

Email: Dr Tyrone Bowes at tyronebowes@gmail.com for a
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Case Study

Identifying Dr. Tyrone Bowes's Paternal Ancestral Genetic Homeland

'The Fulfilment of a 40-Year Ancestral Quest'

www.irishorigenes.com



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tyrone Bowes', positioned above the printed name.

Dr. Tyrone Bowes

Final Update 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 Buaghaigh' was living near others with whom he was related but who inherited other surnames like Ó Cearbhaill and Ó Dubhlaoich. 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. Dr. Bowes's closest genetic surname matches as revealed by commercial ancestral Y-DNA STR testing are detailed in **Figures 1 and 2**.

| 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 |
| Bowe | January 19 2012 | 1 to 67 | 3 | Not Available | R-M269 | Ireland | Michael Bowe, Ballycuddy, Johnstown, Kilkenny, I. |
| Prendergast | October 06 2010 | 1 to 67 | 3 | Not Available | R-M269 | Ireland | Edwin Prendergast b. by 1810, England |
| Riddle | September 20 2018 | 1 to 67 | 3 | Not Available | R-Z16284 | Unknown Origin | |
| Bowe | July 25 2011 | 1 to 67 | 4 | Not Available | R-M269 | Ireland | Michael Bowe, son Patrick b. 1876 Ballyfin Lais, I. |
| Glenn | November 17 2016 | 1 to 67 | 4 | Not Available | R-M269 | United States | |
| Bowes | October 06 2010 | 1 to 111 | 4 | Not Available | R-DF21 | Ireland | Denis Boe, bef. 1800, prob. Muckalee Parish, Kike |
| Carroll | October 06 2010 | 1 to 111 | 4 | Not Available | R-Z16284 | Ireland | |
| Flanagan | October 06 2010 | 1 to 700 | 4 | Not Available | R-FTA682 | Ireland | Joseph Flanagan, b.abt 1813 and d. 1881 |
| R | June 01 2019 | 1 to 700 | 4 | Not Available | R-BY186007 | Unknown Origin | |
| Springer | October 06 2010 | 1 to 67 | 5 | Not Available | R-M269 | Barbados | SPRINGER, Lawrence |
| Springer | August 02 2011 | 1 to 67 | 5 | Not Available | R-M269 | Unknown Origin | Lawrence Springer, b. 1647, Barbados, died Rhode I |
| Bowe | October 06 2010 | 1 to 111 | 5 | Not Available | R-M269 | Ireland | Edmund Bowe 1726-1794, Lough, Kilkenny, Ireland |
| Carroll | October 06 2010 | 1 to 111 | 5 | Not Available | R-M269 | Ireland | Patrick Carroll |
| Henley | September 18 2025 | 1 to 111 | 5 | Not Available | R-M269 | Unknown Origin | |
| Lee | February 27 2017 | 1 to 111 | 5 | Not Available | R-L151 | Ireland | Patrick Lee, b. c. 1836 |
| Best | November 22 2019 | 1 to 700 | 5 | Not Available | R-FTB49375 | Ireland | Thomas Flanagan, b. 1821, d. 1887 |
| Carroll | September 13 2017 | 1 to 700 | 5 | Not Available | R-FT114512 | Ireland | Daniel O'Carroll b. 1642 and d. 1688 |
| Flanagan | October 06 2010 | 1 to 700 | 5 | Not Available | R-FTG48303 | Ireland | Joseph Flanagan, b.abt 1785 and d. bet 1828-1852 |
| Flanagan | October 06 2010 | 1 to 700 | 5 | Not Available | R-FTA682 | Ireland | Joseph Flanagan, b.abt 1813 and d.1881 |
| Flanagan | October 06 2010 | 1 to 700 | 5 | Not Available | R-FT66316 | Ireland | Joseph Flanagan, b.abt 1785 and d. bet 1858 |
| Lee | October 06 2010 | 1 to 700 | 5 | Not Available | R-FT11279 | Ireland | Patrick Lee, b.c. 1836, Ireland |
| Redmond | March 07 2013 | 1 to 700 | 5 | Not Available | R-FT91841 | Ireland | James Redmond b 1833 d 1908 |
| Thompson | October 24 2023 | 1 to 700 | 5 | Not Available | R-BY4011 | Ireland | William Thompson, b 1866 |
| Warner | September 30 2020 | 1 to 700 | 5 | Not Available | R-FT222 | Unknown Origin | |
| Welsh | August 20 2024 | 1 to 700 | 5 | Not Available | R-BY227373 | Unknown Origin | |
| Booley | March 05 2012 | 1 to 67 | 6 | Not Available | R-M269 | Ireland | John Dooley b. 15 July 1823 |
| Duke | February 11 2011 | 1 to 67 | 6 | Not Available | R-M269 | Unknown Origin | Charles E. Duke, 09.27.1866-02.20.1949 |
| Kelly | October 06 2010 | 1 to 67 | 6 | Not Available | R-M269 | Unknown Origin | James Kelly, 1868 - c1902 |
| Martin | May 05 2011 | 1 to 67 | 6 | Not Available | R-M269 | Unknown Origin | Samuel Andrew Martin, born 29 Sep 1849 in TN prob. |
| Mitchell | October 06 2010 | 1 to 67 | 6 | Not Available | R-M269 | Unknown Origin | |
| Purcell | October 06 2010 | 1 to 67 | 6 | Not Available | R-Z16282 | Unknown Origin | |
| Springer | November 16 2017 | 1 to 67 | 6 | Not Available | R-Z16284 | United States | Isaac Manley Springer(1829-1886) Charleston, SC |
| Springer | October 06 2010 | 1 to 67 | 6 | Not Available | R-M269 | England | SPRINGER, John |
| Bird | September 10 2025 | 1 to 111 | 6 | Not Available | R-L21 | England | Vincent Bird b.c.1585 Ashreigney, Devon, UK |
| Carroll | February 15 2016 | 1 to 111 | 6 | Not Available | R-M269 | United States | Elijah Carroll b. 1795 and d. 1875 |

