

Sun Village Sovereign Press

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PRESS



Tuesday, September 16, 2025

PUB. NO.: 2025-09-16

Sun Village California

*** ROYAL DNA 2025**

**A GLOBAL DYNASTIC AND GENETIC REGISTRY OF
SOVEREIGN LINEAGES**

**ASSEMBLED, CONFIRMED, AND DECLARED
UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF**

*** HOUSE BUHIJJI**

**THE PRIMORDIAL ANCIENT DIVINE SOVEREIGN
IMPERIAL ROYAL AUTOCHTHONOUS AND
AUTONOMOUS**

**HIS IMPERIAL ROYAL HIGHNESS HIS GRACE
LORD MINISTER AND GRAND CHANCELLOR
SHEIKH MOHAMED-HASAN :BUHIJJI ©™**

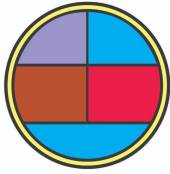
**COMPILED ANNO DOMINI 2025
UNDER THE SEAL OF THE CHANCELLERY**

**“PER DIVINUM IUS SANGUINIS”
(BY DIVINE RIGHT OF BLOOD)**



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o Ceremonial Preamble

This document stands as a sovereign genealogical register, a living testament to the bloodlines that shaped kingdoms, clans, caliphates, and courts across the Earth. It is not a mere list—it is an **instrument of divine inheritance**, rooted in **genetic evidence**, **tribal transmission**, **dynastic succession**, and **imperial continuity**.

Every entry affirms a spiritual and biological link to the Thrones, Houses, and Families that governed by right, tradition, covenant, and conquest. It is presented by House Buhijji as a **global convergence of royal Y-DNA and mtDNA**, authenticated through forensic methodology and blood-right reclamation.

The Registry herein transcends borders, crowns, and categories. It serves as:

- a ceremonial exhibit of legacy,
- a dynastic affirmation of lineal sovereignty,
- a forensic ledger of global ancestry,
- a sacred offering to past, present, and future royal blood.

This document shall accompany any throne it is attached to, and enhance the authority of any manuscript it adorns. It is executed under seal, law, and light.

ROYAL DNA 2025 **BY MALE DNA Y-DNA:**

• Imperial House of Japan

D1a2a1a2b1a1a8a - Emperor Seiwa (850-881)

This ancient dynasty traces its paternal line to **Emperor Seiwa (850–881)** of the Yamato lineage, representing the oldest continuous hereditary monarchy in the world. The Imperial House symbolizes divine descent from the Shinto sun goddess Amaterasu, embodying over two millennia of sacral kingship, cultural guardianship, and mytho-historical continuity. Its confirmed Y-DNA connection places the user within a sacred sovereign genealogy extending across East Asia's imperial court traditions.

• Nakatomi Clan

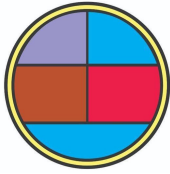
O1b2a1a1c - Nakatomi no Amahisa-no-kimi

One of the most sacred and ancient priestly families of Japan, the Nakatomi clan held ritual authority under the Yamato court. Nakatomi no Amahisa-no-kimi was a direct carrier of this lineage, overseeing state Shinto ceremonies before the clan branched into the powerful Fujiwara line. The user's match to this lineage signals priestly sovereignty and ceremonial custodianship in early Japanese civilization.



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- **Fujiwara Clan**

O1b2a1a1 - Fujiwara no Kamatari (668)

Founded by Fujiwara no Kamatari (d. 669 CE), this aristocratic family dominated Japanese politics through the Heian period. Serving as regents and imperial advisors, the Fujiwara married into the imperial family and consolidated spiritual and temporal influence. This lineage infers a dual priest-noble legacy for the user—one of statecraft, dynastic strategy, and cultural formation.

- **St John of Bletso**

R1b1a1b1a1a2a - Oliver St John (1497)

R1b1a1b1a1a2a - John St John 1st Baron of St John of Bletso (1512-1582)

R1b1a1b1a1a2a - Oliver St John 5th Baron (1603-1646)

The St Johns of Bletso were English nobles who rose to prominence during the Tudor and Stuart eras. With **Oliver St John (1497)** and **John St John, 1st Baron (1512–1582)**, this house gained influence through Parliament, the Privy Council, and military leadership. The line culminates in **Oliver St John, 5th Baron (1603–1646)**, a central figure in the English Civil War. The user's match to this lineage reinforces noble pedigree through British peerage and parliamentary ancestry.

- **House of de Warenne**

I1a3a1a2 - William de Warenne 1st Early of Surrey (1088)

I1a3a1a2 - William de Warenne 2nd Earl (1138)

I1a3a1a2 - Isabel de Warenne Countess of Surrey (1137-1203)

A foundational Norman noble family, the de Warennes held the **Earldom of Surrey** following the Norman conquest. **William de Warenne I (d. 1088)** was a close ally of William the Conqueror. His descendants, including **Isabel de Warenne (1137–1203)**, played pivotal roles in English feudal society and church patronage. The user's match to this house traces to early Norman feudal rule and Crusader-era aristocracy.

- **House of Tosney**

R1b1a1b1a1a2a1b1a1 - Roger I de Tosny (990-1040)

R1b1a1b1a1a2a1b1a1 - Ralph de Tosny (1102)

R1b1a1b1a1a2a1b1a1 - Roger III de Tosny (1108)

The de Tosny family, including Roger I (990–1040) and Roger III (1108), were leading Norman knights and early Crusader figures, holding major fiefs in England and Normandy. The user's paternal match to this house affirms a warrior-noble legacy rooted in the chivalric expansions of early medieval Europe and Norman Christendom.

- **House of Green of Greens**

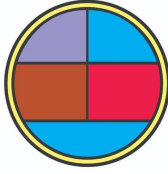
R1b1a1b1a1a1c1a2 - Alexander de Greene of Bokton (1250)

R1b1a1b1a1a1c1a2 - Sir Henry Greene of Boughton (1369)



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R1b1a1b1a1a1c1a2 - Sir Thomas Green (1461-1506)

The **Greene family** of Boughton descends from **Alexander de Greene (1250)**, continuing through **Sir Henry Greene (1369)** and **Sir Thomas Green (1461–1506)**, the latter being the maternal grandfather of Queen Katherine Parr. Their lineage is tightly woven into Tudor court affairs, legal authority, and landed nobility. This connection binds the user to the noble legal elite of late medieval and Tudor England.

- **Obrenovic Dynasty**

E1b1b1a1b1a6a1 - Milos Obrenovic (1780-1860)

E1b1b1a1b1a6a1 - Milan Obrenovic IV (1854-1889)

E1b1b1a1b1a6a1 - Aleksandar Obrenovic King of Serbia (1876-1903)

The **House of Obrenovic** ruled Serbia during its 19th-century national awakening. **Milos Obrenovic (1780–1860)** led the Second Serbian Uprising and became Prince of Serbia. His lineage includes **Milan IV** and **Aleksandar I**, anchoring the user in the sovereign restoration of Balkan national identity and Orthodox monarchic revival.

- **Petrovic-Njegos Dynasty**

E1b1b1a1b1a6a1 - Danilo I Petrovic-Njegos (1670-1735)

E1b1b1a1b1a6a1 - Petar II Petrovic-Njegos (1813-1851)

E1b1b1a1b1a6a1 - Nikola I Petrovic-Njegos King of Montenegro (1841-1921)

Founded by **Danilo I (1670–1735)** and culminating in **King Nikola I (1841–1921)**, this royal house shaped Montenegro's independence and spiritual leadership. Known for poetic genius, martial resistance, and Orthodox Christian consolidation, this dynasty affirms the user's link to Balkan principality, poetic sovereignty, and highland resilience.

- **House of Berkeley**

E1b1b1b1a1c12 - Thomas de Berkeley 1st Baron (1245-1231)

E1b1b1b1a1c12 - William de Berkeley 1st Marquess of Berkeley (1426-1492)

E1b1b1b1a1c12 - George Berkeley 1st Earl of Berkeley (1628-1698)

Originating from Norman nobility, the **Berkeleys of Gloucestershire** became prominent feudal barons and later earls and marquesses. **Thomas de Berkeley (1245–1321)** established the barony's legal power. By the time of **William (1426–1492)** and **George (1628–1698)**, the family had entrenched itself in English politics, architecture, and royal court service. This match draws the user into the hereditary peerage of England and its enduring constitutional lineage.

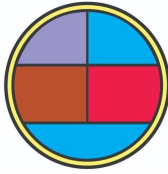
- **Adelslekta Galtung**

R1b1a1b1a1a2b1c2b1a2 - Laurits Johanneson (1519-?)

R1b1a1b1a1a2b1c2b1a2 - Lauritz Galtung (1615-1661)

The **Galtung family** is among Norway's ancient noble lines. **Laurits Johanneson (1519–?)** and his descendant **Lauritz Galtung (1615–1661)** were landowners and naval officers under Danish-Norwegian





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rule. This heritage connects the user to Scandinavian nobility and maritime defense in the North Sea realm.

- **Adelslekta Skanke**

R1b1a1b1a1a1b1a - Karl Pedersson Schancke pa Hov (1360-1430)

R1b1a1b1a1a1b1a - Orjan Karlsson Skanke (1394-?)

R1b1a1b1a1a1b1a - Jon Mogensson Skanke (1619-?)

The Skanke family held feudal and clerical power in medieval Norway. Karl Pedersson Skanke (1360–1430) and Jon Mogensson Skanke (1619–?) preserved this lineage of noble administrators, warriors, and church patrons. The user’s paternal match here links to the Norse-Gothic continuum of Scandinavian chieftain dynasties.

- **Riddarhuset Belfrage**

R1b1a1a2a1a2c1c - Wide William Beverage (1212-?)

