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You can Email James Teague smalaziz@hotmail.com who commissioned this Y-DNA Case Study

Case Study
Pinpointing the Teague Irish Paternal Ancestral Genetic Homelands

www.irishorigenes.com

Dr Tyrone Bowes
13th March 2026

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 Súileabhain' was living near others with whom he was related but who inherited other surnames like Ó Dálaigh and Ó hEidersceoil. Given that hundreds of 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 and/or reveal one's terminal Y-DNA SNP mutation. Mr Teague's closest genetic surname matches, and terminal SNP mutation as revealed by commercial ancestral Y-DNA STR and SNP testing are detailed in **Figures 1**, **2**, **3**, **4**, **5**, and **6**.

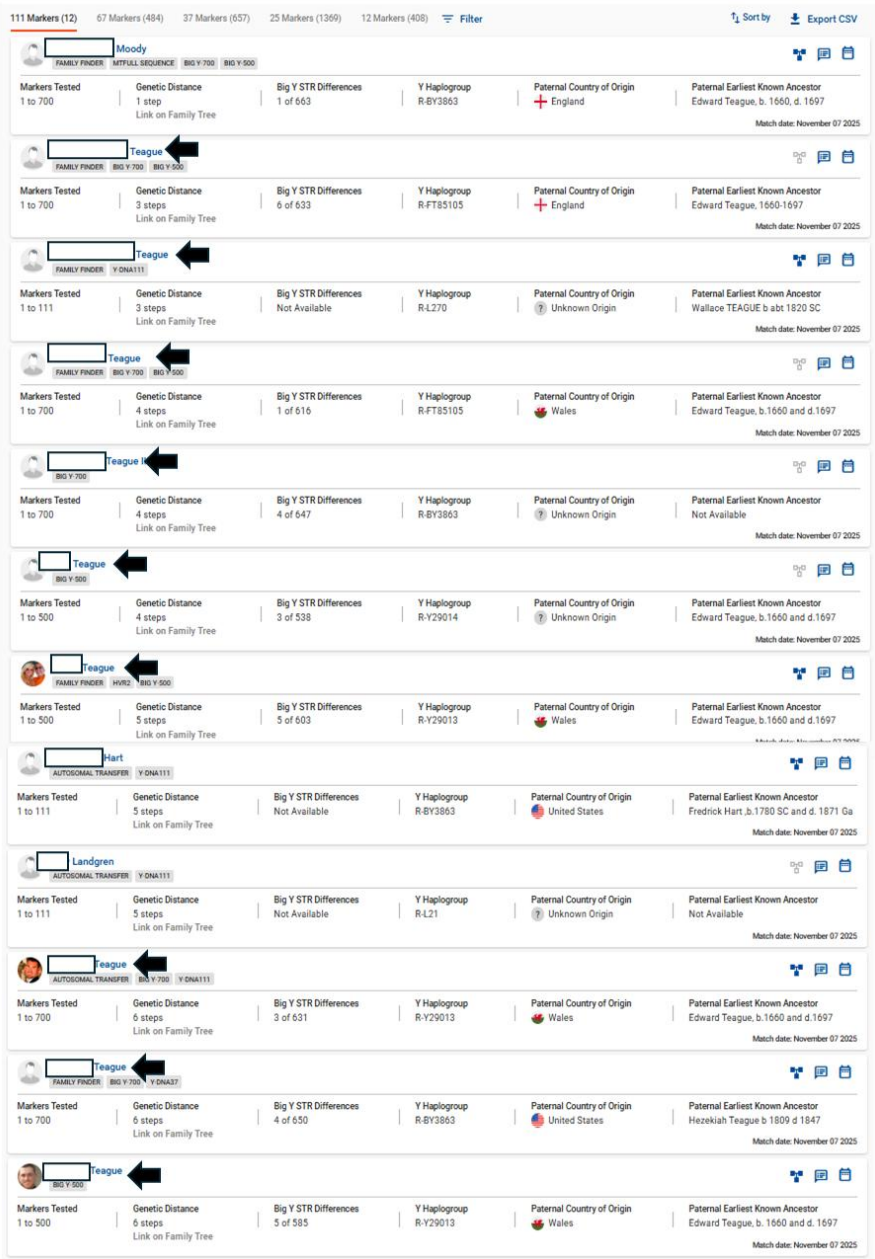

Figure 1: *Snapshot of Mr Teague's closest Y-DNA STR genetic surname matches. The more Y-DNA STR markers two males share the more recent their shared paternal ancestor once lived. The test subject's Y-DNA revealed surname matches are* ***NOT RANDOM****, he matches others named Teague (****black arrows****) who tested independently.*

		Y-DNA STR Recurring Surname Matches			
		111 Markers			67 Markers
Test Subject	Haplogroup	Genetic Distance			Genetic Distance
		1	5	6	4
Teague	R-DF13/R-FGC11134	Moody (x2)	Hart (x2)	Teague (x20)	Daly 12 Sullivan/O'Sullivan (x62) O'Shea/Shea (x6) Delaney (x6) Donova (x3) Hogan (x13) Mahony/Mahoney(x8) Rogers/Rodgers (x4) Bartlet (x2) Moriarty (x4) Leary/O'Leary (x7)

Figure 2: *Mr Teague's closest recurring Y-DNA STR surname matches reveal a paternal origin within Ireland. Each surname appears at the point it first appears as a Y-DNA STR match, figures in brackets represent the number of males with each surname who appear as a paternal genetic relative at the 111, 67, and 37-marker levels. For example, the first male named 'Teague' to appear as a genetic relative shared 105 of 111 Y-DNA STR markers although not all 20 males named Teague may match at that level. The test subject's closest recurring Y-DNA STR matches are dominated by Irish-associated surnames confirming a paternal origin within Ireland. Highlighted font indicates each surnames associated ethnicity; Irish, Irish-associated.*

Surname	Non-Matching Variants	Match Date
Teague	Y179921, 20718818, 3279380	12/12/2025
Moody	15751259, 11997219, Y179921,	12/12/2025
Teague	BY26129, BY26137, FT183003, F	12/12/2025
Teague	Y29015, Y29016, Y29014, BY263	12/12/2025
Teague	SK454, Y23812, Y179921, 79953	12/12/2025
Teague	CTS12463, A6148, RS2527452, B	12/12/2025
Teague	Y29013, Y29015, Y29016, Y2901	12/12/2025
Kelly	CTS1277, BY3863, A9910, FGC38	12/12/2025
Teague	Y29013, Y29015, Y29016, Y2901	12/12/2025
McGill	BY3863, A9910, BY118694, BY39	12/12/2025
Sullivan	12833537, 6766724, BY3863, A9	12/12/2025
Teague	Z20906, F20960, BY23714, Y290	12/12/2025
Anderson-Driscoll	4910510, 15659872, BY29108,	12/12/2025
McCarthy	BY143534, 14678421, 20315226	12/12/2025
Daly	BY3863, A9910, BY39363, BY296	12/12/2025
Sullivan	PR2745, BY16025, BY16027, BY1	12/12/2025
Sullivan	CTS883, BY3863, A9910, 191670	12/12/2025
O'Sullivan	BY43610, BY82238, BY96220, BY	12/12/2025
Delacy	BY3863, A9910, FT84573, FT847	12/12/2025
Daly	BY3863, A9910, BY39363, BY171	12/12/2025
Driscoll	Z35668, BY3863, A9910, BY2947	12/12/2025
Sullivan	BY3863, A9910, BY39363, BY212	12/12/2025
Sullivan	CTS11286, BY29108, BY3863, A9	12/12/2025
Barrett	L270, Z16522, Z16519, BY23714	12/12/2025
Sullivan	BY3863, A9910, FT84573, FT847	12/12/2025
Sullivan	PR2745, BY16025, BY16027, BY1	12/12/2025
Sherer	BY143534, BY29109, BY3863, A9	12/12/2025
Fleming	BY127036, BY3863, A9910, 1246	12/12/2025
Sullivan	PR2745, BY16026, BY3863, A991	12/12/2025
D	BY3863, A9910, BY39363, 84471	12/12/2025
Daly	BY3863, A9910, BY39363, BY171	12/12/2025
Sullivan	BY3863, A9910, FT447020, FT84	02/12/2026
Daly	BY54908, BY3863, A9910, BY393	12/12/2025
Sullivan	BY3863, A9910, FT447020, FT84	12/12/2025
Shay	F4239, BY3863, A9910, FT84573	12/12/2025

