonstrated by examining the countries of Britain, Ireland, and Germany that are recorded in association with the Quinn surname, see **Figure 7**. Autosomal DNA results reveal that the test subject's Quinns were linked with Ireland, and that his Moores were of Scots Irish or Anglo-Irish origin, see **Figure 7**. A further search of the ancestral information recorded by the test subject's autosomal genetic relatives for the 32 counties of Ireland in association with the Quinn surname uncovered links with Dublin in Leinster and Tyrone in Ulster, the latter of which borders Armagh which emerged as an autosomal DNA hotspot, see **Figures 2 and 8**. This would indicate that the test subject's Quinns had migrated to Dublin from the Armagh and Tyrone borderlands in Ulster. A search for the Moore surname in association with each Irish county among the autosomal DNA test results revealed a link with the Plantation Moores of County Antrim, see **Figures 6 and 8**. The bordering counties of Armagh and Tyrone are of particular interest as it is one area associated with the Quinn and Casey surnames which commercial ancestral Y-DNA testing has revealed are intricately linked, having arisen among related Gaelic Irish males living in a specific part of Ireland, see **Figures 9 and 10**. The Irish Origenes maps detail the precise origin of each Irish surname, and an examination of the Armagh and Tyrone borderlands reveals the Quinns together with the Caseys and Gibsons that both appear among the test subject's closest Y-DNA matches, see **Figure 9 and 11**. An examination of the Irish Origenes databases reveals the townlands of Killyquinn and Cottagequinn near Dungannon, see **Figure 11**. The DNA results reveal that the test subject's Quinns originated near Dungannon close to the borderlands of Armagh and Tyrone in Ulster, and that his Quinns may have passed through Dublin prior to their arrival in the Americas.

Autosomal Search Results												
Surname	Ireland		Northern Ireland		Scotland		England		Wales		Germany	
	Frequency	Max. DNA/cM	Frequency	Max. DNA/cM	Frequency	Max. DNA/cM	Frequency	Max. DNA/cM	Frequency	Max. DNA/cM	Frequency	Max. DNA/cM
Quinn	43	276	14	37	6	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moore	129	47	50	35	34	32	146	47	7	19	13	41
Garner	4	23	3	20	8	44	40	28	0	0	1	15
Davis	35	36	16	34	10	31	205	66	93	60	2	18
Tucker	1	23	0	0	1	16	39	28	1	14	1	13
Bland	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	28	0	0	1	37
English	17	93	0	0	2	15	51	213	1	16	0	0
Tomlinson	7	21	0	0	0	0	24	27	7	207	0	0
Bunn	0	0	0	0	1	17	4	25	0	0	0	0
Pate	0	0	0	0	1	12	11	37	0	0	0	0
Proctor	3	21	1	21	1	17	19	21	1	12	0	0
Page	1	13	0	0	1	13	64	62	0	0	0	0
Newsome	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	60	0	0	1	17
Nusom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rivenbark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	189
Blandton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lamm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 7: Autosomal search results for Ancestral surnames (and variants) within Ireland, Britain, and Germany. The ancestral locations revealed by one's autosomal genetic relatives are not random, reflecting the relationships that developed among the test subject's various ancestral lines living in specific areas. Autosomal searching of genetic relatives that share greater than 12cM of DNA for the countries of Ireland, Scotland, England, Wales, and Germany graded according to maximum shared DNA (cM) reveal a clear Irish origin for the test subject's Quinns and Moores (green arrows), English origins (red arrows) for his Garners, Davis, Tuckers, Blands, English, Tomlinsons, Bunns, Pates, Proctors, Pages, and Newsomes. Autosomal search results also reveal Rivenback links with Germany (purple arrow).