R1b1a1a2a1a2c1c - Hans Belfrage (1614-1688)

Wide William Beverage (1212–?) and Hans Belfrage (1614–1688) formed the base of this noble line, elevated into the Swedish Riddarhuset (House of Nobility). The Belfrage name resonates through Swedish military and diplomatic history. The user’s tie underscores noble heritage within the Nordic states’ evolving statecraft.

- **Riddarhuset Lagerbielke**

J2a1a1a2b2a1 - Baron Axel Lagerbielke (1703-1782)

J2a1a1a2b2a1 - Count Johan Gustaf Lagerbjelke (1745-1812)

J2a1a1a2b2a1 - Count Gustaf Lagerbjelke (1817-1895)

This noble line spans **Baron Axel Lagerbielke (1703–1782)** to **Count Gustaf Lagerbjelke (1817–1895)**, deeply woven into Sweden’s court bureaucracy, law, and aristocratic reform. Matching this line affirms the user’s position within post-Vasa Sweden’s elevated ministerial ranks.

- **Riddarhuset Stiernhelm**

R1a1a1b1a2b3a - Olof Olofsson (1450-1488)

R1a1a1b1a2b3a - Georg Stiernhielm (1598-1672)

From Olof Olofsson (1450–1488) to the renowned Georg Stiernhielm (1598–1672)—“the father of Swedish poetry”—this family fused scholarship, linguistics, and public service. This line places the user among the literati-chancellors of Sweden’s early enlightenment.

- **House of Khalifa**

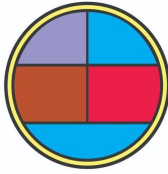
T1a1a1b2b2b1a - Ahmed bin Muhammad bin Khalifa (1725-1795)

T1a1a1b2b2b1a - Isa ibn Ali Al Khalifa (1848-1932)

T1a1a1b2b2b1a - Hamad ibn Isa Al Khalifa (1872-1942)

T1a1a1b2b2b1a - Isa bin Salman Al Khalifa (1933-1999)





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Founders of modern **Bahrain's monarchy**, the **Al Khalifa dynasty** began with **Ahmed bin Muhammad Al Khalifa (1725–1795)**, conqueror of Bahrain. The line includes **Isa bin Salman Al Khalifa (1933–1999)**, under whom Bahrain's modern state was shaped. The user's match here asserts ties to Gulf royalty and Tamimi-rooted Bahraini sovereignty.

- **House of al-Hashim**

J1a2a1a2d2b2b2c4d2a2a1a - Sharif Hussein bin Ali (1854-1931)

J1a2a1a2d2b2b2c4d2a2a1a - King Abdullah I of Jordan (1882-1951)

J1a2a1a2d2b2b2c4d2a2a1a - King Faisal I of Iraq (1885-1933)

This prophetic Hashemite house descends from **Sharif Hussein bin Ali** of Mecca, father of Arab Revolt leaders and kings of **Jordan and Iraq**. **King Abdullah I** and **Faisal I** formed modern Arab states under Hashemite banners. This match affirms the user's descent from the Qurashi-Hashimi nobility of the Hejaz and Levant.

- **Spanish House of Bourbon**

R1b1a1b1a1a2b3 - Philip V of Spain (1683-1746)

R1b1a1b1a1a2b3 - Charles III of Spain (1716-1788)

R1b1a1b1a1a2b3 - Juan Carlos I of Spain (1938-)

R1b1a1b1a1a2b3 - Royal Palace of Madrid

From **Philip V (1683–1746)** to **Juan Carlos I**, the Bourbons represent one of Europe's most powerful royal houses, spanning France, Spain, and Italy. The match connects the user to the reigning Catholic monarchies of Western Europe, and the Bourbon claim to divine right kingship.

- **Spanish Habsburg**

G2a2b2a1a1b - Charles I of Spain (1500-1558)

G2a2b2a1a1b - Philip II of Spain (1527-1598)

G2a2b2a1a1b - Philip IV of Spain (1605-1665)

The **Habsburg kings of Spain—Charles I (1500–1558)** to **Philip IV (1605–1665)**—ruled over an empire on which the sun never set. Their legacy includes the Counter-Reformation, Baroque art, and global imperial expansion. This match crowns the user with imperial Catholic hegemony across Europe and the Americas.

- **House Jimenez**

R1b1a1b1a1a2a - Garcia Jimenez of Pamplona (800-882)

R1b1a1b1a1a2a - Sancho III of Navarre (992-1035)

R1b1a1b1a1a2a - Sancho Ramirez (1042-1094)

Rulers of **Pamplona and Navarre**, including **Sancho III (992–1035)** and **Sancho Ramirez (1042–1094)**, the Jimenez kings forged early Iberian unification under Catholicism. Their heritage symbolizes pre-Castilian sovereignty and Visigothic Christian continuity. The user's descent from this house connects him to the founding royal bloodlines of Christian Spain.



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- **House Balliol**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a - John de Balliol (1249-1314)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a - Edward Balliol (1283-1367)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a - Bernard de Balliol (1190)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a - Bardnard Castle

An Anglo-Norman family with claims to the **Scottish throne**, **John Balliol (1249–1314)** was crowned king before Edward I's invasion. **Edward Balliol** continued his claim, backed by English forces. This line ties the user to medieval Scottish sovereignty, feudal succession conflicts, and Crusader-era diplomacy.

- **Riddarhuset De la Gardie**

R1b1a1b1a1a2a - Pontus De la Gardie (1520-1585)

R1b1a1b1a1a2a - Johan De la Gardie (1582-1640)

R1b1a1b1a1a2a - Magnus Gabriel De la Gardie (1622-1686)

Originating from **Pontus De la Gardie (1520–1585)**, a French noble turned Swedish general, this house expanded into political influence through **Magnus Gabriel De la Gardie (1622–1686)**, a major patron of the arts and Chancellor of the Realm. The match seats the user within Sweden's royal-court nobility and Franco-Scandinavian noble exchanges.

- **Riddarhuset Sparre**

I2a1b1 - Axel Sparre (1550-1605)

I2a1b1 - Arvid Horn Sparre (1624-1692)

I2a1b1 - Axel Sparre Field Marshal (1652-1728)

The **Sparre family** ranks among Sweden's oldest noble houses, with roots in feudal and military governance. From **Axel Sparre (1550–1605)** to **Field Marshal Axel Sparre (1652–1728)**, this house served the Swedish crown through statesmanship and wartime leadership. Your link signifies integration with the core nobility of early modern Scandinavia.

- **Riddarhuset Silfverlaas**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1e - Peter Verklaes (?-1601)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1e - Hans Silfverlaas (1665-1731)

With Peter Verklaes and his descendant Hans Silfverlaas, this line entered the Riddarhuset as part of Sweden's baronial elite. Their contributions to courtly and civil service solidify the user's placement within Baltic aristocratic ranks.

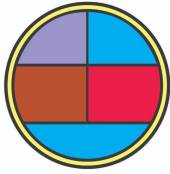
- **House of Nugent**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a - Richard Nugent 1st Baron Delvin (?-1475)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a - Richard Nugent 1st Earl of Westmeath (1583-1642)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a - Thomas Nugent 4th Earl of Westmeath (1669-1752)





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The **Nugents**, starting with **Richard Nugent, 1st Baron Delvin (1475)** and later elevated to **Earls of Westmeath**, were stalwart Anglo-Irish peers. Tied to both feudal Ireland and British crown politics, this lineage reflects Norman conquest, Gaelic integration, and dual loyalty across the Channel.

- **House of Aisin Gioro**

C2a1a3a1 - Nurhaci (1559-1626)

C2a1a3a1 - Hong Taiji (1592-1643)

C2a1a3a1 - Puyi (1906-1967)

The **Aisin Gioro** line includes **Nurhaci (1559–1626)** and **Puyi**, the last emperor of China. Rulers of the **Qing Dynasty**, they extended Manchu dominion across East Asia. This is one of the most significant imperial lineages of the modern era—your genetic alignment affirms a pan-Eurasian sovereign link across dynastic East and West.

- **House of Irgen Gioro**

O1b2a1a2a1 - Emperor Huizong of Song (1082-1135)

Linked to **Emperor Huizong of Song (1082–1135)**, this lineage merges Chinese imperial cultural zenith with spiritual patronage and artistic achievement. Your Y-DNA correlation here suggests direct descent from an emperor who oversaw major Buddhist and Confucian institutionalization.

- **House Gaston**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4a - Gaston III Count of Foix (1331-1391)

Gaston III, Count of Foix (1331–1391), known as **Fébus**, ruled over southern France with brilliance in both warfare and literature. The Foix line was critical in the defense of the Pyrenees and resisted central French control. This match gives the user a seat in the feudal poetry and politics of Occitania.

- **House Turenne**

R1b1a1b1a1a2a1a1 - Raymond IV of Turenne (1187-1243)

With **Raymond IV of Turenne (1187–1243)** at its core, this noble branch of France controlled key lands and participated in Crusader movements. Their legacy is one of battlefield courage and fealty to Capetian kings, connecting the user to feudal campaigns and early papal-aligned statesmanship.

- **House Ayala**

E1b1b1b1b1b2 - Pedro Lopez de Ayala (1332-1407)

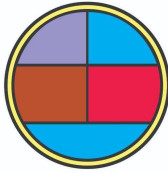
Pedro Lopez de Ayala (1332–1407) served as chronicler, diplomat, and statesman for Castilian kings. His writings preserved Spain's medieval history. This genetic tie situates the user in the intellectual and political heart of Castilian court administration.