Figure 1: Snapshot of Dr. Bowes's closest Y-DNA STR revealed genetic surname matches. The more Y-DNA 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 STR revealed paternal genetic relatives are **NOT RANDOM**; he matches other males named Bowe/Bowes (**black arrows**) together with males with surnames like Carroll (**red arrows**) and Flanagan (**yellow arrows**) that also recur among his Y-DNA STR results. The test subject's Y-DNA STR matches are dominated by Irish-associated surnames together with individuals with earliest recorded links within Ireland. Highlighted font indicates each surnames associated ethnicity or location of an earliest paternal ancestor; **Irish/Ireland**, **Irish-associated**, **English/England**.

| Test Subject | Haplogroup | Y-DNA STR Revealed Recurring Surnames | | | | | 37 Marker Matches |
|--------------|------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | | 67 Marker Matches | | | | | |
| | | Genetic Distance | | | | | |
| | | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | |
| Bowes | R-DF21 | | | Springer (x8) | | Crow (x4) | Ainsworth (x3) |
| | | | | | Duke (x2) | Dillon (x5) | Carey (x3) |
| | | Bowe/Bowes (x5) | Carroll (x15) | Redmond/Raymond (x2) | O'Keefe/Keefe (x2) | Hennessey/Hennessy (x2) | Egan (x2) |
| | | | Flangan/Flanagan (x10) | Welch/Welch/Welsh (x3) | Martin (x7) | Murphy (x2) | Fuller (x2) |
| | | | | Lee (x3) | Morris (x2) | Spellicy/Spellissy (x2) | Heffron (x2) |
| | | | | | Pursel/Purcell (x15) | Thompson (x2) | Kilgore (x2) |
| | | | | | | Troy (x2) | Norman (x4) |
| | | | | | | | Ryan (x11) |
| | | | | | | | Smith (x5) |
| | | | | | | | Tillman (x2) |
| | | | | | | Tracey (x5) | |
| | | | | | | Wray/Rav (x3) | |

Figure 2: Dr. Bowes's closest recurring Y-DNA STR revealed surname matches reveal a paternal origin within Ireland. Each surname appears at the point it first appears as a Y-DNA match, figures in brackets represent the number of males with each surname who appear as a paternal genetic relative at the 67 and 37-marker levels. For example, the first male named 'Bowe' to appear as a genetic relative shared 64 of 67 Y-DNA STR markers although not all 5 males named Bowe or Bowes may match at that level. The test subject's closest recurring Y-DNA STR matches are dominated by Irish surnames confirming a most recent paternal origin within Ireland. Highlighted font indicates each surnames associated ethnicity; **Irish**, **Irish-associated**.

Upon commercial ancestral Y-DNA testing the test subject matched other males named Bowe/Bowes who tested independently, see **Figures 1 and 2**. This indicates that the test subject is directly descended from his surnames founding ancestor; a 'Bowe(s)-Adam,' literally the first male to take that surname an estimated 1,000 years ago when paternally inherited surnames became common. Bowe(s) is an Irish-associated surname, and the complete dominance of Irish-associated surnames among the test subject's closest and most frequent the Y-DNA matches indicates that the test subject is directly descended from an 'Irish Bowe(s)-Adam,' see **Figures 1 and 2**. In addition, an examination of the terminal SNP mutations recorded by the test subject's closest Y-DNA revealed genetic relatives reveals that they all share the R-Z16284 mutation which lies on an Irish branch of the R-DF21 Haplogroup tree, see **Figure 3**. The commercial Y-DNA testing company confirmed R-Z16284 as Dr. Bowes's terminal Y-DNA SNP, see **Figure 4**.

| Y-DNA Haplogroup | Frequency | Timeframe |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|
| R-M269 | 39 | 4450BC |
| R-DF21 | 5 | 2350BC |
| R-BY227373 | 6 | 1750BC |
| R-Z16282 | 6 | 700BC |
| R-Z16284 | 7 | 250AD |
| R-BY3829 | 2 | |
| R-FT111279 | 2 | |
| R-FT119826 | 2 | |
| R-FT19065 | 2 | |
| R-FT66316 | 2 | |
| R-FTA682 | 2 | |
| R-FTA83216 | 2 | |
| R-FTB80505 | 2 | |
| R-FTC40560 | 2 | |
| R-FTG48303 | 2 | |
| R-L151 | 2 | |
| R-Y132493 | 2 | |
| R-BY115355 | 1 | |
| R-BY186007 | 1 | |
| R-BY187858 | 1 | |
| R-BY20011 | 1 | |
| R-BY23802 | 1 | |
| R-BY31354 | 1 | |
| R-BY4011 | 1 | |
| R-BY50769 | 1 | |
| R-BY93082 | 1 | |
| R-FGC64085 | 1 | |
| R-FT114512 | 1 | |
| R-FT18320 | 1 | |
| R-FT19553 | 1 | |
| R-FT222 | 1 | |
| R-FT351772 | 1 | |
| R-FT67708 | 1 | |
| R-FT91841 | 1 | |
| R-FTB42605 | 1 | |
| R-FTB49375 | 1 | |
| R-FTC5927 | 1 | |
| R-FTC90560 | 1 | |
| R-L21 | 1 | |
| R-Z16281 | 1 | |
| R-Z16289 | 1 | |
| R-Z18012 | 1 | |

Figure 3: Terminal SNPs of Dr. Bowes's 67 marker Y-DNA matches reveal an Irish branch of the R-DF21 Haplogroup tree. Commercial Y-DNA STR testing revealed 112 paternal genetic relatives at the 67-marker level each of whom has a terminal SNP mutation (**detailed**). Those SNPs are not random; the **R-Z16284** mutation lies on a branch of the prominent Indo-European (R-M269) Irish-associated **R-DF21** Haplogroup tree.