Quinn – An Ancestry.com Autosomal DNA Case Study

Autosomal Search Results				
County	Quinn		Moore	
	Frequency	Max. DNA/cM	Frequency	Max. DNA/cM
Roscommon	0	0	1	18
Sligo	0	0	1	14
Mayo	0	0	1	14
Galway	1	19	2	25
Clare	0	0	0	0
Kerry	0	0	1	13
Cork	2	17	2	19
Limerick	4	34	1	12
Waterford	0	0	1	20
Tipperary	2	16	8	25
Kilkenny	0	0	2	17
Offaly	1	17	0	0
Laois	1	17	3	15
Kildare	0	0	1	14
Dublin	9	276	6	24
Wicklow	4	34	0	0
Carlow	0	0	0	0
Wexford	1	13	1	17
Longford	0	0	0	0
Louth	0	0	2	13
Westmeath	0	0	0	0
Meath	0	0	0	0
Leitrim	1	23	0	0
Cavan	0	0	1	14
Monaghan	0	0	6	21
Fermanagh	0	0	0	0
Donegal	1	32	7	31
Tyrone	8	37	3	17
Derry	0	0	12	23
Antrim	0	0	18	21
Down	5	20	14	21
Armagh	1	16	1	28

Figure 8: Autosomal search results for the Quinn and Moore surnames within Irish counties. The counties recorded by autosomal genetic relatives (that share greater than 12cM of DNA) in association with the Quinn and Moore surnames revealed ancestral links with specific Irish counties (green arrows).

67 Y-DNA STR Matches						
Surname	Match Date	Markers Tested	Genetic Distance	Big Y STR Differences	Y-DNA Haplogroup	Paternal Country of Origin
Smallwood (quinn)	July 14 2009	1 to 67	2	Not Available	R-M269	Ireland
Quinn	July 14 2009	1 to 67	2	Not Available	R-M269	Ireland
Quinn	July 14 2009	1 to 67	3	Not Available	R-M269	Ireland
Gibson	August 02 2011	1 to 67	5	Not Available	R-M269	Unknown Origin
Casey	September 18 2012	1 to 111	7	Not Available	R-M269	Ireland
37 Y-DNA STR Matches						
Surname	Match Date	Markers Tested	Genetic Distance	Big Y STR Differences	Y-DNA Haplogroup	Paternal Country of Origin
Smallwood (quinn)	June 25 2009	1 to 37	2	Not Available	R-M269	Ireland
Smallwood (quinn)	June 25 2009	1 to 67	2	Not Available	R-M269	Ireland
Quinn	June 25 2009	1 to 67	2	Not Available	R-M269	Ireland
Casey	August 01 2014	1 to 37	3	Not Available	R-M269	Unknown Origin
Rushton	April 13 2022	1 to 37	3	Not Available	R-M269	Unknown Origin
Quinn	June 25 2009	1 to 37	3	Not Available	R-M269	United States
Casey	July 14 2020	1 to 37	3	Not Available	R-M269	Unknown Origin
Hansen	February 06 2015	1 to 37	4	Not Available	R-M269	Unknown Origin
Allen	November 10 2017	1 to 37	4	Not Available	R-M269	Unknown Origin

Figure 9: Snapshot of test subject Quinn's closest genetic surname matches as revealed in a Y-DNA STR database. The more Y-DNA STR markers two males share, the more recent their shared paternal ancestor once lived. The test subject's closest Y-DNA revealed genetic surname matches are **NOT RANDOM**, he matches others named Quinn (black arrows) together with others with surnames like Casey (red arrows) that also recur among his matches. The Quinn and Casey surnames have arisen among related Gaelic Irish males living somewhere in Ireland at some point after the appearance of surnames an estimated 1,000 years ago. Highlighted font indicates each surnames associated ethnicity, or the location of an earliest paternal ancestor; Irish/Ireland, Irish-associated.