Figure 3: *Snapshot of Mr Teague's closest Y-DNA SNP genetic surname matches confirm an Irish paternal origin. The more Y-DNA SNP mutations two males share the more recent their shared paternal ancestor once lived. The test subject's Y-DNA SNP revealed surname matches are NOT RANDOM, he matches others named Teague (**black arrows**). His closest Y-DNA SNP matches are dominated by Irish-associated surnames some of which recur among his results (**coloured arrows**). Highlighted font indicates each surnames associated ethnicity or location of an earliest paternal ancestor; Irish.*

Surname	Frequency	Min. SNP Diff
Teague	8	3
Sullivan	32	11
Daly	8	14
McCarthy	4	14
Driscoll	3	15
Shay/Shea/O'Shea	4	17
Colwell/Caldwell	2	20
Thompson	2	20
Keith	2	21

Figure 4: *Mr Teague's closest recurring Y-DNA SNP surname matches confirm a paternal origin within Ireland. The test subject's closest recurring Y-DNA SNP matches are dominated by Irish-associated surnames confirming a paternal origin within Ireland. Highlighted font indicates each surnames associated ethnicity; Irish, Irish-associated, Scottish.*

Upon commercial ancestral Y-DNA testing the test subject matched many others named 'Teague' who tested independently, see **Figures 1** and **3**. This indicates that the test subject is either directly descended from his surnames founding ancestor, a Teague-Adam, the first male to take the Teague surname when surnames became common approximately 1,000 years ago or that the Teague surname has been in his paternal line for many hundreds of years. Teague is an Irish surname, and the complete dominance of Irish-associated surnames among his recurring Y-DNA matches confirms an Irish paternal ancestral origin, see **Figures 1**, **2**, **3**, and **4**.

The STRs markers examined in the 111 Y-DNA test are prone to replication or deletion with each generation while SNPs are far more permanent mutations. As a result, SNP testing offers a far more accurate glimpse of the precise chronological development of surnames among related males. Block display of the test subject's Y-DNA SNP results that these Y-DNA SNP matching Teague males share the R-BY3863 SNP mutation, which is dated to 1650AD, see **Figure 5**. However, deeper SNP block analysis reveals that the test subject's paternal ancestor was originally named 'Sullivan' prior to acquiring the 'Teague' surname in around 1650AD, see **Figure 6**. These Sullivans (and Teagues/Sullivans-in-disguise) share the R-FT43021 SNP mutation which lies on a branch of the R-FGC11134 Haplogroup tree, see **Figures 6**.

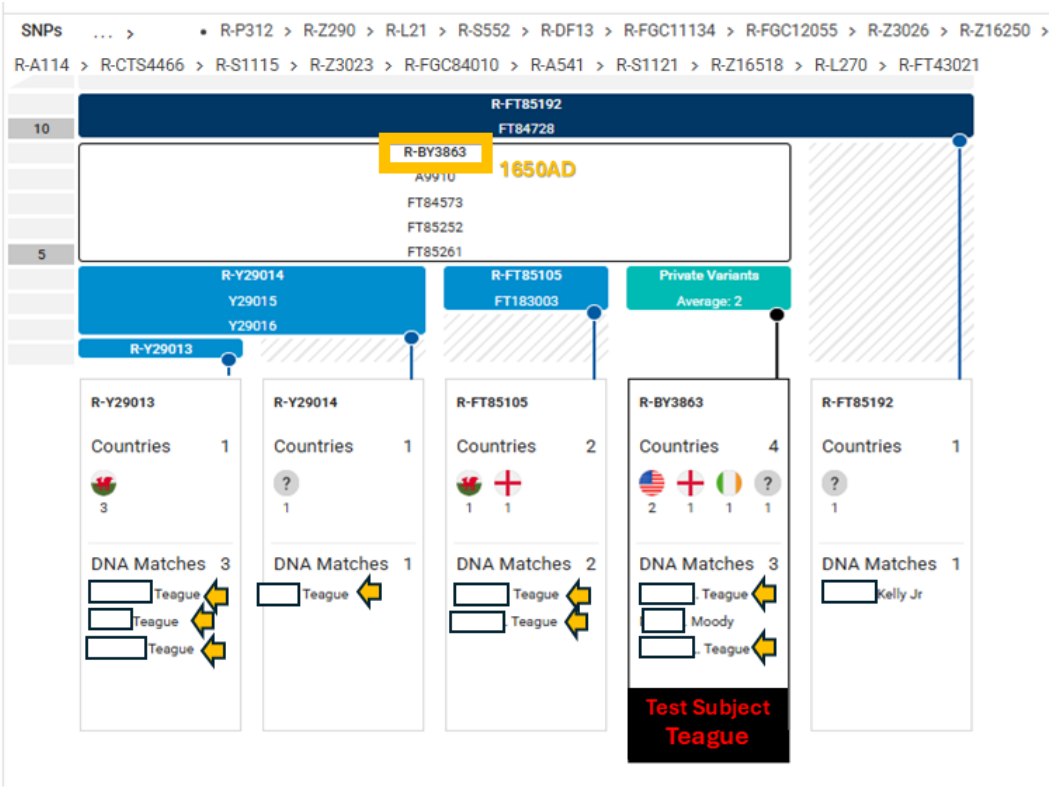

Figure 5: *Block display of Mr Teague's closest Y-DNA SNP revealed matches. While the STRs examined in the Y-DNA111 test are prone to replication or deletion with each generation, SNPs are far more permanent mutations. SNP testing offers a far more accurate glimpse of the precise chronological development of surnames among a group of related males. Block display illustrates that theses Y-DNA SNP matching Teagues (**yellow arrows**) share the R-BY3863 SNP mutation (**yellow block**) which appeared in a single male who lived in around 1650AD.*

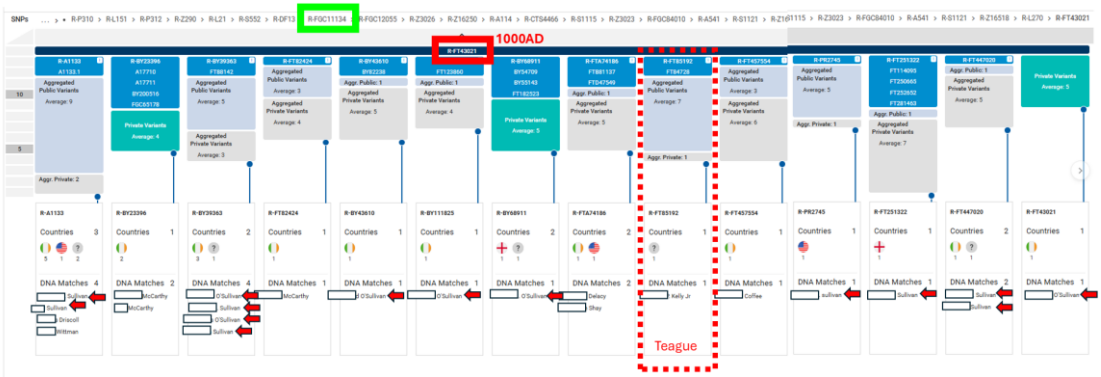

Figure 6: *Block display of Mr Teague's Y-DNA SNP matches reveals an ancestral link with the Sullivans. A stepwise walk up Mr Teague Y-DNA SNP block display reveals that these Y-DNA matching Teagues (**red broken border**) match many males named Sullivan (**red arrows**) which reveals that prior to 1650AD the test subject's paternal ancestor was named 'Sullivan.' These Y-DNA SNP matching Sullivan and 'Sullivans-in-disguise' carry the R-FT43021 SNP mutation (**red box**) which is dated to 1000AD when paternally inherited surnames first appeared. The R-FT43021 SNP lies on a branch of the Irish-associated R-FGC11134 Haplogroup tree (**green box**).*

