

## The Ancestry DNA analysis of 16 German Sinti

The ancestry DNA of 16 German Sinti was collected through MyHeritage and raw DNA files were analyzed using the Dodecad V3 calculator. The group consisted of individuals with the following surnames.

### Participant surnames

Bamberger

Eckstein

Georg

Klein

Lieberman

Manhold

Rosenberg

Roth

Schwarz

Wagner

Weiss

Winter

Winterstein

Watterstein

### 1. Admixture Profile

Ancestry admixture values are taken from the Dodecad V3 component table from each of the 16 reports for the 16 participants. Below are cohort mean, minimum, and maximum values (percent) for the group.

Component	Mean (%)	Min (%)	Max (%)
East European	9.77	7.73	11.06
West European	25.05	13.89	36.03
Mediterranean	22.35	18.92	29.88
Neo African	0.11	0.00	0.47
West Asian	15.75	11.92	19.72
South Asian	15.71	8.38	21.96

Northeast Asian	0.91	0.00	1.95
Southeast Asian	2.35	0.61	4.57
East African	0.50	0.00	1.52
Southwest Asian	5.91	3.19	8.45
Northwest African	1.15	0.23	2.92
Palaeo African	0.46		

Across the sixteen participants, the average Jewish associated ancestry was 54.93%: East European (9.77) (Mediterranean 22.35), West Asian (15.75), Southwest Asian (5.91), Northwest African (1.15). However, in other calculators, it became clear that much of the South Asian component was connected to South Asian Jewish communities; Bnei Menashe, Cochin Jews, and Bnai Israel. Thus, if you add the Indian ancestry to the ancestry composite, potential Jewish ancestry would be 70.64%.

### **German Sinti ancestry compared to Ashkenazi and Sephardic Jews**

Component (%)	Subject	Average Ashkenazi	Average Sephardic
East European	9.77	~12-14	~8-10
West European	25.05	~30-35	~25-30
Mediterranean	22.35	~18-22	~30-35
Neo African	0.11	~0.1	~0.1
West Asian	15.75	~10-12	~12-14
South Asian	15.71	~2-5	~3-6
Northeast Asian	0.91	~0-1	~0-1
Southeast Asian	2.35	~0	~0
East African	0.50	~0.2	~0.5

Southwest Asian	5.91	~10-12	~8-10
Northwest African	1.15	~1-2	~1-2
Palaeo African	0.46	~0.1	~0.2

The German Sinti tested in this group fit are comparable to both Ashkenazi Jews and Sephardic Jews in regards continental ancestry. With the notable elevated South Asian ancestry. This South Asian ancestry is linked to Jewish communities of Southern Indian and is a distinguishing feature of this group.

## **2. Specific Jewish Ancestry found across all Modes of Dodcad V3 amongst These German Sinti**

Below is the list of Jewish ancestries found in the 16 participants, most common to least common.

Ashkenazi Jews

Benei Menashe Jews

Uzbeki Jews

Moroccan Jews

Cochin Jews

These Jewish ancestries can be ranked according to dominant and secondary.

### **Tier 1 (dominant)**

- Bnei Menashe
- Ashkenazi

### **Tier 2 (secondary)**

- Uzbekistan
- Cochin
- Moroccan

This aligns with a layered model of Jewish ancestry:

Indian Jewish → Mediterranean Jewish → Central European Ashkenazi + Mizrahi + Sephardi enrichment.

### **3. Ancient, Medieval, and Modern Jewish Ancestry**

Of the 16 participants, all showed ancient Jewish origins (Canaanite or Levantine ancestry), or Medieval Jewish ancestry (they were DNA matches to the medieval Jewish cemeteries in Norwich, England and Erfurt, Germany), or had modern relatives living in Israel as Jews or all three.

#### **Matches to Jews Living in Israel**

Abramovitch

Broasca

Ganor

Gutman

Gutman

Harpaz

Harris

Harris

Katz

Minette

Noun

Samson

Samson

Sarfaty

Schechter

Simon

Vatelmaher

Vnukov

Yatras

Rein, Asenath

Reynolds, Holland

Y303

Yakobov, Bar

Lewanovich, Julija

Finkelstein, Michael

Mentink, Carola

Anconina, Kateryna

## Conclusion

Within this group of 16 German Sinti, their ancestry DNA links them to both ancient, medieval, and contemporary Jewish populations. There are two ways of looking at this ancestry. The first would be Indian Jewish+ Central Asian Jewish (Uzbek)+ Mizrahi Jewish(Morocco Jewish) + Sephardic Jewish + Ashkenazi Jewish. This would indicate an western movement or migration. Or the opposite direction, Ashkenazi Jewish+ Sephardic Jewish+ Moroccan Jewish+Central Asian Jewish+South Indian Jewish. This would indicate an eastern movement or migration. It is our opinion that that rather than being a one direction migration, east or west, this ancestry indicates movement of ancestry, east to west, and west to east, in an ongoing continuous pattern.

## What the data actually shows

1. The same Jewish individuals are found as DNA matches across multiple Romani populations

We identified four Israeli Jewish families appearing as DNA matches to the German Sinti, and five other Romani populations simultaneously:

- Noun
- Broasca
- Katz
- Schechter

This alone is statistically extraordinary.

Independent Romani subgroups (Spanish, Manouche, German Sinti, Piedmont Sinti, Slovakian, Jenish) *should not* converge on the same Israeli families unless:

- They descend from a common ancestral source.
- Or multiple Romani groups independently absorbed the same Jewish lineages.

The second scenario is unlikely. The more likely scenario is that the Romani groups tested thus far, share a common ancestral foundation as certain Israeli Jewish families.

2. Surname clustering

These Israeli Jewish surnames repeatedly surface as DNA matches to the tested Romani groups:

- Katz

- Schechter
- Goldberg
- Weiss
- Horowitz
- Fleischer
- Gutmann
- Tenenbaum
- Abraham

These are not random European surnames.

They are classic Ashkenazi / Central European Jewish family names, many associated with:

- Rabbinical dynasties
- Medieval German-speaking Jewish communities
- Trade networks
- Early modern migration corridors

### 3. Overlap across geographically separated Romani groups

Our tested Romani populations originate from:

- Iberia
- France
- Germany
- Northern Italy
- Slovakia
- Switzerland

Yet they converge genetically with the same Israeli Jewish matches.

That strongly suggests that: Jewish ancestry entered Romani populations before their dispersion across Europe, not locally in each region. That Jewish ancestry entered the Romani populations before their dispersal across Europe.

These findings strongly support a model where:

- Jewish ancestry is foundational in multiple Romani populations.
- This ancestry predates modern nation states.
- It was preserved through endogamy.
- Jewish ancestry persists today in modern Romani and Israeli Jews
- Multiple Romani branches and multiple Israeli Jewish families, have a shared Jewish foundational population.

- This is not “admixture.” This is shared origin plus centuries of structured isolation.

In academic terms

What we have uncovered is consistent with:

- Shared Foundational Ancestors
- Cryptic Jewish ancestry in Romani populations
- Early medieval Jewish–Romani fusion zones
- Founder effects amplified by endogamy
- Diaspora re-convergence detectable in modern Israel

This fits population genetics models of:

- Bottleneck + drift + founder expansion

Combined evidence suggests: European Romani groups retain measurable, structured Jewish ancestry deriving from early the early Jewish diaspora, and this ancestry is now re-identifiable through modern Israeli Jewish descendants.

This is a *major historical-genetic insight*. Combined with ancient and Medieval Jewish ancestry, these tested Romani populations have undeniable Jewish ancestral underpinnings.