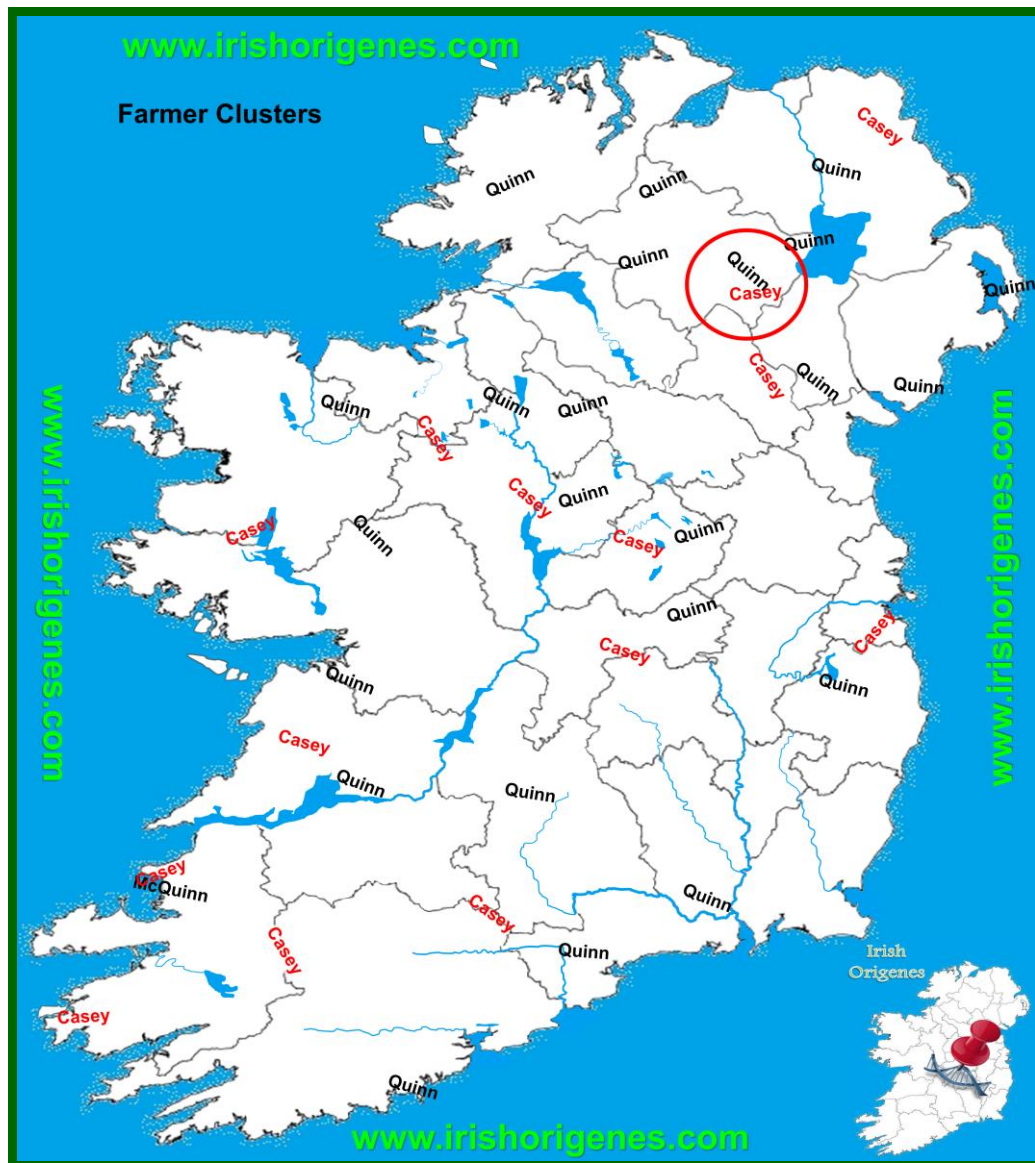


Figure 10: Overlay mapping of the Quinn and Moore farming communities. The Quinn and Moore surnames are linked through Y-DNA testing and hence arose among related Gaelic Irish males living in a specific location. Overlaying mapping of the Quinn and Moore farming communities reveals that they occur together within the Armagh and Tyrone borderlands (**red broken circle**) which also emerged as an autosomal DNA hotspot that is associated with the Quinn surname. Each surname is positioned in the area where farmers with that surname concentrate in early census data. The most common spelling is detailed in each location. Surnames are positioned as they appear on the New Updated Irish Origenes Medieval Surnames map <https://www.origenesmaps.com> A surname search function is available at <https://analysis.irishorigenes.com/surnames>