The Teague Surname in Ireland

All Irish surnames have been extensively anglicised with the 1911 census of Ireland revealing the similar (Mc)Teague, (Mc)Teigue, (Mc)Tighe, and McTigue surnames. An examination of the distribution of individuals named (Mc)Teague, (Mc)Teigue,

(Mc)Tighe, and McTigue surnames reveals that they were not scattered uniformly throughout Ireland but concentrated within specific counties, see **Figure 7**. Irish 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 (Mc)Teague, (Mc)Teigue, (Mc)Tighe, and McTigue reveals at least 7 distinct groups spread throughout the northern half of Ireland, see **Figure 8**. Since the test subject's bears the Teague surname and has a Y-DNA revealed Irish paternal origin, his paternal ancestry may be linked with 1 of 7 locations within Ireland.

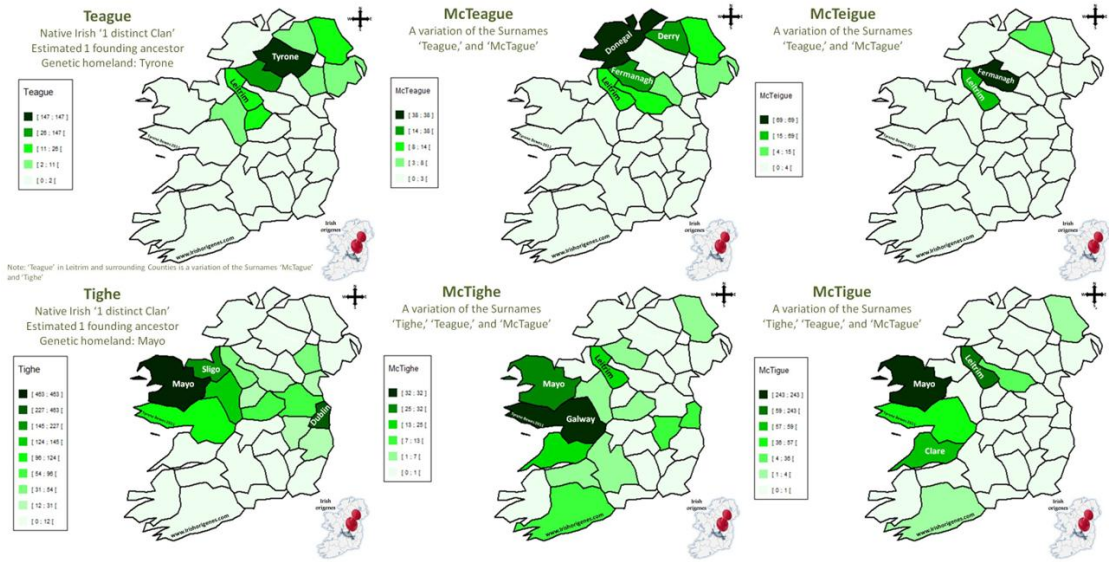

Figure 7: *Distribution mapping of the (Mc)Teague, (Mc)Teigue, (Mc)Tighe, and McTigue surnames in Ireland. Distribution mapping of all individuals named (Mc)Teague, (Mc)Teigue, (Mc)Tighe, and McTigue reveals that they were not distributed evenly throughout Ireland but concentrated in specific Irish counties. Image taken from the Irish Origenes Surname distribution map database.*

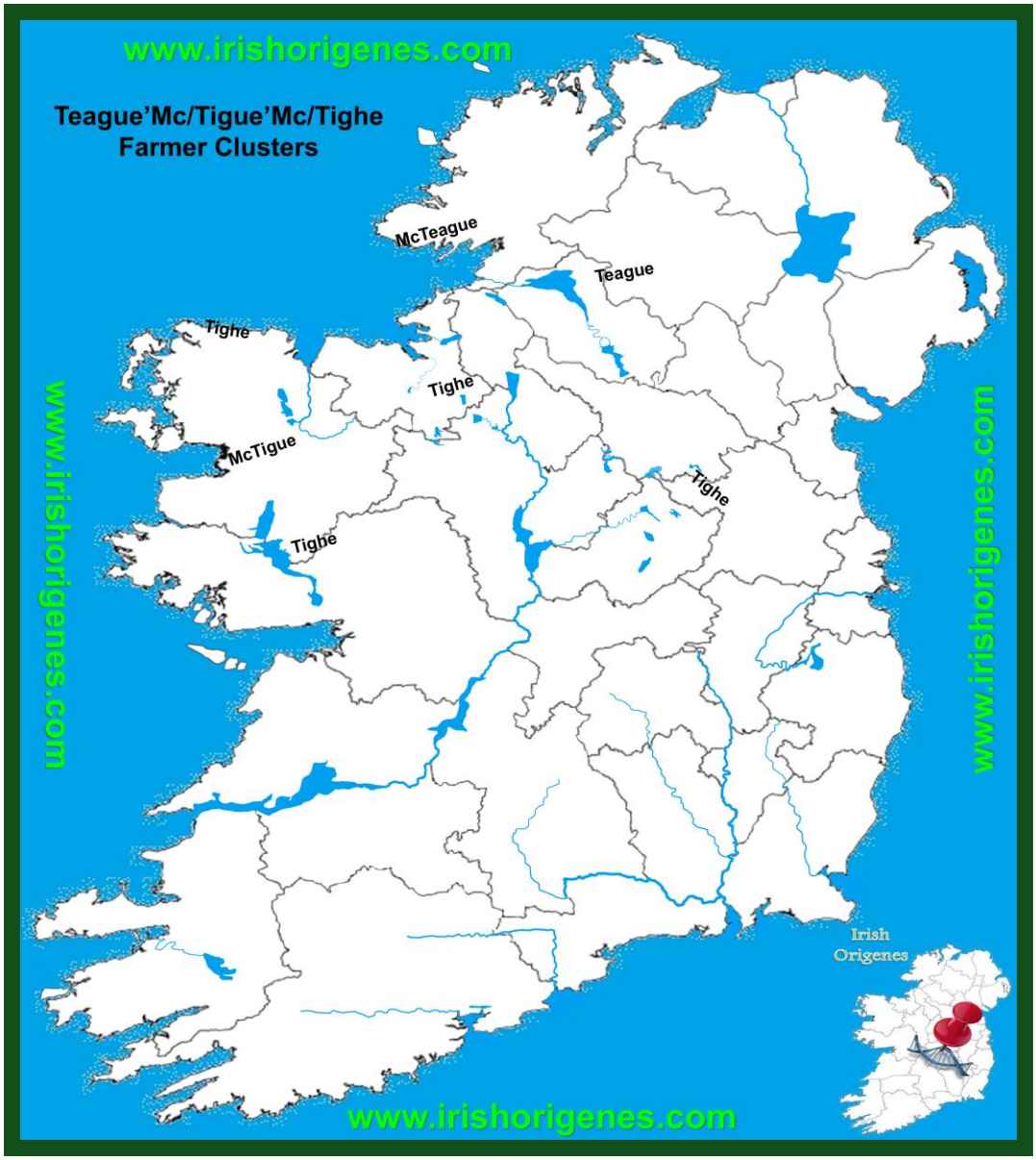

Figure 8: *The (Mc)Teague, (Mc)Teigue, (Mc)Tighe, and McTigue farming community in Ireland. Census data reveals that individuals with Gaelic Irish, Norman, or Scottish Gallowglass surnames were overwhelmingly Catholic, while those with 16th and 17th Century Plantation Scottish or English surnames were overwhelmingly Protestant. Census data reveals that the Teague surname is associated with Pre-Plantation Gaelic Ireland. An analysis of the distribution of Irish farmers named (Mc)Teague, (Mc)Teigue, (Mc)Tighe, and McTigue McColgan in 1901 reveals 7 geographically distinct groups indicating the existence of potentially 7 genetically distinct clans, one of whom the test subject may be genetically related to. 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, free to view online* ***www.origenesmaps.com*** *a surname search function is available at* ***https://analysis.irishorigenes.com/surnames***