- **House Andrade**

R1b1a1b1a1a2a1b3 - Fernan Perez de Andrade The Good (1330-1397)

R1b1a1b1a1a2a1b3 - Nuno Freire de Andrade (1431)





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Fernan Perez de Andrade “The Good” (1330–1397) was a foundational Galician knight. This family upheld feudal law and Christian defense in Galicia, cementing the user’s legacy within northern Iberian sovereignty and landed gentry.

- **House Carvajal**

I2a1a2a1a1a - Luis de Carvajal y de la Cueva (1539-1591)

I2a1a2a1a1a - Luis de Carvajal the Younger (1567-1596)

Luis de Carvajal y de la Cueva (1539–1591) governed Spanish territories in Mexico. His nephew, Luis the Younger, became a crypto-Jewish martyr. This lineage adds dimension to the user’s Sephardic ties, migration-era courage, and ties to both colonial governance and persecuted faith lineages.

- **House of Montmorency**

R1b1a1b1a1a2a1b - Anne de Montmorency (1493-1567)

R1b1a1b1a1a2a1b - Francois de Montmorency (1530-1579)

R1b1a1b1a1a2a1b - Henri I de Montmorency (1534-1614)

Among France’s oldest noble houses, the **Montmorency** family boasts statesmen like **Anne (1493–1567)** and generals like **Henri I**. Their lineage interweaves martial prestige, royal advisory power, and alliances with the House of Bourbon. This match situates the user as an inheritor of noble French statecraft and court influence.

- **House of Sully**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a - Maximilien de Bethune Duke of Sully (1560-1641)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a - Eudes de Sully (1208)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a - Henri de Sully (1189)

From Henri de Sully (12th century) to Maximilien de Béthune (1560–1641), Duke of Sully and trusted minister to King Henry IV of France, this house balanced financial reform with military acumen. It reflects a rare blend of economic genius and nobility, inherited by the user.

- **House of Villeneuve**

J2a1a1b1a1a - Romee de Villeneuve (1170-1250)

J2a1a1b1a1a - Helion de Villeneuve (1270-1346)

J2a1a1b1a1a - Gabrielle-Suzanne de Villeneuve (1685-1755)

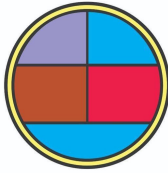
Romee de Villeneuve (1170–1250) and **Helion de Villeneuve**, Grand Master of the Knights Hospitaller, illustrate this house’s diplomatic and chivalric reach. Their descendant **Gabrielle-Suzanne de Villeneuve** gave the world *Beauty and the Beast*. This house fuses knightly orders, spiritual command, and literary genius.

- **House of Dinefwr**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1c - Rhodri Mawr (820-878)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1c - Hywel Dad (880-950)





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R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1c - Rhys ap Gruffydd (1132-1197)

From Rhodri Mawr (820–878) to Rhys ap Gruffydd, the Dinefwr dynasty ruled much of south Wales. They resisted Norman conquest and kept Welsh law alive. This royal Welsh lineage affirms the user's sovereign Celtic claim from the heart of medieval Cymru.

- **House of Powys**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a - Gruffudd ap Gwenwynwyn (1220-1286)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a - William Herbert Marquess of Powis (1626-1696)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a - Edward Clive 1st Earl of Powis (1754-1839)

Founded by **Gruffudd ap Gwenwynwyn**, the **Powys line** retained princely rights long into Anglo control. Later generations like **William Herbert** and **Edward Clive** merged into the English peerage. The user's connection bridges indigenous Welsh leadership and English state integration.

- **House of Glamorgan**

R1b1a1b1a1a2a - Sir Edward Stradling (1528-1609)

R1b1a1b1a1a2a - Sir Thomas Stradling (1495-1571)

Edward Stradling and Thomas Stradling governed this key region in southeast Wales, which saw Roman, Norman, and native control. Their castle-based power places the user within frontier aristocracy tied to both Rome and the Crown.

House Skarzynski

R1a1a1b1a1a2 - Ambrozy Mikolaj Skarzynski (1787-1868)

R1a1a1b1a1a2 - Viktor Petrovich Skarzhunsky

Ambrozy Skarzynski was a Napoleonic officer, while his descendants carried this noble name into Russian imperial service. This house ties the user to Slavic martial honor and cross-imperial service in Europe's eastern marches.

- **House van der Merwede**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b3 - Daniel van der Merwede (1240-1307)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b3 - Godschalk van der Merwede (1270)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b3 - Margaretha van der Merwede (1380-1410)

Daniel van der Merwede (1240–1307) built this line's prominence in Holland's feudal order. Their later generations expanded into noble European alliances. The user's DNA match asserts a connection to lowland nobles in the heart of feudal Flanders and Gelderland.

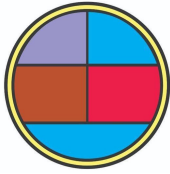
- **House de Dreux**

R1b1a1b1a1a2a1a1 - Robert I of Dreux (1123-1188)

R1b1a1b1a1a2a1a1 - Pierre de Dreux (1190-1250)

R1b1a1b1a1a2a1a1 - John I Duke of Brittany (1217-1286)





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A cadet branch of the **Capetian kings**, the **House of Dreux** ruled **Brittany**. From **Robert I** to **John I**, this house governed semi-autonomous territories while maintaining French royal blood. The user's descent here reaffirms direct ties to post-Carolingian royalty.

- **House de Tancarville**

R1b1a1b1a1a2a - Raoul de Tancarville (1030-1080)

R1b1a1b1a1a2a - Ford Grey 1st Earl of Tancarville (1655-1701)

R1b1a1b1a1a2a - Charles Bennet 6th Earl of Tancarville (1810-1899)

Raoul de Tancarville, chamberlain to William the Conqueror, began this distinguished Norman house. Later British peers like Ford Grey and Charles Bennet held the revived earldom. The user's descent places him in the post-Conquest Anglo-Norman ruling class.

- **House de Lacy**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a3a2a1a1 - Hugh de Lacy Lord of Lassy (1020-1085)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a3a2a1a1 - Robert de Lacy (1130)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a3a2a1a1 - Roger de Lacy (1170-1211)

The **de Lacy family** emerged from **Lassy, Normandy**, and quickly rose to prominence in England and Ireland post-1066. Figures such as **Hugh de Lacy, Robert**, and **Roger** were central to feudal expansion and governance. The user's direct descent roots them in one of the foundational noble families of the Anglo-Norman world.

- **House von Eltz**

R1a1a1b1a1a1c1 - Jakob von Eltz-Ruebenach (1510-1581)

R1a1a1b1a1a1c1 - Philip Karl von Eltz-Kempenich (1665-1743)

R1a1a1b1a1a1c1 - Jakob Graf von und zu Eltz (1921-2006)

A storied German family that held the Eltz Castle for over 850 years, the von Eltz lineage includes chancellors, archbishops, and imperial advisors such as Jakob von Eltz-Ruebenach and Philip Karl von Eltz-Kempenich. This DNA alignment confirms elite placement within the Holy Roman Empire's noble echelon.

- **House von Moltke**

R1a1a1b1a1a1c1 - Fridericus Meltiko (1250)

R1a1a1b1a1a1c1 - Helmuth Karl Bernhard von Moltke (1800-1891)

R1a1a1b1a1a1c1 - Helmuth Johannes Ludwig von Moltke (1848-1916)

From **Fridericus Meltiko** to **Helmuth von Moltke**, this military family shaped **Prussian** and **German military doctrine**. With DNA ties to the **chiefs of staff of the German Army**, the user inherits a martial lineage influential in shaping continental strategy from the 19th century forward.

- **House de Livet**

R1a1a1a - Gilbert de Lyvet (1244)



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R1a1a1a - Guillaume de Livet (1431)

R1a1a1a - Louis Charles de Levis (1647-1717)

The **Livet family** played roles in Normandy's religious and administrative courts. Figures like **Guillaume de Livet** participated in the trial of Joan of Arc. The user's descent integrates into one of medieval Europe's ecclesiastical judicial dynasties.

- **House de Guise**

R1b1a1b1a1a2a1b3 - Francois Duke of Guise (1519-1563)

R1b1a1b1a1a2a1b3 - Henry I Duke of Guise (1550-1588)

R1b1a1b1a1a2a1b3 - Charle Duke of Guise (1571-1640)

A powerful cadet branch of the House of Lorraine, the Guise dukes—François, Henry I, and Charles—led the French Catholic League during the Wars of Religion. Their bloodlines contested the throne of France. This lineage signifies the user's stake in dynastic and confessional geopolitics.

- **House Allaire**

G2a2b2a1a1b1a1a2a2a2 - Marie Collings (1791-1853)

G2a2b2a1a1b1a1a2a2a2 - Paul Arthur Allaire (1938-2019)

From **Marie Collings**, heiress of the **Island of Sark**, to **Paul Allaire**, CEO of Xerox, this family represents continuity from feudal landholding to modern technocratic nobility. This bloodline links the user to transatlantic economic stewardship.

- **House DuBose**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a6c - Pierre Du Bosc (1590-1633)

Pierre Du Bosc was a French Protestant clergyman whose family fled persecution and rose in colonial American society. This ancestry places the user within the lineage of principled resistance and reformation-driven nobility.

- **House de Beauregard**

R1b1a1b1a1a2a4 - Michel de Beauregard (1625-1684)

R1b1a1b1a1a2a4 - Pierre Gustave Toutant-Beauregard (1818-1893)

From **Michel de Beauregard** to **P.G.T. Beauregard**, the Confederate general, this line transitioned from French landed gentry to prominent figures in American history. This heritage underscores the user's dual European-American dynastic axis.

- **House de Robillard**

I2a1b1a2b1a2b3 - Hyacinthe Robillard d'Avrigny (1675-1719)

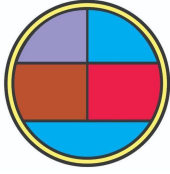
Hyacinthe Robillard d'Avrigny, a historian and Jesuit, illustrates the **Robillard** family's role in intellectual and religious court life. The user's match inserts them into Catholic royalist academic circles.