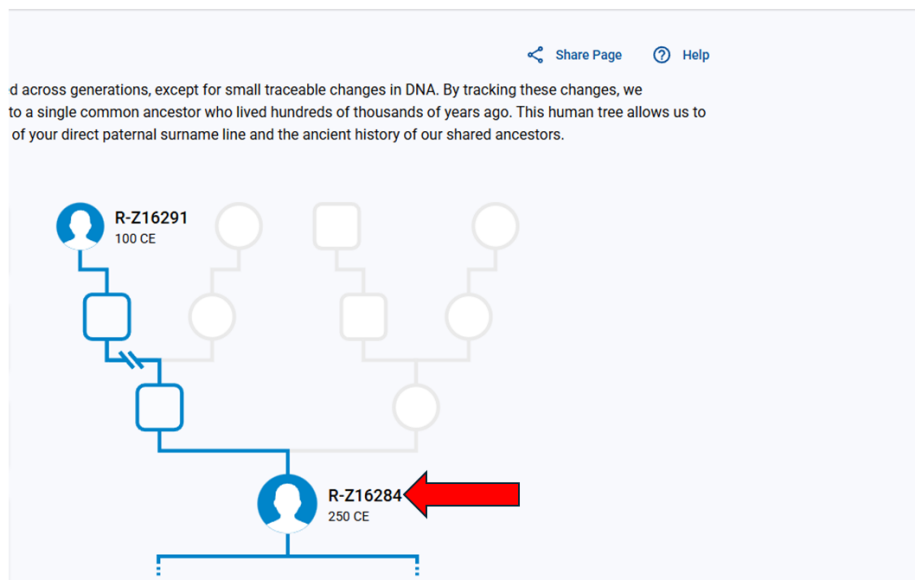


Figure 4: Predicted terminal SNP. The Commercial Y-DNA testing company confirmed the Y-DNA STR predicted 'Bowes' terminal 'R-Z16284' SNP mutation (**red arrow**).

The Bowe(s) Surname in Ireland

The 1911 census of Ireland revealed individuals named Bowe and Bowes. Those individuals in 1911 were not scattered uniformly throughout Ireland but concentrated within specific counties, see **Figure 5**. Surnames arose in an agricultural society, and as a result, farmers in early census data still concentrated in the area where their surname first appeared or in an area where one's ancestors first settled. An examination of the distribution of Irish farmers named 'Bowe/Bowes' reveals at least 2 distinct groups found within Ireland, see **Figure 6**. Since the test subject's Y-DNA results reveals that he is directly descended from an Irish Bowe(s)-Adam, his paternal ancestry is linked with 1 of 2 locations within Ireland, see **Figure 6**.

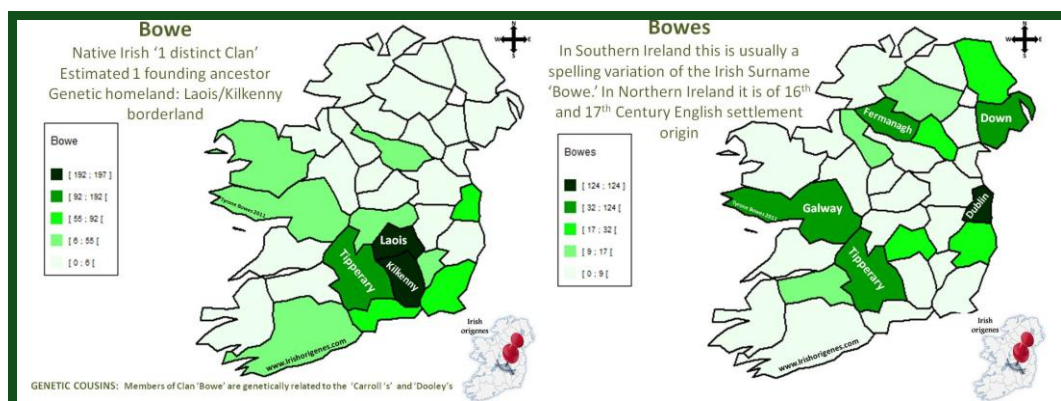


Figure 5: Distribution mapping of individuals named Bowe and Bowes in Ireland. Distribution mapping reveals that the Bowe and Bowes surname were not distributed evenly throughout Ireland but concentrated in specific Irish counties. Image taken from the Irish Origenes Surnames database.