A Paternal Ancestral Origin within Southwest Ireland

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 Teague male from County Mayo will upon Y-DNA testing be a match to individuals with surnames like Sharkey, Mulrenan and Morrisroe, surnames associated with the west of Ireland. In contrast, a Teague from County Tyrone will be a Y-DNA match to males with surnames like Donnelly, O'Neill, and Hagan, surnames associated with Ulster in the north of Ireland.

Commercial ancestral Y-DNA SNP testing reveals that at the dawn of the appearance of surnames (1000AD) the test subject's paternal ancestor was named 'Sullivan,' see **Figure 6**. Commercial Y-DNA SNP testing revealed that his Sullivan ancestor lived among a tribal group of related males among whom arose other surnames like Daly, McCarthy, Driscoll, and O'Shea, see **Figure 4**. Overlay mapping of the Sullivan, Daly, McCarthy, Driscoll, and O'Shea farming communities reveals that they ONLY occur together within the far southwest of Ireland, far removed from the Teague surname, which is associated with the northern half of the island, see **Figure 9**. An examination of the surnames associated with the Southwest Ireland reveals the Sullivan surname on the Beara Peninsula surrounded by Irish-associated surnames that dominate the test subject's Y-DNA matches, see **Figures 1, 2**, **3**, **4**, and **10**.

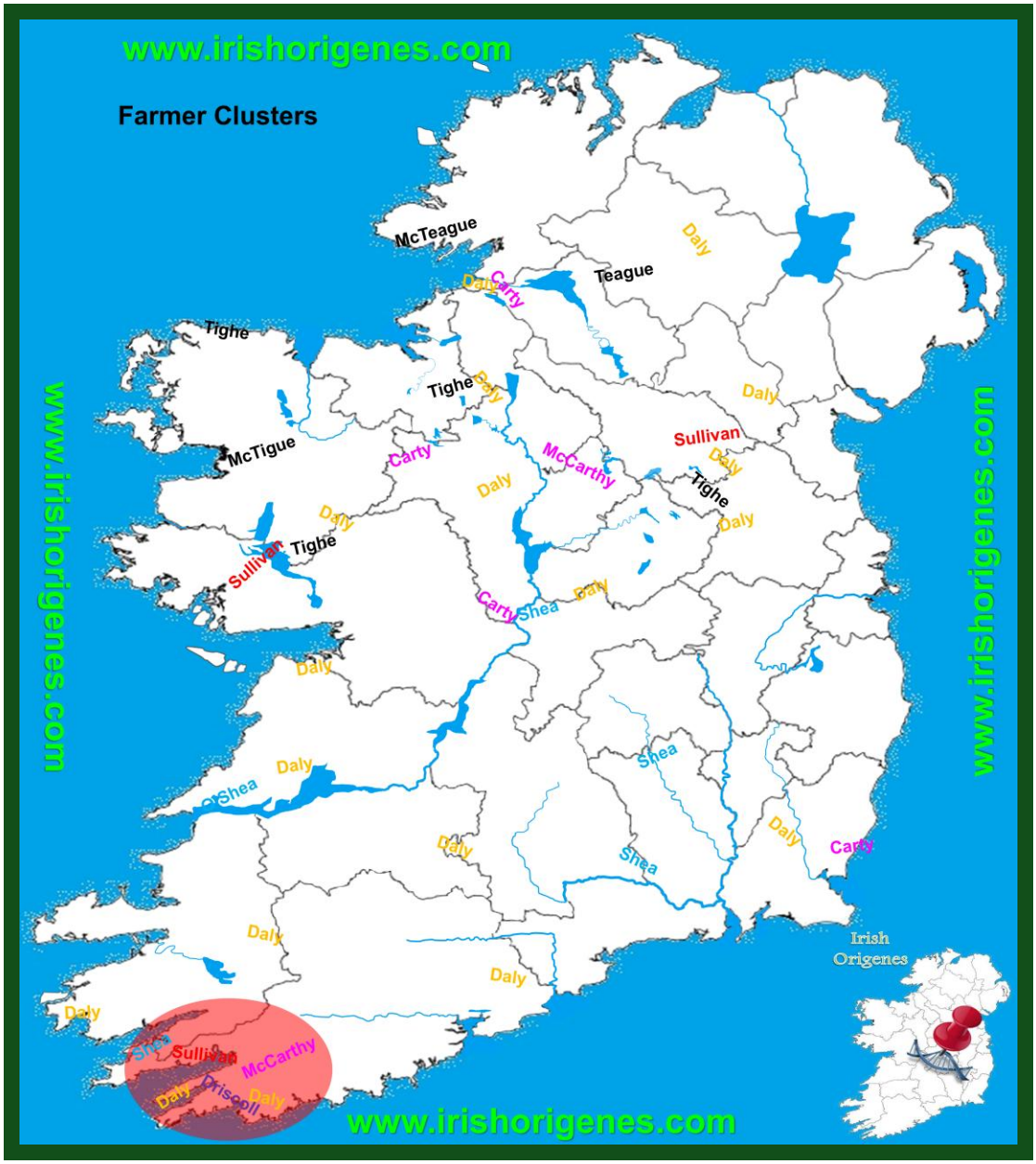

Figure 9: *Overlay mapping reveals a paternal ancestral origin within southwest Ireland. Y-DNA SNP testing reveals that the Sullivan, Daly, McCarthy, Driscoll, and O'Shea surnames arose among related Gaelic Irish males an estimated 1,000 years ago. Overlaying mapping reveals that those surnames only occur together in the farming community of Southwest Ireland (**red circle**). Each surname is positioned in the area where farmers (Catholic, male, heads of household) 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 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***