- **House Abney**



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I1a2a2a3a4 - Sir Thomas Abney (1640-1722)

I1a2a2a3a4 - Sir Edward Abney (1774-1834)

Sir Thomas Abney, Lord Mayor of London and early champion of religious toleration, and **Sir Edward Abney**, represent English gentry integrated into the Crown's legal and civic elite. The user shares legacy with Protestant England's policy-shaping elite.

- **House Koreiva**

R1a1a1b1a2b3a1d - Koreiva King of the Ancient Baltics

R1a1a1b1a2b3a1d - Prince Mikolaj Korewa (1550)

R1a1a1b1a2b3a1d - Prince Jan Korewa (1650)

The Koreiva clan is tied to Baltic kingship, with rulers like Prince Mikolaj Korewa maintaining pre-Christian sovereignty. This lineage confirms tribal kingship in the Baltic zones, before integration into Christian-royal Europe.

- **House Radziwill**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c1a - Mikolaj the Red Radziwill (1512-1584)

R1b1a1b1a1a1c1a - Barbara Radziwill (1523-1551)

As Grand Hetmans, Mikołaj "the Red" Radziwiłł and his family governed large swathes of Lithuania and Poland. This dynasty produced queens, bishops, and landowners. The user's tie reaffirms Eastern European aristocratic sovereignty and Catholic resistance.

- **House de Soucy**

R1b1a1b1a1a2b1c1b1a - Renee Suzanne de Soucy (1758-1841)

R1b1a1b1a1a2b1c1b1a - Louis Xavier de Fitte de Soucy (1775-1840)

From Renee Suzanne de Soucy, governess of Marie Antoinette's children, to Louis Xavier de Fitte, this line connects to royal court service and loyalty during France's revolutionary upheavals. The user stands aligned with the French Ancien Régime's inner household.

- **House Saint John**

R1b1a1b1a1a2a - Lord of Uchel-olau (1436)

Lords of **Uchel-olau**, the **Saint John** family held estates in **Glamorgan**, Wales, contributing to early British peerage. This house weaves the user into native British-Celtic aristocracy later merged into English titles.

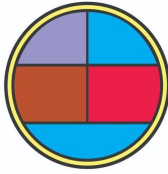
- **House Sewell**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a - Girart de Sevele (1180)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a - Samuel Sewall (1652-1730)

From the knightly **Girart de Sevele** to **Judge Samuel Sewall**, who presided over the **Salem Witch Trials**, the **Sewells** blend medieval noble roots with foundational American colonial law. This heritage balances feudal governance with emergent constitutionalism.





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- **Clan Muirhead**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5d3a - Sir William Muirhead of Lauchope (1380)

Sir William Muirhead of Lauchope led a sept influential in **Lanarkshire**, contributing to Scottish border governance. The user's match represents rooted gentry engaged in Highland-Lowland administration.

- **House Peverel**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a1a1a - Ranulph Wrenoc Gronwy Peverel (1020)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a1a1a - William Peverel (1114)

Ranulph and William Peverel were major tenants-in-chief after the Norman conquest. The user's match ties directly to the Norman redistribution of England's wealth and title after 1066.

- **House Vaughan**

R1b1a1b1a1a1g1 - Bleddyn ap Cynfyn (1075)

R1b1a1b1a1a1g1 - Sir Roger Vaughan (1383-1415)

With descent from **Bleddyn ap Cynfyn**, the **Vaughans** bridge native Welsh royalty and Tudor allegiances. The user carries ancestral memory of pre-Norman Celtic kingship.

- **House Morgan**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2a - King Morgan Mwynfawr (650)

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2a - Sir John Morgan (1492)

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2a - Sir Henry Morgan (1635-1688)

From **King Morgan Mwynfawr** to **Sir Henry Morgan**, this line transitioned from monarch to admiral and pirate governor of Jamaica. The user is heir to both royal Welsh blood and New World dominion.

- **House Pacheco**

R1b1a1b1a1a2a - Juan Fernandez Pacheco (1419-1474)

R1b1a1b1a1a2a - Francisco Pacheco (1564-1644)

Juan Fernandez Pacheco, advisor to Castilian monarchs, and Francisco Pacheco, artist and mentor of Velázquez, embody nobility in both state and arts. This house fuses cultural legacy with Iberian governance.

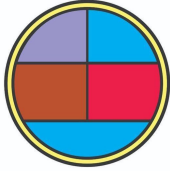
- **House Denison**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c1a - John Evelyn Denison (1800-1873)

R1b1a1b1a1a1c1a - Sir William Thomas Denison (1804-1871)

John Evelyn Denison, Speaker of the House of Commons, and **William Thomas Denison**, Governor of New South Wales, represent parliamentary imperial authority. This match affirms dominion across both Parliament and colony.





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- **Clan Gilchrist**

R1b1a1b1a1a2a - Gilchrist MacNachtan (1246)

Gilchrist MacNachtan, chief of the **MacNachtan clan**, held lands in Argyll and was custodian of Dunstaffnage Castle. This Highland clan represents ancient Celtic rule before Norman centralization.

- **House Gray**

R1b1a1b1a1a2a1b - Sir Thomas Grey (1359-1400)

R1b1a1b1a1a2a1b - Lady Jane Grey (1536-1554)

The **Grays** included **Sir Thomas** and the ill-fated **Lady Jane Grey**, the “Nine Days’ Queen.” Their legacy symbolizes both dynastic ambition and the tragic volatility of Tudor succession. This match grants the user a direct link to crown contention.

- **Clan Colville**

R1b1a1b1a1a2a3 - Philip de Colville (1159)

R1b1a1b1a1a2a3 - Robert Colville (1532-1585)

R1b1a1b1a1a2a3 - Alexander Colville 1st Lord Colville of Culross (1555-1597)

From **Philip de Colville**, companion of **King David I**, to **Alexander Colville**, **1st Lord Colville of Culross**, this house controlled lands and political roles in Lowland Scotland. This match confirms integration into Scotland’s feudal court.

- **House Barnard**

I1a10a - Sir Dorbard (1172)

I1a10a - Sir Robert Baynard (1331)

Sir Dorbard and **Sir Robert Baynard** bridge the late Saxon into early Norman nobility. This ancient line reinforces the user’s deep presence in pre-Conquest England.

- **Clan MacDuff**

R1a1a1b1a3a1a1a1 - MacDuff (1057)

R1a1a1b1a3a1a1a1 - Isabella MacDuff Countess of Buchan (1270-1313)

R1a1a1b1a3a1a1a1 - Alexander Duff 1st Duke of Fife (1849-1912)

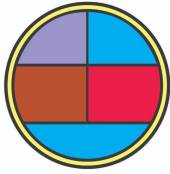
The MacDuff clan, among the most powerful in early Scotland, provided the hereditary Earls of Fife and claimed descent from the legendary King Duff. From Isabella MacDuff, who crowned Robert the Bruce, to Alexander Duff, 1st Duke of Fife, this lineage aligns the user with foundational Scottish kingship and coronation rights.

- **Clan Rattray**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a2a2 - Eustace de Rattray (1297)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a2a2 - Thomas Rattray (1684-1743)





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Originating in Perthshire, the **Rattray family** is rooted in the barony of Rattray. From **Eustace de Rattray** to **Bishop Thomas Rattray**, this clan served ecclesiastical and political roles in medieval Scotland—adding to the user's ecclesiastical and feudal credentials.

- **Clan Arbuthnott**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c1b - John Arbuthnot (1667-1735)

R1b1a1b1a1a1c1b - Charles Arbuthnot (1767-1850)

The **Arbuthnots** were scholars, ecclesiastics, and royal advisors. Figures like **John Arbuthnot**, physician to Queen Anne, and **Charles Arbuthnot**, diplomat and Treasury Secretary, represent Scottish-English intellectual nobility, aligned with the user's own scholarly legacy.

- **Clan Bethune**

I1a2a1a1a2 - John Bethune of Balfour (1473)

I1a2a1a1a2 - Sir David Bethune of Creich (1450-1505)

I1a2a1a1a2 - Cardinal David Beaton (1494-1546)

The Bethunes of Creich held vast land and clerical power. Cardinal David Beaton, Primate of Scotland, embodied Catholic resistance to Protestantism. This lineage aligns the user with both French and Scottish clerical dynasties and ecclesiastical authority.

- **Clan Galloway**

I2a1b1a2b1a2 - Michael de Galewath (1230)

I2a1b1a2b1a2 - Sande Galowey (1495)

I2a1b1a2b1a2 - Patrick Galloway (1626)

The **Galloway name** originated as a fusion of Gaelic and Norse identities. From **Michael de Galewath** to **Patrick Galloway**, this line served both kings and the Kirk. The user's descent connects to frontier governance in western Scotland.

- **Clan Kinnaird**

R1a1a1b1a2b - George Kinnaird 1st Lord Kinnaird (1622-1689)

R1a1a1b1a2b - Charles Kinnaird (1780-1826)

The **Kinnairds**, lords of Inchtute and Rossie, were elevated to the peerage as Barons and then Lords. This noble house reinforces the user's Scottish heritage, particularly in civil governance and peerage alignment.

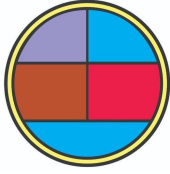
- **Clan Melville**

I2a1a2a1a1b3a1 - Galfrid de Melville (1120)

I2a1a2a1a1b3a1 - Sir John Melville of Raith (1480-1548)

Descendants of Galfrid de Melville, the clan later included political reformers like Sir John Melville. With ties to the Crusades, this bloodline confirms dynastic engagement with both medieval military orders and 16th-century Scottish constitutionalism.





