The DNA-genealogy in my case
Let me introduce myself

- Please note that I'm absolutely non-professional in DNA genealogy.
- All this is my hobby only.
- My name is Mikhail Rogov, Moscow, Russian Federation.
  I'm L47* (U106+, L48+, L47+, L44-, L46-) L46 is a subclade of L44 and L44 is a subclade of L47. L47 is a subclade of L48 and L48 (FTDNA R1b1b2a1a4) is a subclade of U106. L48 includes so called "Frisian" haplotype.
- My paternal line is of Ashkenazim origin from Mogilev Governorate, Belarus.
- I have many rather close genetic cousins - Jews originated from Belarus, Lithuania, Poland, Prussia, Ukraine and some non-Jews originated from the British Isles. All of them I symbolically called as the “Ivanhoe” clan.

(c) Mikhail Rogov, 2009
The “Ivanhoe” clan’s Family Tree by Vadim Urasin
Principal Communities in the Polish Sphere 1772

- Courland
- Lithuania
- Courland
- Prussia
- Mazovia
- Pomerania
- Russia
- Ukraine
- Galicia
- Volhynia
- Podolia
- Bukovina
- Bessarabia
- Ottoman Empire

The Contraction of Poland

- 1772
- 1793
- 1795

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Why all this is interesting for me, Mike Rogov?

- I had a surname non-typical for my [Jewish] origin and people always asked me if it was artificial surname for assimilation in Russia. It was not very nice to hear near every day. DNA-genealogy helped me to find the best explanation.

- I never could invite many relatives for my birthday celebration: absolutely most of my relatives were killed during Holocaust, and my family lost links to relatives who emigrated to Canada in 1900’s. DNA-genealogy gives me a chance to find my relatives.

- When I discovered my surname origin by DNA-genealogy I discovered that my DNA-origin is of Western European nation and the first idea about rape from Crusade or other pogrom-participant to Jewish woman gave moral discomfort for me which could be eliminated (if it was not truth).
Why all this is little more interesting for some other people from this project?

- Some of them have probable non-paternal events (adoption etc.) and some controversies in their family lore so their investigation could help them to better understand their family traditions.
- Some of them have a good chance to approve or disapprove their genealogy researches and old family lore.
- Some of them are interested in migration history of nations etc.

It gives moral satisfaction from better understanding one’s roots. It’s common human feeling. Just wandering. One new color of the world. New color of the one’s love (to other people, to other peoples through the love to Alter Ego in one’s ancestors).
How it works in my case?

I managed to find reason for explanation of my Rogov surname is Jewish (from Lithuania and Belarus): alternative spelling of Rogow, a habitational name from Raguva, Ukmerge (Vylkomir) area near Kaunas in Lithuania (Russian name Rogovo), known since 1501). Before WWII, most Rogovo ‘s Jews were peddlers or craftsmen like smiths and horse traders.  

NB! ROG=HORN

- Reason 1: though my ggfather lived in Belarus, absolutely most of my close genetic cousins are Jews from Lithuania-Poland etc., including some of them near Raguva.
- Reason 2: two my closest genetic cousins have the same surname Greenspan which meaning is close to occupation of smiths etc. (my ggfather was a shoemaker).
- Reason 3: one of my Jewish genetic cousin from Prussia has a surname CORN which is derived from the Latin word HORN. It could be just exact translation from ROGOW/ROGOV like a famous Sorbian village HORNO / ROGOW in Germany.
How it works in my case?

My DNA-test – for my SURNAME investigation – suddenly showed non-Jewish but Western-European so called “Frisian” haplotype.

Was it just brutal mix from common rape of Jewish woman in medieval Europe? It was great surprised for me, but I managed answer the question: the probability of it is very low!

Genetic calculations give most probable age of common ancestor for me (and my Jewish genetic cousins) and closest (known) non-Jews (the clan of the Clouds from Wiltshire) about 42 generations ago – somewhere in 9-10 centuries.

It was long before Crusades and Norman Conquest. It was a period of Muslim Spain and the Caroling Empire when Jews had preferences in Europe. You can see Jewish communities and Jewish merchant Radhanites’ traffic in 9c.
How it works in my case?

One of my very close genetic cousin professor Peter Valko (USA, born in Budapest), has an oral tradition of Sephardic origin (Jews from medieval Spain or Portugal). For his surprise, I managed to discover CENSUS records in Internet about his grandfather’s original surname WEINFELD and his ancestors in 18-19 centuries in Balkan countries (Hungary, Serbia) and onomastic analysis of his family names show the very high probability of his Sephardic origin.

It is clear now – after DNA-test - that my paternal ancestors came from medieval Spain by sea to Ottoman Empire (Balkans) in 16c. and then passed by Austro-Hungarian Galicia to Poland-Lithuana and came to Rogovo in 16-18c. before they came to Mogilev Governorate of Belarus in 18-19c. where my grandfather was born in 1903.
How it works in my case?

How my subclade (L47*) of the so called “Frisian” Y-DNA haplogroup, all tested owners of which except me are from the British Isles and one from Picardy, has been mixed with Spanish Jews in the 9th century?