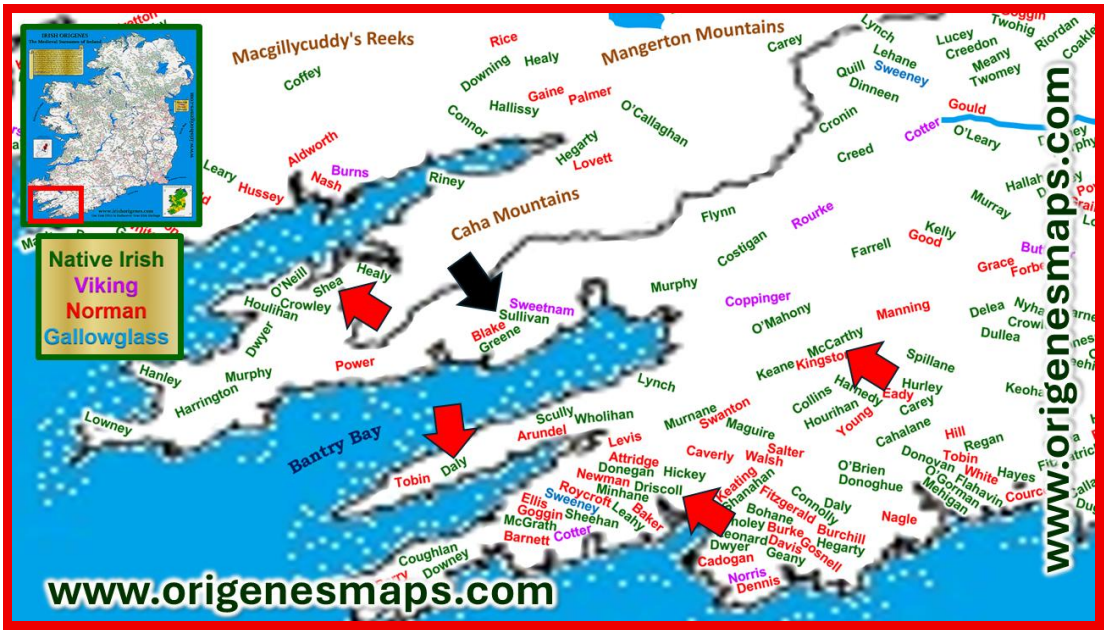

Figure 10: *The Medieval Surnames of Southwest Ireland. Irish farmers still concentrate in the area where their surnames first appeared (Gaelic Irish) or in the area where one's ancestors first settled (Viking/Norman/Planter). An examination of Southwest Ireland as it appears on the Irish Origenes Medieval Surnames of Ireland map reveals the Sullivans (**black arrow**) on the Beara Peninsula and surrounded by surnames that dominate among the test subject's closest recurring Y-DNA SNP (**red arrows**) revealed matches. 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 Southwest Ireland

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 Southwest Ireland as it appears on the clan map, reveals an area dominated by Irish clans whose land bordered those of Normans families, see **Figure 11**. The map reveals that the test subject's 'O'Sullivan' ancestors dominated a large area of Southwest Ireland, see **Figures 1, 2**, and **11**.

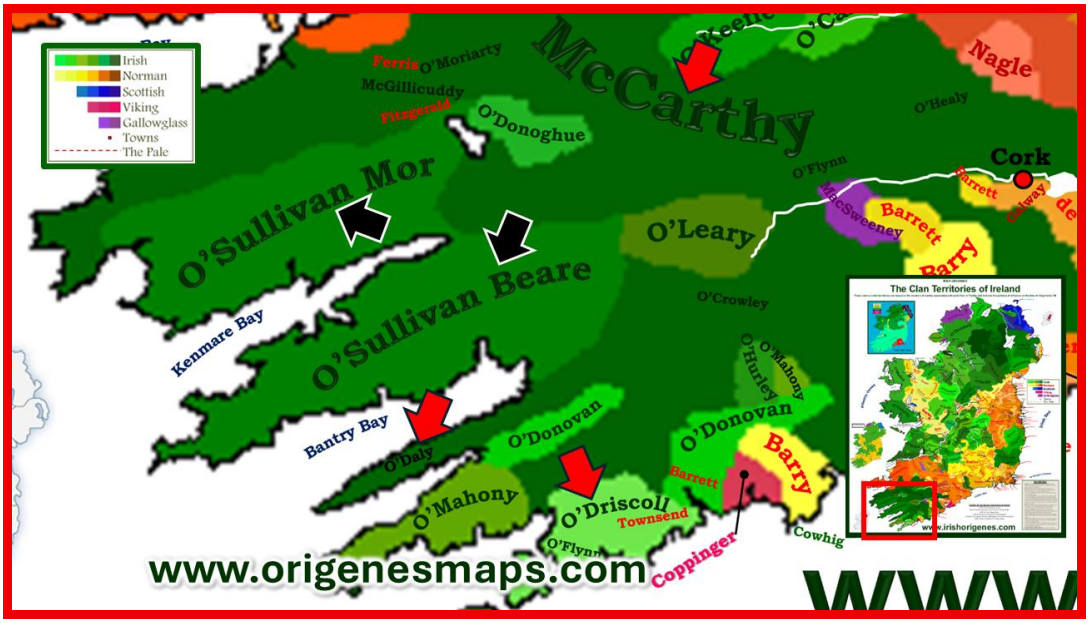

Figure 11: *The Clan territories of Southwest Ireland. An examination of Southwest Ireland as revealed by the Irish Origenes Clan Territories map reveals an area dominated by Gaelic Irish clans. The map reveals that the test subject's Sullivan ancestors (**black arrow**) dominated large areas of Southwest Ireland and lived surrounded by other clans that also appear among his closest paternal genetic relatives (**red arrows**). Image taken from the Irish Origenes Clan Territories of Ireland 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***

Mr Teague's Irish Paternal Ancestral Genetic Homeland

Early census data reveals that the Sullivans concentrated in the farmland that surrounds Kenmare town in Southwest Ireland, and it is there that the test subject's Irish Paternal Ancestral Genetic Homeland is to be found, see **Figure 12**. It was there an estimated 1,000 years ago that the test subject's direct male ancestor first took the 'Ó Súileabhain' (*Grandson of the Black Eyed One*) surname surrounded by paternal genetic relatives who took other surnames like Ó Dálaigh (Daly) and Ó hEidersceoil (Driscoll) among many others, see **Figures 12**, **13**, and **14**. When one's paternal ancestors have lived in an area for a long time, they will often leave evidence of their links with that area in its surrounding placenames and monuments. An examination of the surrounding area reveals several castles and townlands associated with his Ó Súileabhain ancestors, clear evidence of their long ancestral links with Southwest Ireland, see **Figure 12**. The test subject's paternal ancestors will also have left evidence of their links with this area in its history, and in the DNA of the current inhabitants.

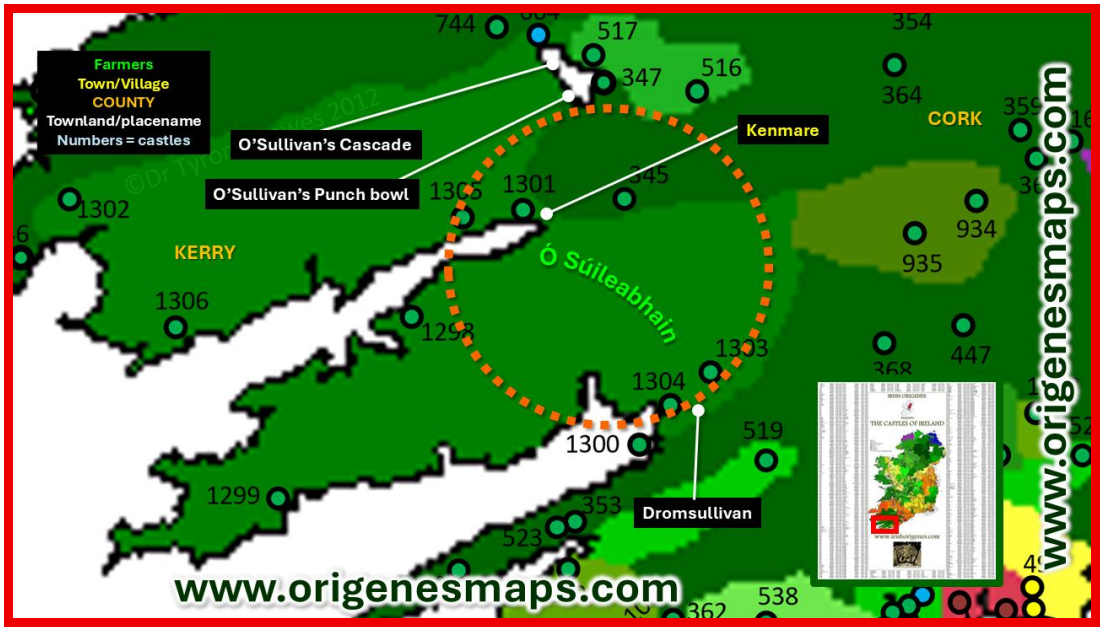

Figure 12: *Mr Teague's Irish Paternal Ancestral Genetic Homeland. Research at Irish Origenes reveals that the test subject's 'Ó Súileabhain' paternal ancestors originated in the farmland that surrounds Kenmare town in Southwest Ireland, and it is there that the test subject's Irish paternal ancestral genetic homeland is to be found (**orange broken circle**). It was there that his paternal ancestor lived when he first took the 'Ó Súileabhain' surname approximately 1,000 years ago. His paternal ancestors have left evidence of their links with this area in its castles/towerhouses, placenames, 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** A surname search function is available at **https://analysis.irishorigenes.com/surnames***