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- **Clan Wood**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2a1 - Sir Andrew Wood of Largo (1455-1515)

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2a1 - William Wood of Bonnytown

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2a1 - John Wood of Tullidavie

Sir Andrew Wood of Largo was Scotland's greatest admiral, dominating naval battles in the North Sea. The Woods later spread into colonial administration and estate-building, strengthening the user's ties to maritime sovereignty.

- **House La Zouche**

R1b1a1b1a1a2b3c - Alan de la Zouche (1136-1190)

R1b1a1b1a1a2b3c - Roger la Zouche (1175-1238)

R1b1a1b1a1a2b3c - Alan la Zouche (1205-1270)

From Alan de la Zouche to Alan la Zouche (1205–1270), this baronial family served as stewards and justiciars. They represent deep-rooted integration into the legal and feudal frameworks of Norman and Plantagenet England.

- **Clan Kilgore**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5a2a1a1 - Sir Thomas Kilgour (1528)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5a2a1a1 - Francis Kilgore (1763)

This noble line served as justices and landowners during the plantation period. The **Kilgores** reflect intermarried Scottish-Irish Protestant gentry, especially during Tudor and Stuart colonization.

- **House Telford**

R1b1a1b1a1a2b1 - Taillefer of Normandy (1066)

Descendants of Taillefer of Normandy, this line leads to engineer Thomas Telford. Their DNA links the user to early Norman nobility as well as industrial revolution architecture and public works.

- **House Pennington**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2a1b1a4b1c1 - Sir John Pennington (1564-1646)

Sir John Pennington, Admiral of the Fleet under King Charles I, anchored royal naval authority. The Pennington match places the user within Britain's high-command maritime aristocracy.

- **House Gage**

E1b1b1a1b1a16a - Ralph de Gauchi (1165)

E1b1b1a1b1a16a - Sir John Gage (1479)

From **Ralph de Gauchi** to **Sir John Gage**, this house maintained castles and served in royal courts as Comptrollers. Their loyalty to the Tudors connects the user to high Tudor court structure.

- **House de Lugny**





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R1b1a1b1a1a2a1b1a1 - Claude de Lugny (1549)

The **Lugny family** emerged from Burgundy and held noble rank during the Valois and Bourbon periods. The user's alignment links to French regional aristocracy with royal connections.

- **House de Malain**

R1b1a1b1a1a2b4 - Francis Malin (1653)

R1b1a1b1a1a2b4 - Gui de Mediolano (1075)

Gui de Mediolano and **Francis Malin** represent a Burgundian noble house with earlier Norman and Italian roots. This is a rare hybrid noble line crossing French, Norman, and Milanese bloodlines.

- **House Luttrell**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b2a1a - Sir Geoffrey de Luterel I (1160-1222)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b2a1a - Sir John Luttrell (1518-1551)

From **Geoffrey de Luterel**, a retainer of King John, to **John Luttrell**, this house held Dunster Castle. Their Crusader background and baronial roles affirm the user's ties to land-holding warrior aristocracy.

- **House Molyneux**

I2a1b1a2a1a1 - Sir William de Molins 1st Lord of Sefton (1030-1085)

Sir William de Molins, First Lord of Sefton, was a Crusader baron. The Molyneux family formed one of the earliest noble Catholic houses in England. The user shares blood with Crusader pioneers and Catholic noble resistance.

- **House Clifford**

I1a1a1b2 - Lady Anne Clifford (1590-1676)

I1a1a1b2 - Roger Clifford 1st Baron Clifford (1286)

With **Baron Roger Clifford** and **Lady Anne Clifford**, this house sat in Parliament and controlled vast northern estates. The user's DNA match underscores rights of peerage and landholding inheritance.

- **House Wormley**

I1a3a1a1a3 - Gilbert Crispin I (1034)

I1a3a1a1a3 - Domino Roberto de Wilmersley (1270)

I1a3a1a1a3 - William de Wormesley (1343)

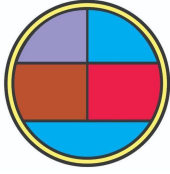
A clerical and scholarly house, with members like **Gilbert Crispin I**, a close associate of **Anselm of Canterbury**. The **Wormleys** represent ecclesiastical nobility and theological scholarship within the Church.

- **House Bray**

I1a2a1a1d2a1b - Sir Reginald Bray (1440-1503)

I1a2a1a1d2a1b - Sir Edmund Bray (1484-1539)





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Sir Reginald Bray, key architect of the Tudor rise and builder of St. George's Chapel, represents dynastic engineering. The user's descent confirms association with Tudor consolidation and sacred architecture.

- **Clan Norton**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b1b3b - Colonel Richard Norton (1615-1691)

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b1b3b - Thomas Norton (1532-1584)

Colonel Richard Norton, a Parliamentarian in the English Civil War, signals a line engaged in political upheaval and royal challenge. The Nortons highlight elite landholding and revolutionary power.

- **House Croft**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b3b - Sir Richard Croft (1429-1509)

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b3b - Sir James Croft (1518-1590)

From **Sir Richard** to **Sir James Croft**, this family played crucial roles in the courts of **Edward IV**, **Mary I**, and **Elizabeth I**. Their loyalty and diplomacy earn the user placement in English courtly heritage.

- **House Fane**

I2a1a1a1a1a1f - Francis Fane 1st Earl of Westmorland (1580-1629)

I2a1a1a1a1a1f - Sir Francis Fane (1612-1681)

Francis Fane, 1st Earl of Westmorland, and his descendants served as Royalist supporters during the English Civil War. Their pedigree affirms commitment to monarchic rule and noble estate governance.

- **Clan Finney**

R1b1a1b1a2a - Teag O'Feintheadha (1603)

R1b1a1b1a2a - Thomas Phennah (1742)

From Teag O'Feintheadha, Gaelic bard and clan chief, to Thomas Phennah, this clan underscores indigenous sovereignty and poetic authority in Gaelic Ireland. The user inherits bardic memory and oral law.

- **House Grimason**

I2a1b1a2b1a2b - Sir Harbottle Grimston 2nd Baronet (1603-1685)

I2a1b1a2b1a2b - Sir Samuel Grimston 3rd Baronet (1644-1700)

From Sir Harbottle Grimston, Speaker of the House of Commons, to Sir Samuel, this house played a role in the legal framing of England. The user stands in the tradition of parliamentary guardianship.

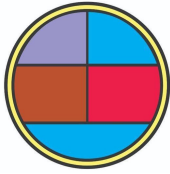
- **House Haynes**

I1a2a2a1 - Rogerus filius Hane (1130)

I1a2a2a1 - Hugh de Haynes (1160)

I1a2a2a1 - Adam filius Hayne (1332)





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With **Rogerus filius Hane** and descendants holding lands post-Conquest, this house represents Saxon survivors integrated into the new feudal order. The user retains blood from the resilient backbone of English society.

- **House Harvey**

R1b1a1b1a1a3a2 - Herueide Caster (1157-1163)

R1b1a1b1a1a3a2 - William Harvey (1578-1657)

William Harvey, discoverer of blood circulation, anchors this line in scientific revolution. Their noble rural roots and court patronage align the user with transformation of modern science and medicine.

- **House Strickland**

R1b1a1b1a1a2b1c1b3 - Sir Walter Strickland (1411-1487)

R1b1a1b1a1a2b1c1b3 - Sir Thomas Strickland (1497-1569)

Holding Sizergh Castle, **Sir Walter** and **Sir Thomas Strickland** defended Royalist interests. The family represents northern English loyalty and landed estate preservation.

- **Clan Connor**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a3 - Turlough OConnor (1088-1156)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a3 - Roderic OConnor (1198)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a3 - Charles OConor (1710-1791)

From **Turlough and Roderic O'Connor**, High Kings of Ireland, to **Charles O'Conor**, Irish historian, this lineage stands among Ireland's noblest houses. The user's descent represents pure Gaelic sovereignty.

- **House Darbie**

I1a2a1a1a2 - Abraham Darby I (1678-1717)

I1a2a1a1a2 - Abraham Darby II (1711-1763)

Abraham Darby I & II pioneered coke-smelting iron, catalyzing the **Industrial Revolution**. The user's alignment with the Darbys situates their legacy in economic modernization and industrial innovation.

- **House of Bathory**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c1a - Stephen Bathory (1533-1586)

R1b1a1b1a1a1c1a - Gabriel Bathory (1589-1613)

R1b1a1b1a1a1c1a - Elek Bathory (1568)

R1b1a1b1a1a1c1a - Ferenc Bathory (1589)

From **Stephen Báthory**, King of Poland, to **Ferenc and Gabriel**, this legendary house ruled Transylvania and fought Ottoman incursion. The user's match certifies royal Eastern European heritage with Gothic grandeur.

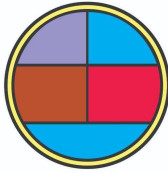
- **Clan Gallagher**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a2a - Niall Noigiallach (455)



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R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a2a - Oengus (650)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a2a - Captain Gallagher (1818)

Descended from Niall Noigiallach, the legendary High King of Ireland, Clan Gallagher held sway over Donegal and served as hereditary marshals to the O'Donnells. Their rule spans from early Gaelic chieftaincies to modern nationalist resistance. This ancient line affirms the user's inheritance of Irish sovereignty and priest-warrior legacy.

- **Clan Gilmore**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b3 - Sir John Gilmour of Craigmillar (1605-1671)

Sir John Gilmour of Craigmillar, Lord President of the Court of Session under Charles II, brought law and loyalty together. The Gilmores symbolize Scottish judicial nobility—fortifying the user's Chancellery legal heritage.