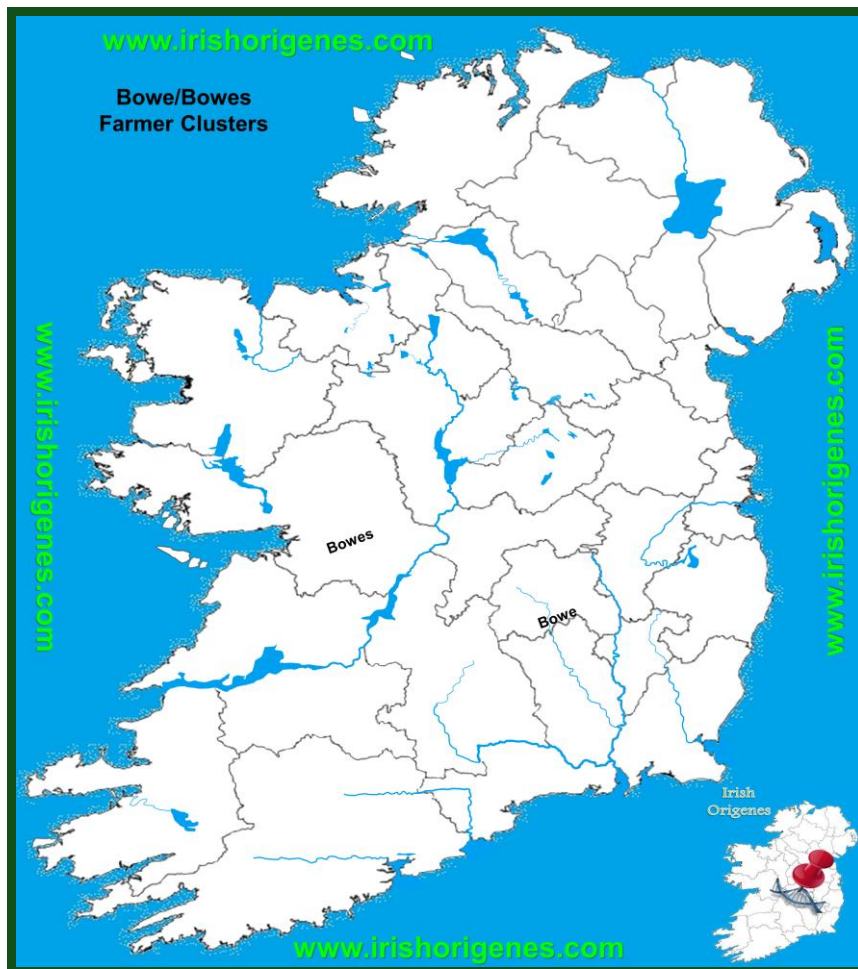


Figure 6: The Bowe/Bowes farming community in Ireland. Census data reveals that individuals with Gaelic Irish, Norman, or Scottish Gallowglass surnames were overwhelmingly Catholic, while those with 16th and 17th Century Plantation Scottish or English surnames were overwhelmingly Protestant. The Bowe(s) surname is associated with Pre-Plantation Gaelic Ireland. An analysis of the distribution of Irish farmers named Bowe(s) in 1901 reveals 2 geographically distinct groups. Y-DNA testing reveals that the test subject's paternal ancestry is linked to 1 of 2 locations within Ireland that are associated with the Bowe/Bowes 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 Medieval Surnames map, a digital copy of which is 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 County Laois

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 'Bowe' male from County Galway will upon Y-DNA testing be a match to individuals with surnames like Clasby, Lahy, and Silke;

surnames associated with the west of Ireland. In contrast, a Bowes from County Laois will be a Y-DNA match to males with surnames associated with the Midlands of Ireland.

Commercial ancestral Y-DNA testing reveals that the Carroll, Flanagan, and Dooley surnames appear among the test subject's closest and most frequent Gaelic Irish surname matches, see **Figure 2**. Commercial ancestral Y-DNA testing reveals that the Bowes, Carroll, Flanagan, and Dooley surnames arose among a group of Gaelic Irish males, see **Figure 2**. Overlay mapping of the Bowes, Carroll, Flanagan, and Dooley farming communities reveals that they occur in closest proximity to one another within County Laois in the Irish Midlands, see **Figure 7**. An examination of County Laois and bordering counties as it appears on the Irish Origenes Medieval Surnames of Ireland map reveals the Bowes surname surrounded by others that dominate among Y-DNA revealed genetic relatives, see **Figures 1, 2, and 8**.

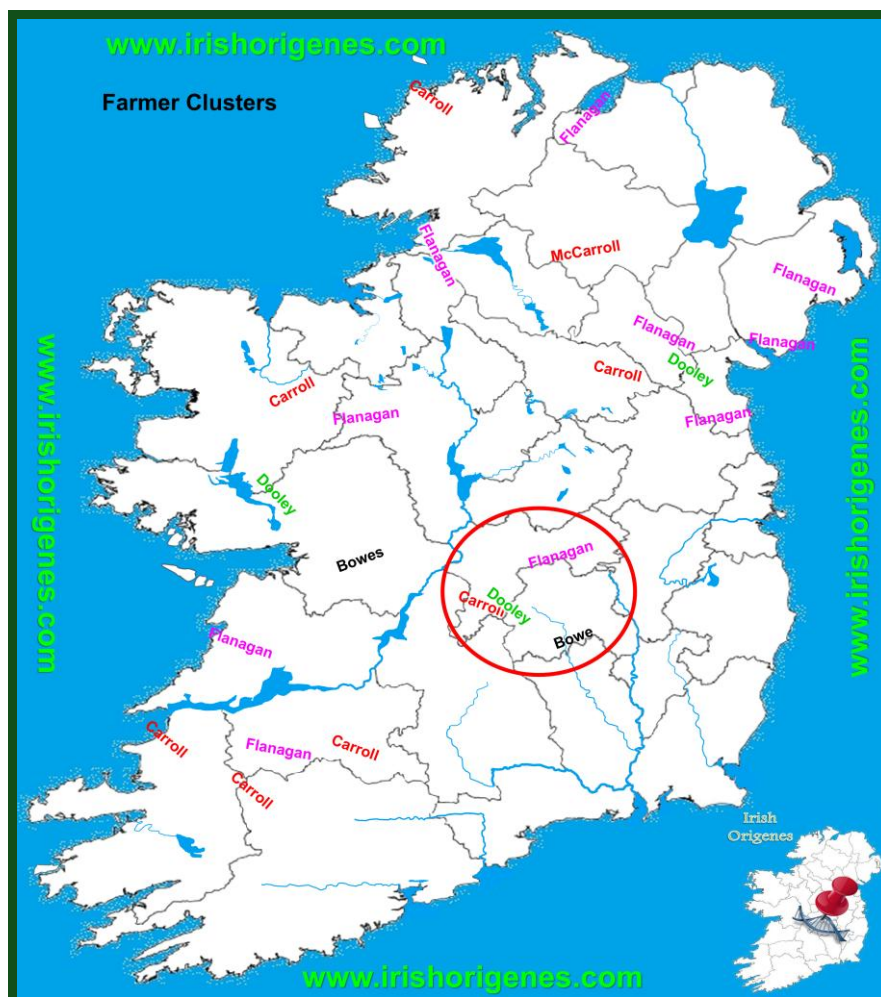


Figure 7: Overlay mapping reveals a paternal ancestral origin with within County Laois. Y-DNA testing reveals that the Bowes, Carroll, Flanagan, and Dooley surnames arose among related Gaelic Irish males. Overlaying mapping of the Bowes, Carroll, Flanagan, and Dooley farming communities reveals that they occur in closest proximity to one another within County Laois (red circle). Each surname is positioned in the area where farmers (Catholic, 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 New Updated Irish Origenes Medieval Surnames map, a digital copy of which is free to explore online at www.origenesmaps.com a surname search function is available at <https://analysis.irishorigenes.com/surnames>