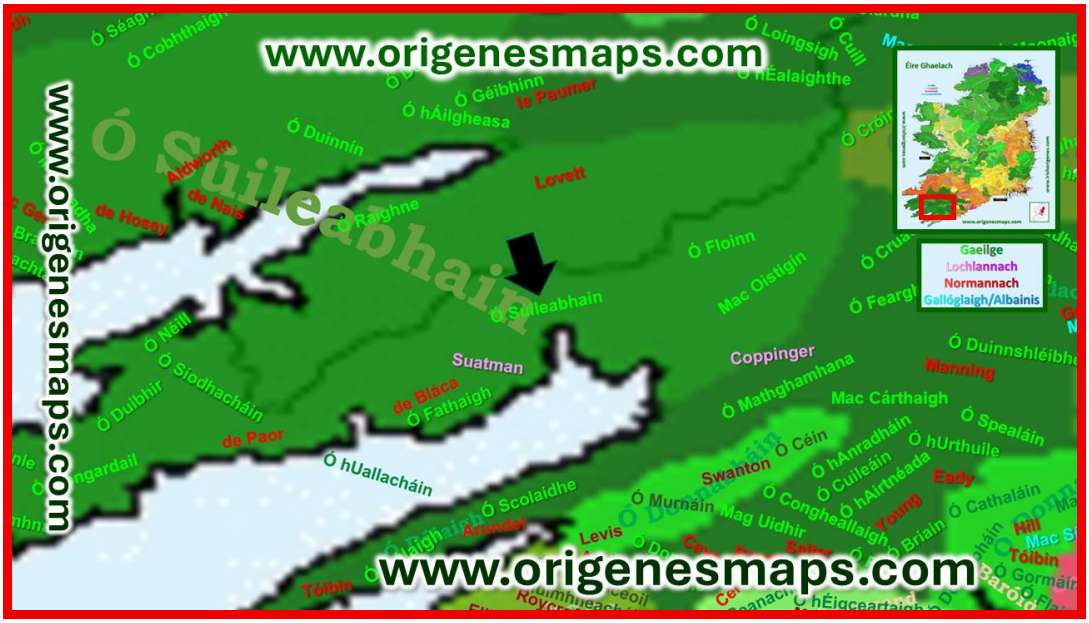

Figure 13: *The Gaelic Surnames of Southwest Ireland. Research at Irish Origenes has facilitated the reconstruction of the Pre-Plantation Gaelic surnames of Ireland. An examination of Southwest Ireland as it appears on the NEW Irish Origenes Gaelic Ireland map reveals that the test subject's 'Ó Súileabhain' ancestors (**black arrow**). Detail taken from the Irish Origenes 'Gaelic Irish 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***

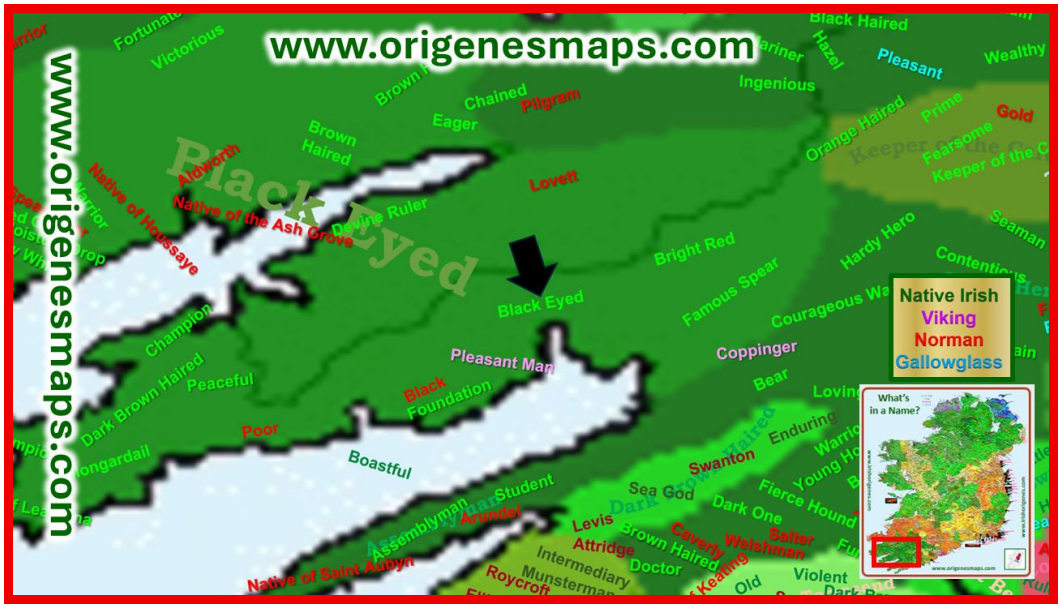

Figure 14: *What's in a Name? Surnames were earned in Medieval Ireland, and those surnames denote a notable trait of a founding ancestor. An examination of the meaning of each surname in Southwest Ireland as it appears on the NEW Irish Origenes 'What's in a Name' map reveals that the test subject's founding paternal ancestor was known as the 'Grandson of the Black-Eyed One' (**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** A surname search function is available at **https://analysis.irishorigenes.com/surnames***

From Southern 'O'Sullivan' to Northern 'Teague'

With the defeat of the Gaelic Irish at Kinsale in 1601 and the subsequent destruction of the O'Sullivan stronghold at Dunboy Castle, Dónal Cam O'Sullivan Beare decide to abandon the Beara Peninsula. In the winter of 1602–1603, he led around 1,000 followers (soldiers and civilians) on a desperate 300-mile trek from southwest Cork to Leitrim Castle in search of refuge among northern Gaelic Irish allies, see **Figure 15**. Hunted by enemies, weakened by hunger, and exposed to brutal winter weather, the group endured relentless attacks and devastating losses. Only about 35 individuals completed the journey, marking the march as one of the most tragic and heroic episodes in Irish history and a stark symbol of the collapse of the old Gaelic order.

Remarkably, the test subject's Y-DNA place his paternal O'Sullivan ancestors on the Beara Peninsula and shows a surname shift from the 'southern' O'Sullivan to 'northern' Teague at approximately the same time that the O'Sullivan exodus began (see **Fig 6**). The genetic evidence indicates that the test subject's paternal ancestor was among survivors of what is now known as 'The March of O'Sullivan Beare.' To avoid persecution in his new Leitrim home, his ancestor would have concealed his O'Sullivan identity by adopting the surname 'Teague'.