Most probably:

- The European slavery began during the Muslim Conquest of Visigothic Spain and Portugal in the 8th century. The Muslim powers of Iberia both raided for slaves and purchased slaves from European merchants, often the Jewish Radhanites, one of the few groups that could easily move between the Christian and Islamic worlds.

- The European slave trade that flourished from the early ninth century to the middle of the twelfth was small in scale compared to the other major trading systems. The trade routes ran in all directions, but there were two principal routes - one western in the North Sea and across to the English Channel; other eastern, involving sea, river and overlanding transport. Although the Vikings dominated all of these routes, other people were also involved, especially after the tenth century. In Western Europe before that time Anglo-Saxons and Vikings were raiding and trading peoples from all over Western Europe. The Celtic people of the British Isles and the Scandinavians themselves were the main victims.
How it works in my case?

How my subclade (L47*) of the so called “Frisian” Y-DNA haplogroup, has been mixed with Spanish Jews in the 9th century?

Less probably:

By the ninth century, some members of the Sephardic community felt confident enough to take part in proselytizing amongst Christians.

Another version is presented by wonderful analogy of German (Frisian?) priest converted tp Judaism. Bodo (c. 814–876) who was the palace deacon to Louis the Pious, Emperor and King of the Franks from 814 to 840. In early 838, Bodo intended to make a pilgrimage from Aachen (not far from Frisia and Picardy) to Rome but instead converted to Judaism. Bodo left the Frankish Kingdom fo Muslim Spain in 839. He took the Jewish name Eleazar, had himself circumcised and married a Jewish woman. Bodo's nephew has been converted ito Judaism too. In 840 Bodo moved to Zaragossa, where he incited the Moorish government and the people to persecute the Spanish Christians. In 840 Bodo began a correspondence with a Christian intellectual Alvaro of Cordova (also a Muslim area of Spain). Alvaro was possibly born a Jew, but had converted to Christianity. Because Bodo and Alvaro were both converts, they began a dialogue to try to convince each other to go back to their old faith. Some of their letters have been preserved.
What questions I have?

How the “Frisian” element could be combined with the British and Scorrish clans of GALBREATHs, CHESHIRE and other L47* surnames?

Galbreath - Scottish: ethnic name for someone descended from a tribe of Britons living in Scotland, from Gaelic *gall* ‘stranger’ + *Breathnach* ‘Briton’ (i.e. ‘British foreigner’). These were either survivors of the British peoples who lived in Scotland before the Gaelic invasions from Ireland in the 5th century (in particular the Welsh-speaking Strathclyde Britons, who survived as a distinctive ethnic group until about the 14th century), or others who had perhaps migrated northwestwards at the time of the Anglo-Saxon invasions.
Why it is important to me?

Because it could show, how our subclade (L47*) of the so called “Frisian” Y-DNA haplogroup appeared in British Isles.

At this moment preliminary DNA-calculations show that most probable age of the common ancestor of the British L47* people is near 1800 years, or he lived in I-IV centuries.

It was the time of Roman invasion to Britain, long before Anglo-Saxon conquest.

Among the versions of the British L47* cluster origin is the version by Charlie Cheshire about Cohors Primae Frisiavonum — The First Cohort of Frisiavones who served in Britain during I-IV centuries and who’s descendants could be assimilated between Brythons in the Stratchclyde Kingdom.

The First Cohort of Frisiavones was an infantry cohort with a nominal strength of five centurias, (about 800 men) a cohors peditata quingenaria, originally recruited from the Frisiavones tribe of Lower Germany. This tribe inhabited the Noordbrabant district of the Southern Netherlands south of the River Maas, extending into the Antwerpen district of Northern Belgium. They have been attached to the XX Legion Valeria Victrix (based in modern Chester).
Britain in the 5th century
What are my current working hypotheses?

At this moment I think that my paternal ancestor came to British Isles during the Roman conquest of Britain in 2-3 centuries AD (for example, from Nordbrabant with the First or the Fourth Cohort of Frisiavones attached to the XXth Legio), his descendant was sold as slave to Radhanites (Jewish merchants who sold different goods and slaves) who brought him to Muslim Spain in 9 century, where he served in Jewish family and converted to Judaism and in 16 century his Sephardic descendants went from Spain to Ottoman Empire, then Austrian-Hungarian Empire, and after all their descendants moved to Poland and Lithuania, settled in the Jewish city of Raguva (Rogovo) near Kovno in 16-17 c. and then came from Rogovo to Mogilev governorate (Belarus) in the 18-19 centuries and to Moscow, Russia, in 20 century.
Thank you very much for your attention!
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Please see the map of the Ivanhoe clan here
http://maps.google.ru/maps/ms?hl=ru&ie=UTF8&msa=0&msid=100648074058606192495.00046633a70f6791a19ac&ll=44.840291,15.644531&spn=29.695248,56.337891&z=4

In order to better see the L47+ tested people you can open another map
http://maps.google.ru/maps/ms?hl=ru&ie=UTF8&msa=0&msid=100648074058606192495.0004716ad7326e5e1ba20&ll=48.864715,12.041016&spn=27.633794,56.337891&z=4

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