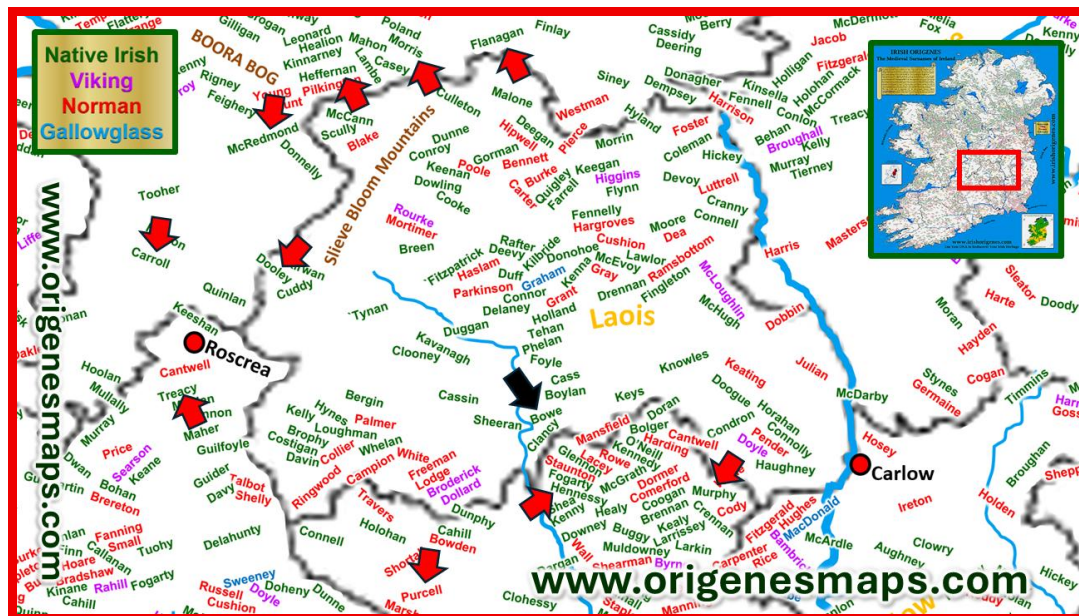


Figure 8: The Medieval Surnames of Laois and bordering counties. An examination of County Laois as it appears on the Irish Origenes Medieval Surnames of Ireland map reveals the Bowe surname (**black arrow**) together with the surnames that appear as close recurring (**red arrows**) Y-DNA STR matches to Dr. Bowes. Each surname is positioned in the location where farmers (Catholic/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 Medieval Surnames map, a digital copy of which is free to explore online at www.origenesmaps.com a surname search function is available at <https://analysis.irishorigenes.com/surnames>

The Clan Territories of County Laois

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 County Laois as it appears on the clan map, reveals an area dominated by Gaelic Irish clans whose lands bordered those of Norman families, see **Figure 9**. The clan map reveals that the Bowes lived near lands dominated by the Gaelic Irish O'Carroll and Egan clans together with the Norman Purcell, FitzNorman, and Morris families all of whom appear among the Dr Bowes's closest paternal genetic relatives, see **Figures 2 and 9**.

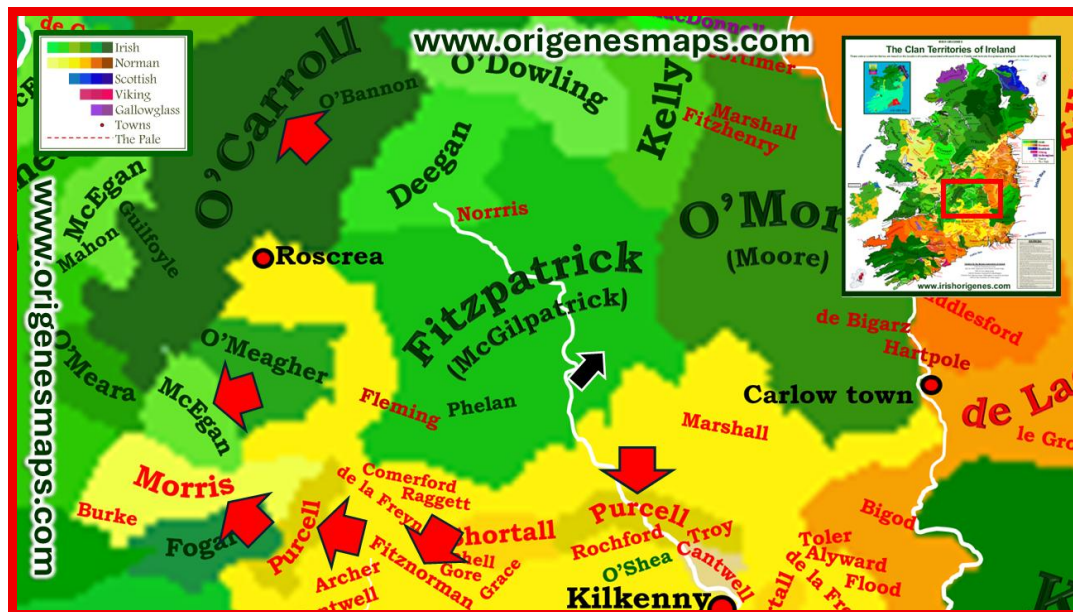
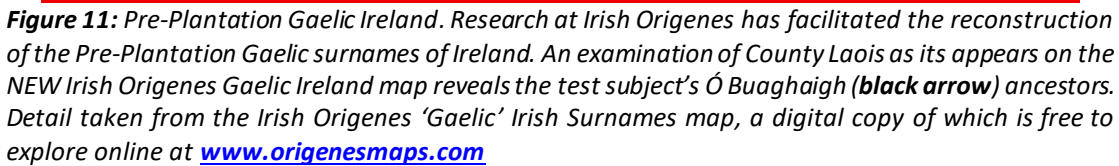
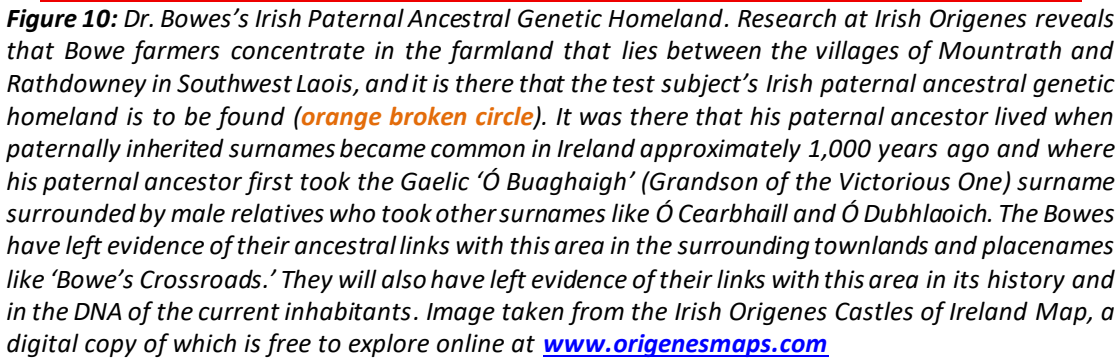
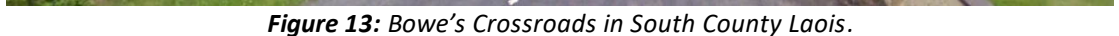
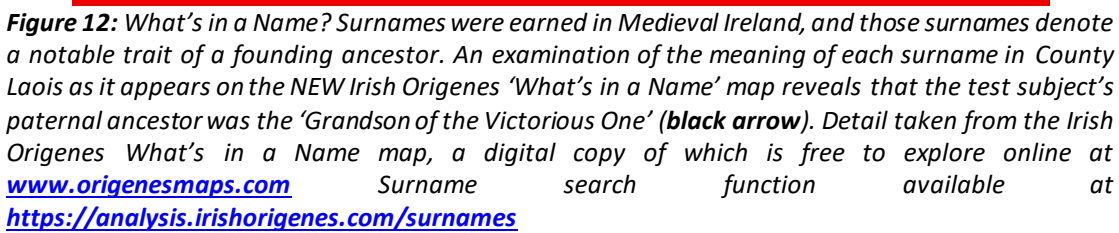