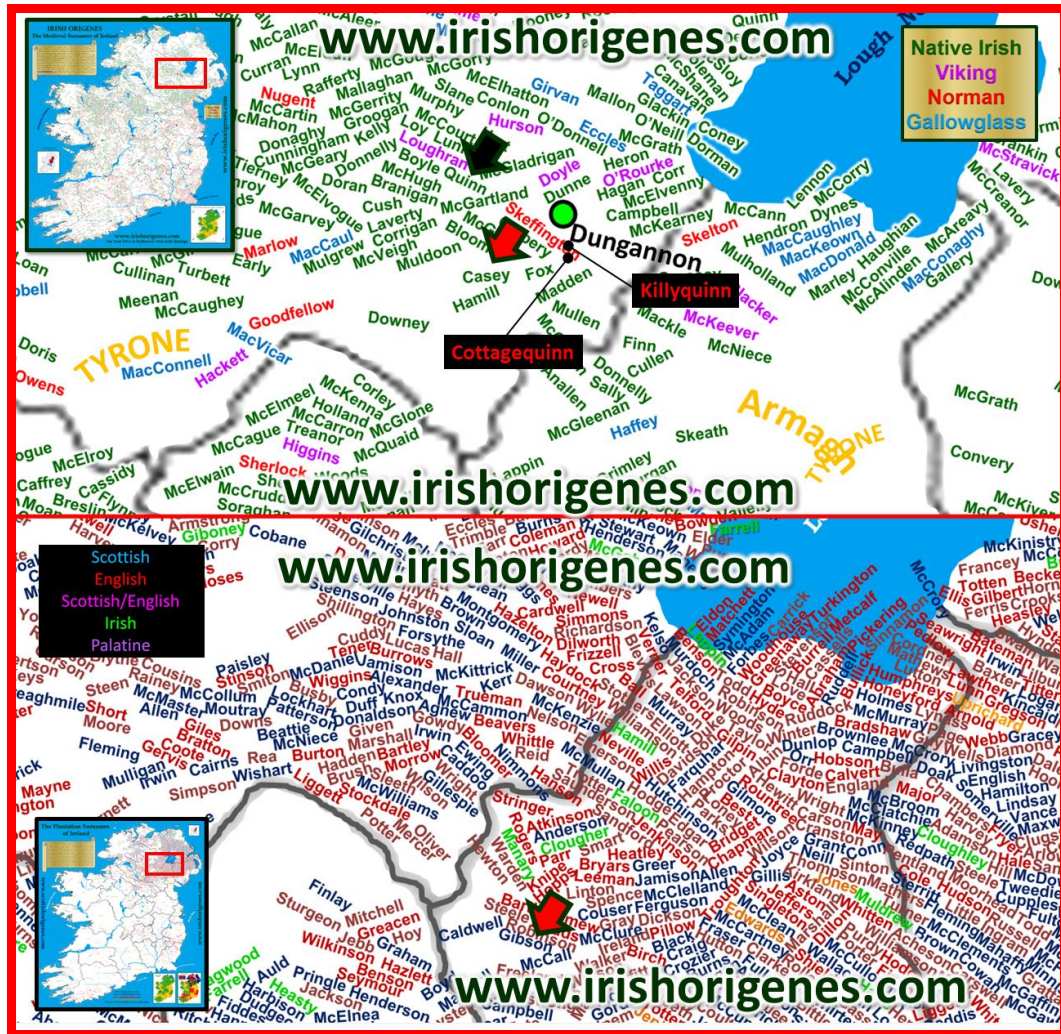


Figure 11: The Surnames of the Armagh and Tyrone borderlands. Irish farmers still concentrated in early census data in the area where their surname first appeared or in the area where one's ancestors first settled, and an examination of the surnames that span the borderlands of Armagh and Tyrone reveals the test subject's Quinns concentrated near Dungannon (**black arrow, top panel**). In the surrounding area one finds the Gaelic Caseys and Plantation Gibsons (**red arrows**) that appear among the test subject's closest Y-DNA revealed genetic relatives. Each surname is positioned in the location where farmers with that surname concentrate in early census data. The most common spelling is detailed in each location. Detail taken from the Irish Origenes Surnames maps, free to view at www.origenesmaps.com Surname search function available at <https://analysis.irishorigenes.com/surnames>

Confirming an ancestral link to an identified area

One must keep in mind that this is a scientific 'DNA' approach. The DNA does not lie, and commercial ancestral DNA testing of individuals (farmers) with the surnames of interest from the ancestral DNA hotspots would confirm the ancestral link to that location.