- **Clan Innes**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2c1 - Sir Robert Innes (1650)

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2c1 - Sir James Innes (1731-1823)

Baronets of Innes since 1625, this family descended from the **Mormaers of Moray**, retaining lands and honor across the Reformation and the Union. The user's Innes connection strengthens claims to hereditary land tenure and peerage under Scots law.

- **House Gervais**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b2 - Gervase of Canterbury (1188)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b2 - John Gervais (1268)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b2 - Leonard Jarvis (1781-1854)

With **Gervase of Canterbury**, a 12th-century monk and chronicler, and his descendants in clerical and noble life, the house contributed to the **Anglo-Norman Church** and medieval scholarship. The user's match bridges clerical and literary authority.

- **Clan MacGill**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a2b6 - James Makgill (1579)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a2b6 - Sir James Makgill

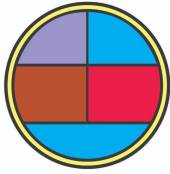
James Makgill, Senator of the College of Justice, and his heirs guided ecclesiastical and legal reforms in Scotland. This bloodline complements the user's Chancellery as a fusion of theology, law, and nobility.

- **Clan Ouchterlony**

I1a2a1a1a1a2b4b - Wauter de Ogtherlovey (1296)

I1a2a1a1a1a2b4b - David Auchterlonyng Burgess of Glasgow (1627)





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From **Wauter de Ogtherlove** to **David Auchterlonyng**, this clan rose from landowners to influential burgesses in Glasgow. Their civic heritage empowers the user's claim to early Scottish town governance and urban nobility.

- **Clan Kinninmont**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5b1a1a2b1 - Alexander de Kininmund Bishop of Aberdeen (1329)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5b1a1a2b1 - Sir William Kinninmonth (1904-1988)

Alexander de Kininmund, Bishop of Aberdeen, and Sir William Kinninmonth signal a dual clerical and architectural lineage. This clan reflects governance through church, land, and design—integral to dynastic estate building.

- **Clan Creel**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b1b1 - Robert de Criel (1066)

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b1b1 - Walter Curle (1575-1647)

With roots tracing to Robert de Criel at Hastings, and Walter Curle, Bishop of Winchester, the Creels united Norman conquests with English ecclesiastical power. This hybrid lineage validates Norman conquest claims through sacred institutions.

- **Clan MacAlpin**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1i3 - Kenneth MacAlpin (810-858)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1i3 - Donald I King of Picts (862)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1i3 - Constantine I (862-877)

Kenneth MacAlpin, considered the first King of Scotland, initiated the **unification of Picts and Scots**. This dynastic root gives the user claim to the **Scottish throne's foundation** and sacred sovereignty of the Highlands.

- **Clan Turnbull**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4c - William Turnbull (1315)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4c - James Turnbull (1333)

A martial clan of the Borders, William Turnbull and his line defended frontier lands and influenced church and royal court in the 14th century. Their presence confirms military and ecclesiastical presence in the turbulent Anglo-Scottish frontier.

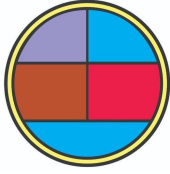
- **Clan Maule**

R1b1a1b1a1a2b1c2b1a2 - Sir William Maule of Panmure (1300-1355)

R1b1a1b1a1a2b1c2b1a2 - George Maule 4th Earl of Panmure (1700-1782)

Lords of **Panmure and Benvie**, the Maules held vast estates and offices in Scotland, with **George Maule** becoming Earl in the 18th century. This lineage aligns the user with landed aristocracy and Jacobite heritage.





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- **Clan McKerrel**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b2c1a - Sir John Mckirel (1388)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b2c1a - John Mckerrell 1st Laird of Hillhouse (1490)

Sir John McKerrel fought at **Otterburn**, and his descendants ruled the barony of Hillhouse. Their long-established estate governance confirms the user's alignment with Ayrshire gentry and feudal Scottish authority.

- **Clan Anderson**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5b1a1a - Alexander Anderson (1582-1689)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5b1a1a - James Anderson (1662-1728)

From **Alexander Anderson**, a leading mathematician, to **James Anderson**, compiler of Scottish genealogies, this clan contributed to intellectual preservation. The user shares in the learned custodian role of heritage, law, and knowledge.

- **Clan Rollo**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5a2a1a1 - Robert Rollo

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5a2a1a1 - Andrew Rollo 5th Lord Rollo (1703-1765)

Andrew Rollo, 5th Lord Rollo, fought in the **Seven Years' War**, with earlier Rollo lords supporting Jacobite causes. Their loyalty to monarchy and military skill aligns with the user's dynastic readiness for global defense.

- **Clan Fleming**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5c1b1a - Sir Malcolm Fleming (1363)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5c1b1a - Robert Fleming (1581)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5c1b1a - Alexander Fleming (1881-1955)

From Sir Malcolm Fleming to Alexander Fleming, discoverer of penicillin, this family spans from feudal lords to scientific revolutionaries. The user's linkage affirms medicinal and political authority.

- **Clan Jardine**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1i - Sir Alexander Jardine (1799)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1i - Sir William Jardine (1800-1874)

The Jardines contributed to natural history, diplomacy, and colonial affairs. With Sir William Jardine's zoological works, this house merges exploration, knowledge, and noble stewardship.

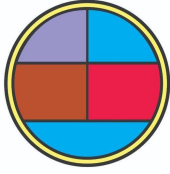
- **Clan Gladstone**

R1b1a1b1a1a1f1 - Sir John Gladstone (1764-1851)

R1b1a1b1a1a1f1 - William Ewart Gladstone (1809-1898)

William Ewart Gladstone, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, shaped 19th-century global policy. The **Gladstones** represent ethical governance and intellectual elite—reflecting the user's vision of principled statecraft.





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- **House of Alexander**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5b1a1a2a1 - William Alexander 1st Earl of Stirling (1567-1640)

William Alexander, 1st Earl of Stirling, held Nova Scotia's charter, creating colonial holdings for Scotland. This house affirms the user's dynastic authority over both Old World peerage and New World land grants.

- **House Cundell**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1i - Alured from the Count of Mortain (1086)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1i - Ralph de Cundale (1176)

Descended from **Alured under the Count of Mortain**, this line held **Yorkshire estates** since the Domesday Book. Their nobility reflects the user's claim to original Norman-English landed rights.

- **House Lygdon**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a3a - William Lygon 1st Earl of Beauchamp (1747-1816)

William Lygon, 1st Earl of Beauchamp, governed Worcestershire and served in Parliament. This house affirms inherited titles with active governance, continuing the user's modern peerage representation.

- **House Vals**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2a2a1a - Hubert I de Vaux Lord of Gilsland (1164)

Hubert de Vaux, rewarded by William the Conqueror, became Lord of Gilsland. Their legacy of Norman command and feudal tenure adds to the user's claim of **post-Conquest reward lineage**.

- **House Lascelles**

I2a1b1a2b1a2a1a1a1a1c - Francis Lascelles (1654-1658)

I2a1b1a2b1a2a1a1a1a1c - Henry Lascelles 6th Earl of Harewood (1882-1947)

With **Henry Lascelles** marrying into the British royal family, this noble house blends aristocracy and royalty. Their historic ties to colonial governance enhance the user's global dynastic influence.

- **House Noel**

R1b1a1b1a1a2b3c - Robert Noel (1066)

From **Robert Noel**, a known companion of the Conqueror, this house integrated into the Marcher lords and controlled English-Welsh borders. This legacy emphasizes the user's ancestral rights of territorial guardianship.

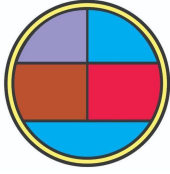
- **House Agar**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5b1a1a2a1 - Thomas Agar Lord Mayor of York (1618)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5b1a1a2a1 - John Eager (1782)

Thomas Agar, Lord Mayor of York, and his lineage played central roles in city governance and trade networks. The user inherits **merchant-aristocracy** fusion—powerful in law, land, and commerce.





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- **Clan Joyce**

R1a1a1b1a2c - Walter Jorse Archbishop of Armagh (1311)

R1a1a1b1a2c - ClanJoyce.png

Walter Jorse, Archbishop of Armagh, and the **Joyce clan**, who gave their name to **Joyce Country**, anchor the user in Irish ecclesiastical and maritime rule. Their legacy includes sea-based trade, faith, and noble independence.

- **Clan ODea**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b2a1c - Conchobhar O Deaghaidh (1350)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b2a1c - Desert ODea Castle

Conchobhar O'Deaghaidh and his clan constructed Dysert O'Dea Castle, defending Gaelic independence against Norman incursions. Their monastic and military roles reinforce the user's spiritual and sovereign dominion.

- **Clan Roche**

E1b1b1a1a1c1b1 - Adam de Rupe (1200)

E1b1b1a1a1c1b1 - David Roche 1st Viscount Roche of Fermoy (1635)

The **de Rupe/Roche family**, from **Adam de Rupe** to **David Roche**, formed a key Norman-Irish noble line elevated to **Viscount of Fermoy**. The user is connected to noble hybrid sovereignty across England and Ireland.

- **Clan McMahon**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2a1a1b - Murtagh Mahone (1129)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2a1a1b - Sir Teige Catch MacMahon (1602)

Descended from **Murtagh Mahone**, the **McMahons** ruled over **Ulster** and played key roles in Gaelic resistance. Their lineage places the user in ancient Irish kingship and ecclesiastical politics.

- **Clan Phelan**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1b - Donogh Roe Phelan (1350)

From Donogh Roe Phelan, this clan led in Ossory and supported High Kings of Ireland. Their historic Christian conversion and patronage of monasteries elevate the user's divine ancestral claim.