Figure 9: The Clan territories of County Laois and its borderlands. An examination of County Laois as revealed by the Irish Origenes Clan Territories map reveals a land dominated by Gaelic Irish clans surrounded by Norman families. The test subject's paternal Bowes (**black arrow**) ancestors lived near lands dominated by his Gaelic Irish O'Carroll and Egan, and Norman 'Purcell,' 'Morris,' and 'Fitznorman' (**red arrows**) paternal genetic relatives. 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

Dr. Bowes's Irish Paternal Ancestral Genetic Homeland

Early Irish census data reveals that the 'Bowes' concentrate in the farmland that lies between the towns of Rathdowney and Mountrath in Southwest County Laois, and it is there that the test subject's Irish paternal ancestral genetic homeland is to be found, see **Figure 10**. 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 his direct male ancestor first took the Gaelic 'Ó Buaghaigh' (*Grandson of Victorious One*) surname, see **Figures 10, 11, and 12**. His paternal ancestor lived surrounded by male relatives who took other surnames like Ó Cearbhaill and Ó Dubhlaoich. With the arrival of the Normans after 1169AD some Gaelic Irish paternal genetic relatives would acquire new surnames like Purcell, Norman, and Morris. When one's paternal ancestors and their relatives have lived in an area for a long time, they will have left evidence of their links with that area in the placenames and historical monuments one finds there. An examination of the surrounding area reveals several Bowes placenames, most notably 'Bowe's Crossroads,' see **Figures 10 and 13**. The test subject's paternal Bowes have also left evidence of their ancestral links with this area in the history of the location, and in the DNA of the current inhabitants, see **Figure 14**. Recent independent 'traditional' ancestral papertrail research revealed an earliest 'Denis Bowes' paternal ancestor for Dr. Bowes recorded in Athy parish in County Laois, 10 miles as the crow flies from Bowe's Crossroads and his Irish Origenes pinpointed Bowes Paternal Ancestral Genetic Homeland, see **Figures 10 and 15**.





“163 (118). Pardon to Jordan Morreyse, of Croghan, county **Tipperary**, husbandman; especially for the death of Phillip **O’Bowe**, ploughman” (dated 6 April 1548, p. 104, Ed. VI)

“2035 (1631). Pardon to John **O’Bowe**, late of Brownestown” (dated 11 January 1572, p. 261, Eliz. II)

“5370 (4286). Pardon to ... Phillip **O Boe**, of Corristowne, ... co. **Kilkenny**.” (dated 4 November 1589, Eliz. II)

“6191 (5017). Pardon to ... Edm. **Obowe** ... This pardon shall be of force only for persons born or residing in the province of Munster, of County of **Kilkenny**.” (dated 17 February 1598, pp. 317-18, Eliz. II)

“6484 (5240). Pardon to ... Rich **O Boe**, husb., ...” (dated 28 March 1601, p. 401, Eliz II)

Figure 14: Elizabethan historical references to the O Bowe. Research by Adrian Martyn revealed Elizabethan references to the Gaelic Irish O Bowe/O Boe living in Norman controlled Kilkenny and Tipperary which bordered the O’Bowe Paternal Ancestral Genetic Homeland in County Laois.