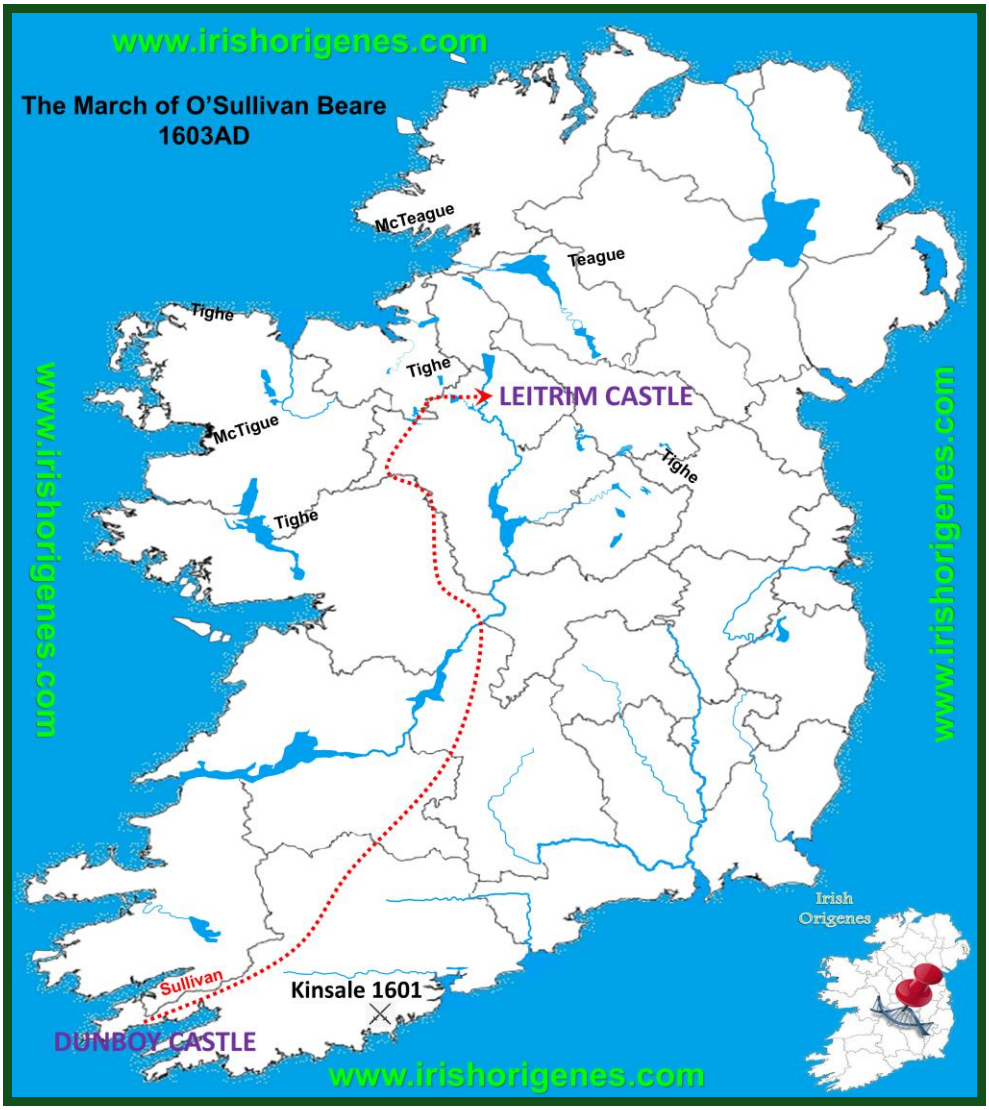

Figure 15: *The March of O'Sullivan Beare. Commercial Y-DNA testing indicates that the test subject's O'Sullivan ancestor took part in 'The March of O'Sullivan Beare' and to conceal his identity took the 'northern' Teague surname to conceal his identity.*

Southern Irish Gael

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 and Gaels), Vikings, Normans, and 17th Century Plantation settlers, see **Figure 16**. The test subject's R-M269/R-DF13/R-FGC11134 Haplogroup indicates that his paternal ancestors were the Indo-European Southern Gaels whose Y-DNA genetic signature dominates the southern half of Ireland. The test subject is descended from the Indo-Europeans who began arriving in Ireland in around 2500BC and whose arrival would correspond to a 90% population replacement of the Neolithic inhabitants, see **Figures 16** and **17**. A comparison of the test subject's Y-DNA SNP mutations with an ancient DNA database reveals several Irish matches, the most recent of which dates to the emergence of the Gael in Ireland (50 – 400AD) and was recovered from County Meath, see **Figure 18**.

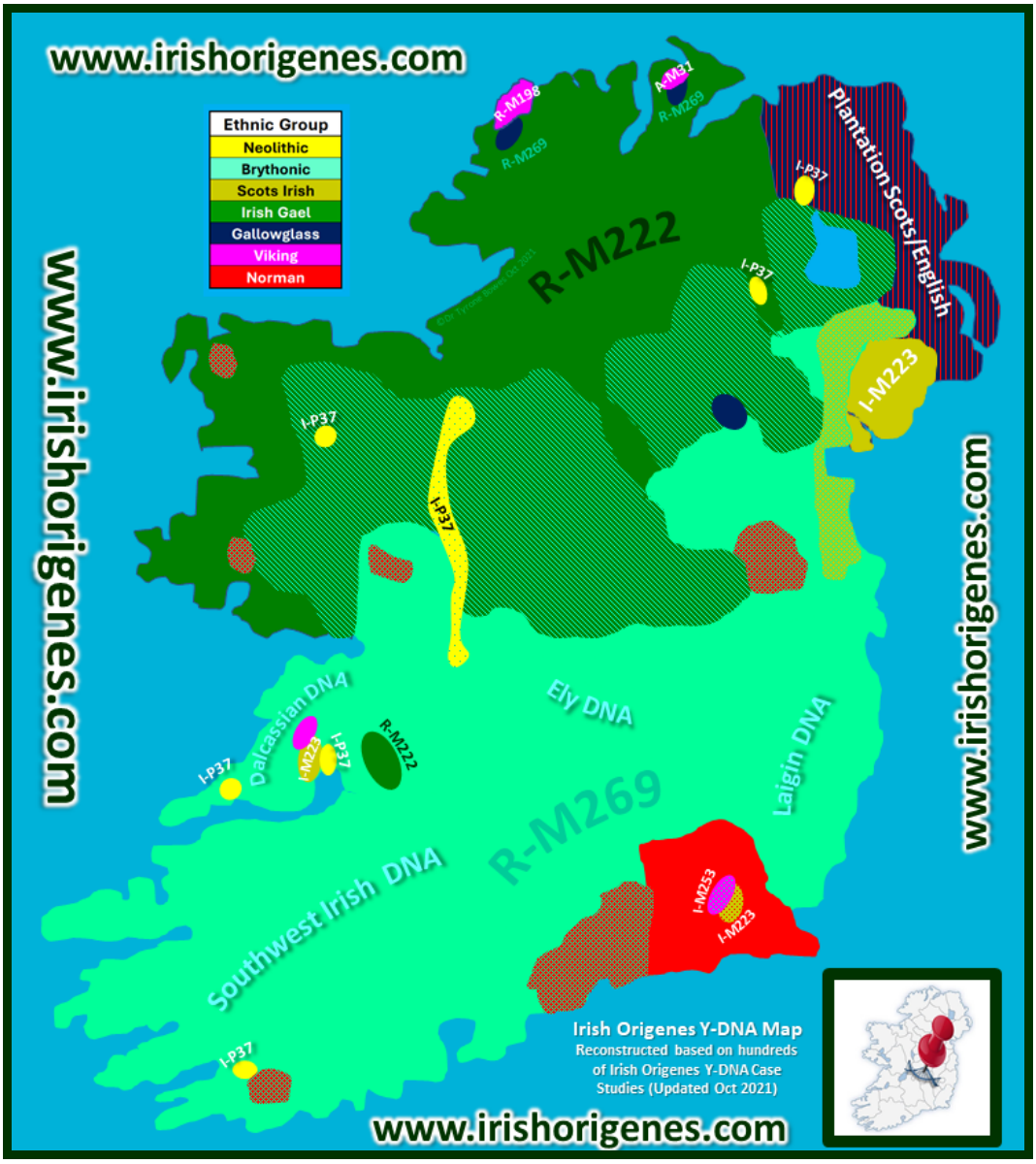

***Figure 16**: The Irish Origenes Y-DNA Map of Ireland. Y-DNA Case Studies at Irish Origenes reveals an ethnicity map of Ireland. The test subject's paternal ancestors were descended from Indo-European R-M269/R-DF13/R-FGC11134 Southern Irish Gaels whose Y-DNA signature dominates Southwest Ireland.*