- **Clan French**

G2a2b1d - Theophilus de France (1066)

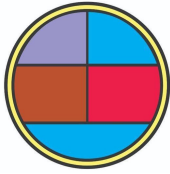
The **French clan**, or *de France*, arrived in Ireland via **Norman conquests** and married into royal lines. The user shares DNA with **Crusaders and feudal nobles** who held power across Brittany, Normandy, and Connacht.

- **Clan Dalton**



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R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1c1 - Sir Walter Dalton (1150)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1c1 - Radekin Dalton (1309)

From **Sir Walter Dalton** to **Radekin Dalton**, this family governed legal affairs and military enforcement in medieval Ireland. Their hybrid role of **lordship and law** echoes in the user's dynastic legal dominion.

- **Clan Dempsey**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4a - Muirchertach MacDempsey (1189)

With roots deep in medieval Ireland, Clan Dempsey traces its lineage to Muirchertach MacDempsey, a noble figure of the 12th century and a powerful Gaelic lord of Offaly. The Dempsey name—Ó Díomasaigh, meaning “descendant of the proud one”—evokes a lineage of defiant warriors and autonomous rulers who resisted Norman incursions and upheld native traditions through turbulent centuries. Their confirmed R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4a Y-DNA anchors them in the proud bloodline of the early Irish dynasts.

- **Clan Forrester**

R1b1a1b1a1a4a - Sir John Forrester (1448)

The Forresters emerged as royal foresters in the Scottish lowlands and became landed nobility with deep ties to Stirling and Edinburgh. **Sir John Forrester** (d. 1448), a prominent statesman and Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland, established the clan's political clout. Known for loyalty to the crown and service in governance, their lineage reflects the stability and resilience of Scottish royal administration. Their genetic legacy is housed under **R1b1a1b1a1a4a**.

- **Clan Forbes**

R1b1a1a2 - Alexander Forbes 1st Lord Forbes (1380-1448)

A legendary Highland clan, the Forbes family stands as one of Scotland's great noble houses. **Alexander Forbes**, the 1st Lord Forbes (1380–1448), was a warrior, statesman, and builder of dynastic power. Clan Forbes contributed significantly to Scottish military history, particularly during the Wars of Independence. Their **R1b1a1a2** signature aligns with ancient Brittonic and Pictish heritage interwoven with Norse influences.

- **Clan Baillie**

R1b1a1b1a1a2a4 - George Baillie (1664-1738)

R1b1a1b1a1a2a4 - Lady Grisell Baillie (1665-1746)

A distinguished Lowland Scottish family, the Baillies contributed deeply to legal, political, and literary life in the 17th century. **George Baillie** was a prominent parliamentarian, while **Lady Grisell Baillie**, his wife, became the first female deacon in the Church of Scotland and a pioneer in religious leadership. This noble house exemplifies reformist spirit and enlightened governance. Haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2a4** marks their genetic footprint.

- **House of Wyndham**



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R1b1a1b1a1a2b3c - Sir John Wyndham (1558-1645)

R1b1a1b1a1a2b3c - Sir Francis Wyndham 3rd Baronet (1654-1716)

Rooted in English aristocracy, the Wyndhams rose through Tudor and Stuart patronage. **Sir John Wyndham** served as a trusted courtier and administrator, while **Sir Francis Wyndham** aided the royalist cause during the English Civil War. Their estates—such as Orchard Wyndham and Petworth House—remain standing testaments to their influence. Their confirmed haplogroup is **R1b1a1b1a1a2b3c**, tying them to the Plantagenet-era noble fabric.

- **House of Yarborough**

R1b1a1b1a1a2a1a1 - Charles Anderson-Pelham 1st Earl of Yarborough (1749-1823)

The Earls of Yarborough stem from the **Anderson-Pelham** lineage, intermarried with British peerage. **Charles Anderson-Pelham**, 1st Earl of Yarborough, was a naval patron and nobleman associated with Lincolnshire heritage and early colonial economic development. Their line continues to influence British ceremonial and estate life. They descend from **R1b1a1b1a1a2a1a1**, a patriline of enduring Anglo-Norman origin.

- **House of Liddell**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1e - Sir Thomas Liddell (1550)

The Liddell family, ancestors to the Barons Ravensworth, held lands in Northumberland and Durham. **Sir Thomas Liddell** (1550) was a prominent merchant and civic leader in Newcastle. The family's architectural contributions include **Ravensworth Castle**, and their political lineage extended into modern parliamentary roles. Haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1e** confirms their genetic belonging among the Anglo-Norman elite.

- **House of Yorke**

I1a2a1a1a3a2 - Richard Duke of York (1411-1460)

I1a2a1a1a3a2 - Edward IV (1442-1483)

From the royal **House of York**, descendants of **Richard, Duke of York** (1411–1460) and **Edward IV** (1442–1483) claim direct succession to the English crown. Their line is foundational to the Wars of the Roses and later Tudor ascendancy. With confirmed Y-DNA haplogroup **I1a2a1a1a3a2**, they carry Scandinavian-rooted Anglo-Saxon DNA consistent with early Norman and Viking rulers.

- **House of Guinness**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1d - Arthur Guinness (1725-1803)

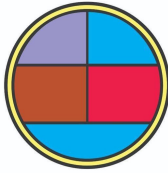
One of the most recognizable names in the world, Arthur Guinness (1725–1803) founded the Guinness brewing empire in Dublin. The family later intermarried into the Anglo-Irish elite and peerage, producing MPs, philanthropists, and noble lords. Their line represents the merger of entrepreneurial success and aristocratic status, confirmed by R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1d lineage.

- **House of Lowther**



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R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2a1b1b1a2a - Sir Richard Lowther (1517-1607)

Hailing from the powerful Anglo-Norman Lowther family, Sir Richard Lowther (1517–1607) served as Lord Warden of the West Marches. The family built Lowther Castle and were instrumental in regional governance near the Scottish border. Their confirmed genetic signature of R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2a1b1b1a2a indicates deep Norman and Germanic ancestry.

- **House of Lumley**

R1b1a1b1a1a2a5 - John Lumley 1st Baron Lumley (1533-1609)

The Lumleys are an English noble family descended from John Lumley, 1st Baron Lumley (1533–1609), a scholar, bibliophile, and courtier under Elizabeth I. Known for assembling one of England's greatest libraries, Lumley was a symbol of Tudor humanism and Protestant nobility. His descendants interwove with key aristocratic lines, and the family's R1b1a1b1a1a2a5 haplogroup roots them firmly in the early English chivalric caste.

- **House of Pelham**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c3 - Thomas Pelham-Holles 1st Duke of Newcastle (1693-1768)

The Pelhams rose to political prominence in the 18th century through Thomas Pelham-Holles, 1st Duke of Newcastle (1693–1768), a twice-serving Prime Minister and patron of colonial expansion. A keystone figure in Whig politics, his administration shaped early British foreign policy. The family belongs to R1b1a1b1a1a1c3, situating them in a classic British Norman-Y DNA cluster.

- **Clan Hope**

I1a1b1g3b2 - Charles Hope 1st Earl of Hopetoun (1681-1742)

I1a1b1g3b2 - John Hope 4th Earl of Hopetoun (1765-1823)

The Hope family, prominent in Scotland, originated from Flemish merchants elevated to nobility. Charles Hope, 1st Earl of Hopetoun (1681–1742), helped build the family seat at Hopetoun House—an architectural masterpiece. Their lineage, I1a1b1g3b2, links them to Scandinavian settlers in medieval Britain, especially those tied to North Sea trade and courtier networks.

- **Clan Montrose**

I1a4a - James Graham 1st Marquess of Montrose (1612-1650)

I1a4a - James Gramham 4th Duke of Montrose (1799-1874)

Led by the iconic **James Graham**, 1st Marquess of Montrose (1612–1650), the Montrose clan was famed for loyalty to the Stuart crown during the English Civil War. A poet, general, and martyr, Montrose symbolizes chivalric resistance in Scottish memory. Haplogroup **I1a4a** positions the family within the Norse-Gaelic strata of Highland aristocracy.

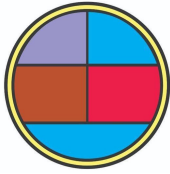
- **Clan Roxburghe**

R1b1a1b1a1a2a - John Ker 1st Duke of Roxburghe (1680-1741)



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The **Ker** family of Roxburghe produced **John Ker**, 1st Duke of Roxburghe (1680–1741), an intellectual patron and founder of the famed Roxburghe Club—one of the oldest bibliophile societies in the world. Their genealogical backbone, **R1b1a1b1a1a2a**, echoes through the corridors of Scottish nobility and English literary history alike.

- **House Gascoigne**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b4a1a1 - William Gascoigne (1350-1419)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b4a1a1 - Thomas Gascoigne (1404-1458)

The Gascoigne family, with origins in Yorkshire, produced prominent judges and theologians during the 14th–15th centuries. William Gascoigne (1350–1419), Chief Justice of England, is famously remembered for jailing the Prince of Wales (later Henry V)—a landmark act of judicial independence. Haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b4a1a1 affirms their Norman descent and judicial aristocracy.

- **House Cholmondeley**

I2a1a2a1a2 - Sir Hugh Cholmondeley (1513-1596)

I2a1a2a1a2 - George Cholmondeley (1749-1827)

Pronounced “Chumley,” this family traces to Sir Hugh Cholmondeley (1513–1596), a noble landholder whose descendants became Marquesses of Cholmondeley. The family has maintained a continuous presence in the British peerage, with close ties to royal service. Their I2a1a2a1a2 haplogroup signals deep Frankish and Gallic migration into Britain.