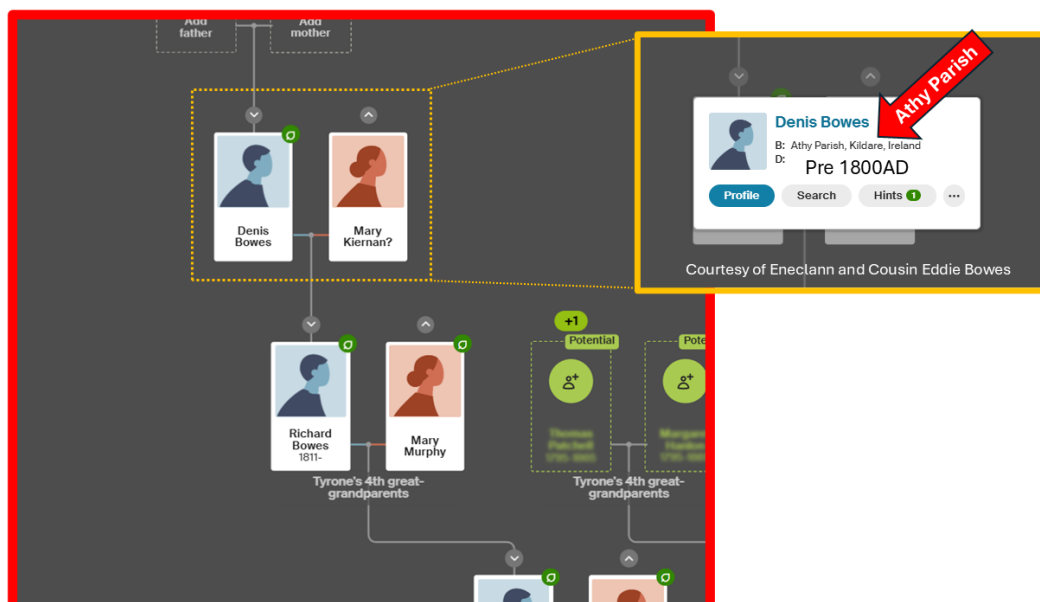


Figure 15: Dr. Tyrone Bowes’s Paternal Ancestral tree. Independent research by both Eddie Bowes and Eneclann reveal that Dr. Tyrone Bowes’s earliest recorded paternal ancestor is a ‘Denis Bowes’ who is recorded in Athy Parish (**red arrow**) in County Laois; 10 miles from ‘Bowe’s Crossroads’ and the Bowes Y-DNA revealed paternal ancestral genetic homeland.

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, Gaels), Vikings, Normans, and 17th Century Plantation settlers, see **Figure 16**. The test subject’s R-DF21 Haplogroup indicates that his

paternal ancestors were the Indo-European Ancient Britons whose Y-DNA genetic signature dominates Southern Ireland, see **Figure 16**. The test subject is descended from the Indo-European (R-M269) who began arriving in Ireland in around 2500BC and whose arrival would result in a 90% population replacement of the indigenous Neolithic inhabitants. The test subject's R-Z16284 branch of the R-DF21 Haplogroup tree is illustrated in **Figure 17**. A comparison of Dr. Bowes's Y-DNA SNPs to Ancient R-DF21 samples reveals that his closest match is to Moyveela381 which was recovered from Moyveela townland in County Galway, Ireland and dates to around 2100BC, see **Figure 18**. This indicates that Dr. Bowes's paternal line has been in Ireland since at least 2100BC.

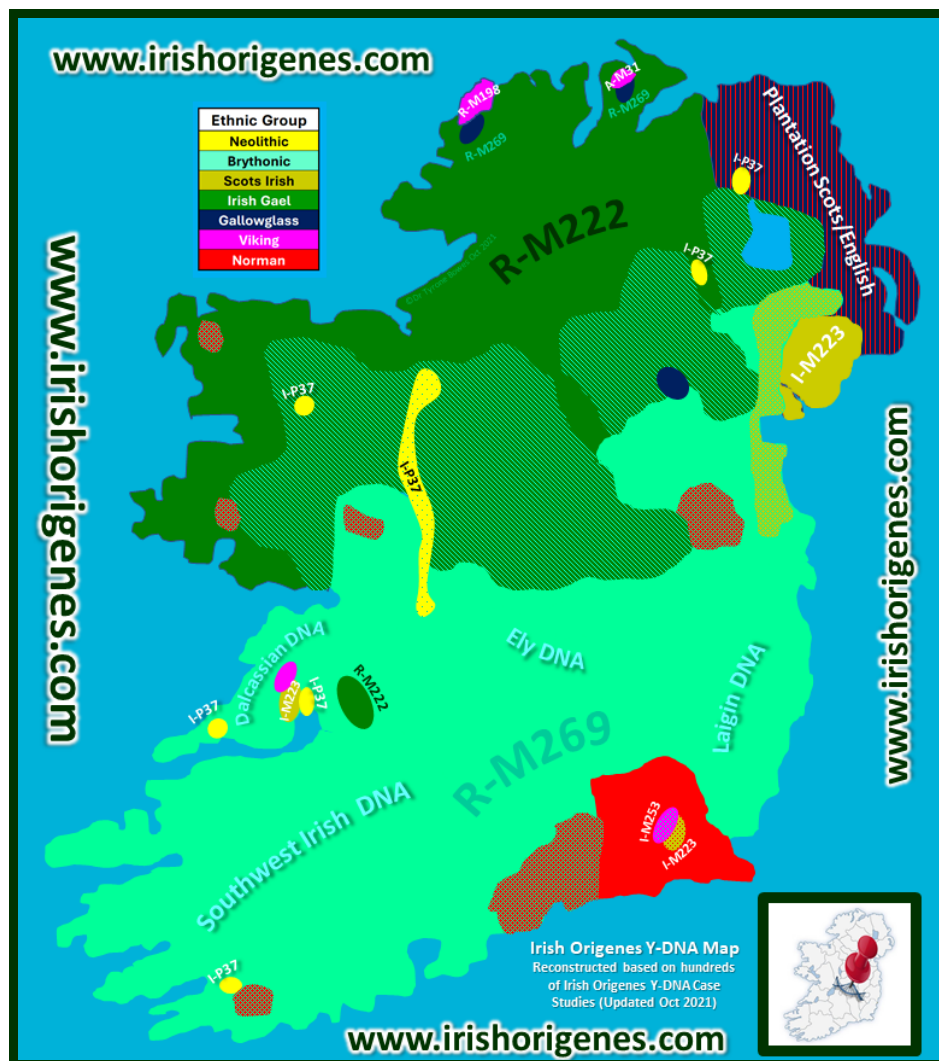


Figure 16: The Irish Origenes Y-DNA Map of Ireland. Y-DNA Case Studies at Irish Origenes reveals an ethnicity map of Ireland. The test subject's paternal ancestors were descended from Indo-European Ancient Britons whose Y-DNA signature dominates Southern Ireland.