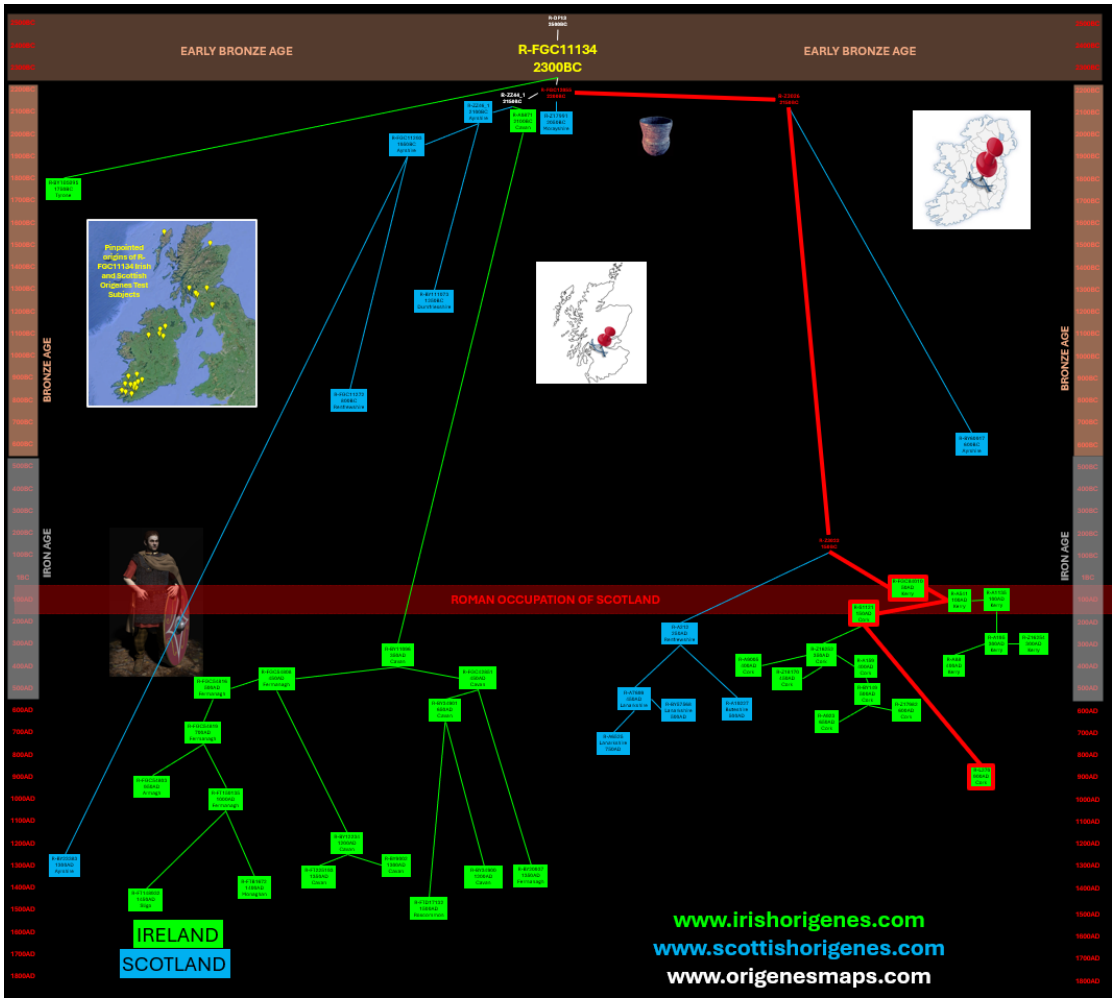

***Figure 17**: Mr Teague's branch (**red line**) on the Updated R-FGC11134 Haplogroup tree. The original R-FGC11134 Haplogroup tree is FREE to explore online at www.origenesmaps.com*

Object-ID	Y-DNA SNPs	Date	Simplified_Culture	Location	Country
TR116	R-M207>M173>M343>L754>L389>P297>M269>L23>L51>P310>L151>P312>Z290>L21>DF13>FGC11134	2015-1758BC	Ireland_EBA	Treanmacmurtagh, Sligo	Ireland
PG911	R-M207>M173>M343>L754>L389>P297>M269>L23>L51>P310>L151>P312>Z290>L21>DF13>FGC11134	2349-2135BC	Ireland_CA	Polnagollum, Fermanagh	Ireland
I2859	R-M207>M173>M343>L754>L389>P297>M269>L23>L51>P310>L151>P312>Z290>L21>DF13>FGC11134>FGC12055	912-808 BC	Britain_LBA	Covesea Caves, Moray, Scotland	Great Britain
GDF1348	R-M207>M173>M343>L754>L389>P297>M269>L23>L51>P310>L151>P312>Z290>L21>DF13>FGC11134>FGC12055>Z3026>Z16250>A114>CTS4466>S1115>FGC84010>**A541**>A1135>FT7592>	500-300 BC	France_IA	Barbuise	France
CT14	R-M207>M173>M343>L754>L389>P297>M269>L23>L51>P310>L151>P312>Z290>L21>DF13>FGC11134>FGC12055>Z3026>Z16250>A114>CTS4466>S1115>FGC84010>**A541**>A151	60-420 AD	Ireland_LIA	Claristown, Meath	Ireland
VK202	R-M207>M173>M343>L754>L389>P297>M269>L23>L51>P310>L151>P312>Z290>L21>DF13>FGC11134>FGC12055>Z3026>Z16250>A114>CTS4466>S1115>FGC84010>**A541**>A151	900-1000 AD	Viking	Orkney	Great Britain
cieple10	R-M207>M173>M343>L754>L389>P297>M269>L23>L51>P310>L151>P312>Z290>L21>DF13>FGC11134>FGC12055>ZZ44_1>ZZ46_1>FGC11293	1100AD	Poland_MA	Ciepłe cemetery	Poland
Teague Test Subject	R-M207>M173>M343>L754>L389>P297>M269>L23>L51>P310>L151>P312>Z290>L21>DF13>FGC11134>FGC12055>Z3026>Z16250>A114>CTS4466>S1115>FGC84010>**A541**>A51121	1000AD	Gaelic Irish	Kenmare, County Kerry	Ireland

1000AD

***Figure 18**: Alignment of Mr. Teague's commercial ancestral Y-DNA SNP mutations with Ancient Remains. Alignment of Y-DNA SNP mutations reveals that Mr. Teague matches several ancient DNA samples from Ireland the closest of which was recovered from County Meath and is dated to the emergence of the Gael (60AD-420AD). Ancient DNA sample data available at https://indo-european.eu/*

How to confirm the Teague 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 Southwest Ireland can be confirmed by Y-DNA testing males named 'Sullivan' who farm the lands of the Beara Peninsula.

Email Dr Tyrone Bowes tyronebowes@gmail.com for a FREE CONSULTATION

You can Email James Teague smalaziz@hotmail.com who commissioned this Y-DNA Case Study