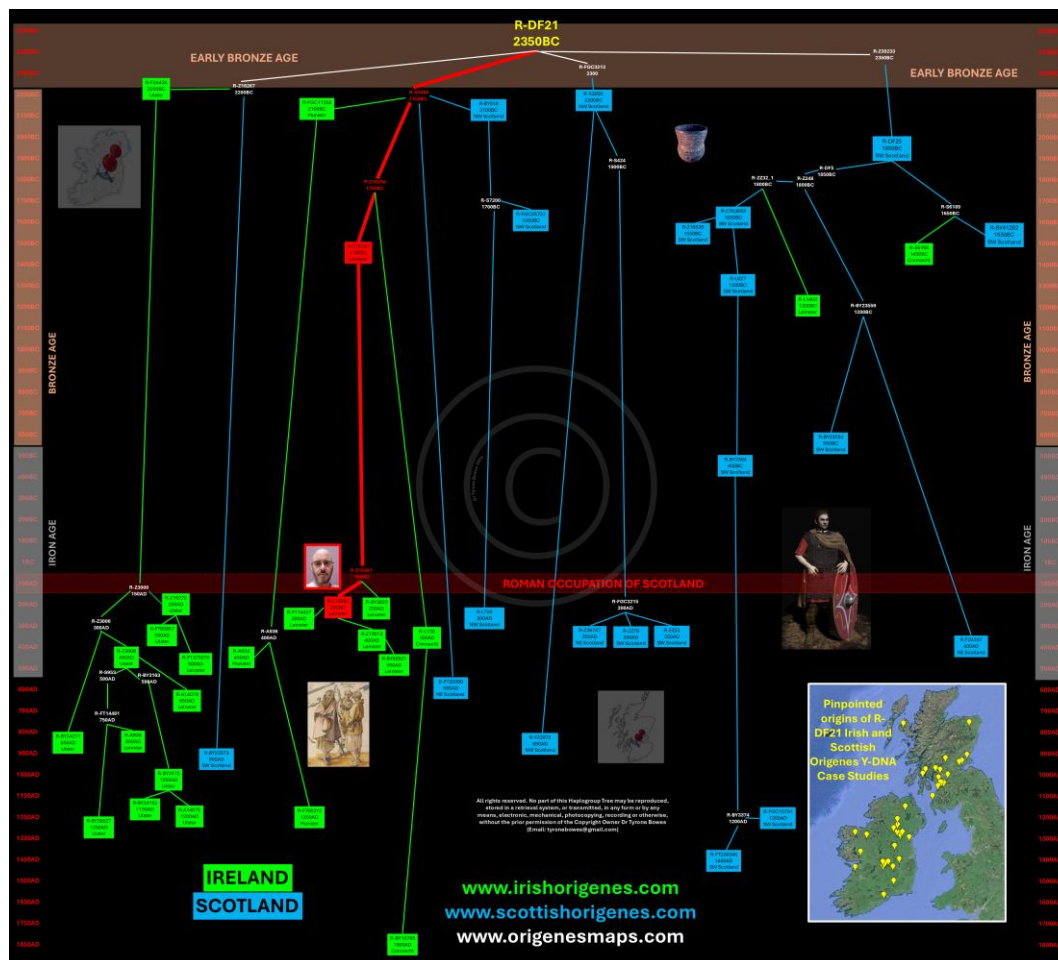


Figure 17: Dr. Bowes's R-Z16284 branch (red line/box) on the R-DF21 Haplogroup tree. Free to explore online at www.origenesmaps.com

| Sample Name | Sample Location | Estimated timeframe | SNPS |
|---------------------------------|--|---------------------|---|
| rathlin1, RM127 | Rathlin Island, Antrim, Ireland | 2031-1830 BC | M269 L23 L51 P310 L151 P312 Z290 L21 DF13 DF21 |
| rathlin2, RSK1 | Rathlin Island, Antrim, Ireland | 2026-1700 BC | M269 L23 L51 P310 L151 P312 Z290 L21 DF13 DF21 |
| UN19-1 | Urville-Nacqueville necropolis | 300-100 BC | M269 L23 L51 P310 L151 P312 Z290 L21 DF13 DF21 FGC3213 Z21_1 S3058 S424 S426 |
| 6DT18 | Driffield Terrace, Britain | 50-350 CE | M269 L23 L51 P310 L151 P312 Z290 L21 DF13 DF21 Z30233 |
| Hinxton12884, skeleton1231, H12 | Hinxton, South Cambridgeshire, England | 166 BC-116 AD | M269 L23 L51 P310 L151 P312 Z290 L21 DF13 DF21 Z30233 CT58704 Z246 |
| Knowth10 | Knowth, Meath, Ireland | 175-50 BC | M269 L23 L51 P310 L151 P312 Z290 L21 DF13 DF21 Z30233 CT58704 Z246 DF25 DF5 |
| SSC-A2, Silastadir | Silastadir, Iceland | 850-1000 CE | M269 L23 L51 P310 L151 P312 Z290 L21 DF13 DF21 Z30233 CT58704 Z246 DF25 S6189 BY41282 |
| GENSCOT68 | Coveses Cave 2, Moray, Scotland | 2126-1886 BC | M269 L23 L51 P310 L151 P312 Z290 L21 DF13 DF21 S5488 |
| Rossnaree2 | Rossnaree, Meath, Ireland | 257-533 AD | M269 L23 L51 P310 L151 P312 Z290 L21 DF13 DF21 S5488 BY518 S7200 |
| Moyveela381 | Moyveela, Galway, Ireland | 2286-2039 BC | M269 L23 L51 P310 L151 P312 Z290 L21 DF13 DF21 S5488 Z16284 Z16281 FT14306 Z16282 Z16291 Z16284 |
| Dr Tyrone Bowes | Y-DNA revealed origin = Laois, Ireland | 1000AD | M269 L23 L51 P310 L151 P312 Z290 L21 DF13 DF21 S5488 Z16284 |

Figure 18: Alignment of Dr. Tyrone Bowes's commercial ancestral Y-DNA SNP mutations with R-DF21 Ancient Remains. Alignment of Y-DNA SNP mutations reveals that Dr. Bowes matches closest the Moyveela381 sample that was recovered from Moyveela townland in County Galway Ireland, that shares the R-Z16294 mutation and date to around 2100BC. This indicates that Dr. Bowes's paternal line has been in Ireland for over 4,000 years. Ancient DNA sample data available at <https://indoeuropean.eu/>

How to confirm the Bowes 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 County Laois can be confirmed by Y-DNA testing males named 'Bowe(s)' who farm the lands that lie to the Southwest of Mountrath.

Email: Dr Tyrone Bowes at tyronebowes@gmail.com for a FREE consultation on your DNA results or to find out about a suitable DNA test for you!