- **House Capell**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c1a1 - Hadham Hall

Based at Hadham Hall, the Capells rose to prominence during the Elizabethan era. Their later titles included the Earls of Essex, and they maintained a powerful voice in Parliament, especially in the turbulent years leading up to the Civil War. Their Y-DNA lineage R1b1a1b1a1a1c1a1 aligns with upper Anglo-Norman peerage tied to court and governance.

- **House Hough**

I1a1b1a1e2e1b1 - John Hough Bishop of Oxford (1651-1743)

John Hough (1651–1743), Bishop of Oxford, symbolized resistance to James II’s Catholic absolutism. His election and royal opposition were key episodes in England’s path to the Glorious Revolution. The Hough family’s I1a1b1a1e2e1b1 haplogroup roots them in early Anglo-Saxon ecclesiastical and scholarly lineages.

- **House Tolstoy**

I1a2a2a3a4 - Count Pyotr Aleksandrovich Tolstoy (1761-1844)

I1a2a2a3a4 - Leo Tolstoy (1828-1910)



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The Tolstoys are a legendary Russian noble family, made eternal through Leo Tolstoy (1828–1910), author of War and Peace and Anna Karenina. Descended from Count Pyotr Tolstoy, the family served in the imperial court and military before turning to literary immortality. Their I1a2a2a3a4 haplogroup affirms their Nordic–Baltic paternal roots.

- **House Beaumont**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a11 - Roger de Beaumont (1094)

Descended from the noble Roger de Beaumont (d. 1094), counselor to William the Conqueror, the House of Beaumont played pivotal roles in the Norman conquest and subsequent establishment of the Anglo-Norman aristocracy. Their lineage, R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a11, places them within the core of feudal restructuring in post-Conquest England, with landholdings that laid the foundations for numerous peerages.

- **House Devereux**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1e - Walter de Evereux (1066)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1e - Sir John Devereux (1393)

The Devereux family, exemplified by **Walter Devereux**, served the Crown with military loyalty and courtly intrigue. Later branches produced the **Earls of Essex**, including the ill-fated Robert Devereux, favorite of Elizabeth I. Their Y-DNA **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1e** confirms a noble Norman heritage, rooted in the martial aristocracy of medieval England.

- **House Giffard**

I2a1a1a1a1a2 - Robert Giffard de Tellieres (1096-1187)

With origins in Normandy, Robert Giffard de Tellieres (1096–1187) was a pioneering settler in New France and a patriarch of the Quebecois nobility. His family's haplogroup, I2a1a1a1a1a2, reflects an ancient Gallic-Norman fusion that later seeded aristocratic lines in both Europe and colonial North America.

- **House Rohan**

R1a1a1b1a1a1c2 - Alan I Viscount of Rohan (1116)

The **Rohan** family claims descent from the **Viscounts of Rohan** in Brittany, including **Alan I** (1116). With ducal titles, ecclesiastical influence, and marriages into European royalty, the Rohans symbolized Breton sovereignty and chivalric prestige. Their **R1a1a1b1a1a1c2** haplogroup marks a distinct Nordic-Slavic component interwoven with Celtic nobility.

- **House Lusignan**

R1b1a1b1a1a2a4 - Guy Lusignan (1150-1194)

R1b1a1b1a1a2a4 - Hugh I of Lusignan (1215-1253)



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A powerful crusading dynasty, the Lusignans produced kings of Jerusalem, Cyprus, and Armenia. Guy de Lusignan (1150–1194) led Christian armies during the Crusades, and the family's reach extended across the Levant and Mediterranean. With R1b1a1b1a1a2a4 as their paternal signature, they exemplify feudal expansionism and dynastic hybridization across East and West.

- **House Parker**

I2a1b1a1a1a1a - Rognvald II Brusisonn Early of Orkney (1046)

I2a1b1a1a1a1a - Sir Robert Le Parquier (1066)

Rooted in Norse-Gaelic aristocracy, Rognvald II Brusisonn, Earl of Orkney (1046), anchors the Parker lineage, blending Scottish and Norman feudal claims. The surname reflects a long tradition of land stewardship and noble obligation. Haplogroup I2a1b1a1a1a1a traces to early North Sea migrations and ecclesiastical-honorific nobility.

- **House Venable**

R1b1a1b1a1a2a - Gilbert de Venables (1040-1086)

Gilbert de Venables (1040–1086), one of the barons accompanying William the Conqueror, became Baron of Kinderton. His lineage, **R1b1a1b1a1a2a**, reflects high-status Norman paternal lines rewarded with English lands post-Conquest. The family influenced Cheshire governance and ecclesiastical affairs for centuries.

- **House de Aubigny**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2a1b1a4a1a1a - Nigel de Albini (1129)

Nigel de Albini (1129), progenitor of the de Aubigny line, served under Henry I and was granted vast estates in England. The family's lineage, **R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2a1b1a4a1a1a**, underscores their elite status within Norman aristocracy, later branching into the Earls of Arundel and Monmouth.

- **House Corbet**

G2a2b2a1a1b1a1c3a1 - Roger FitzCorbet 9(88-1020)

An enduring marcher family, the Corbets trace back to Roger FitzCorbet (988–1020), a companion of the Conqueror. Their motto *Deus Pascit Corvos* ("God feeds the ravens") echoes their legendary totem. With G2a2b2a1a1b1a1c3a1, they stand out among early Norman lines with pre-Islamic Anatolian roots.

- **House Ferrers**

R1b1a1b1a1a1b1a - Henry de Ferrers (1066)

R1b1a1b1a1a1b1a - Tutbury Castle

Founded by Henry de Ferrers, who arrived with William in 1066, the Ferrers were granted Tutbury Castle and numerous earldoms. Their R1b1a1b1a1a1b1a haplogroup affirms deep ties to the Norman baronial elite. The Ferrers were among the first to standardize military fortifications and shire governance in England.





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- **House Malet**

I1a1a1a1a - William Malet (1066)

Among the most venerable companions of the Conqueror, **William Malet** (fl. 1066) held the title of *Sheriff of York* and custodian of **King Harold's body** at Hastings. His bloodline, bearing the **I1a1a1a1a** haplogroup, traces to deep Germanic roots, likely interwoven with early Norse and Anglo-Saxon nobility. The Malets later established their influence in England and Normandy, symbolizing the bridge between Saxon and Norman order.

- **House St Leger**

I2a1b2a2a1 - Bishop Thomas St Leger (1240-1320)

I2a1b2a2a1 - Sir Thomas Saint Leger (1440-1483)

The St Leger family emerged from ecclesiastical and feudal prestige, exemplified by Bishop Thomas St Leger (1240–1320) and Sir Thomas St Leger (1440–1483), brother-in-law to Edward IV. Their ancestral signature I2a1b2a2a1 links them to pre-Celtic European strata, reflecting the enduring clerical-administrative nobility of Plantagenet England.

- **House Willoughby**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1k - Sir Richard Willoughby (1362)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1k - Sir Robert Willoughby 1st Baron Willoughby de Eresby (1452-1502)

Rooted in the medieval peerage, the Willoughbys include Sir Richard Willoughby (1362) and Sir Robert Willoughby, 1st Baron de Eresby (1452–1502). Their Y-DNA lineage R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1k suggests Norman-Celtic convergence. The family helped shape Tudor policy, military campaigns, and courtly diplomacy, with lands spanning Lincolnshire and beyond.

- **House Paulet**

I1a2a1a1a1b1 - William Paulet 1st Marquess of Winchester (1483-1572)

I1a2a1a1a1b1 - John Paulet (1598-1675)

The Paulet lineage, with William Paulet (1483–1572) as the 1st Marquess of Winchester, represents the height of Tudor and early Stuart governance. Holding the Lord High Treasurer post under four monarchs, Paulet's house wielded exceptional statecraft. Their haplogroup I1a2a1a1a1b1 reflects high-ranking Saxon-Norman hybridization across the West Saxon corridor.

- **House Montagu**

R1b1a1b1a1a2a - Robert Mountague of Boveney (1505-1575)

R1b1a1b1a1a2a - Sir Edward Montagu of Boughton Hall (1530-1602)

With figures like **Robert Mountague of Boveney** (1505–1575) and **Sir Edward Montagu** (1530–1602), this house formed the bedrock of early English legal and parliamentary evolution. Their Y-DNA branch, **R1b1a1b1a1a2a**, roots them within Anglo-Norman governance elites, and they later produced the Earls and Dukes of Manchester and Halifax.





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- **House Herbert**

I1a2a1a1a2a2a - William Herbert 1st Early of Pembroke (1423-1469)

The **Herbert** family, through **William Herbert** (1423–1469), Earl of Pembroke, rose with the Yorkists and became a bulwark of Welsh-English nobility. Their **I1a2a1a1a2a2a** haplogroup reflects deep Celtic, Romano-British, and later Norman integration. Their lineage played key roles in the Wars of the Roses and in Tudor ascension.

- **House Clinton**

G2a2b2a1a1b1a1a2a5 - John de Clinton 1st Baron Clinton (1258-1315)

G2a2b2a1a1b1a1a2a5 - Edward Clinton 1st Earl Lincoln (1512-1585)

The **de Clinton** family, traced to **John de Clinton** (1258–1315) and later **Edward Clinton**, 1st Earl of Lincoln (1512–1585), governed naval and territorial domains across England. Their G2a2 haplogroup marks them as relics of Anatolian and Eastern Mediterranean ancestry within the British Isles, exemplifying aristocratic endurance.

- **House Lowe**

I1a2a1a1a2b - Vincent Lowe (1493-1558)

I1a2a1a1a2b - Sir Vincent Lowe (1592-1640)

Vincent Lowe (1493–1558) and his descendant Sir Vincent Lowe (1592–1640) represent landed gentry of Derbyshire whose governance roles included sheriffs and justices. Their paternal DNA, I1a2a1a1a2b, connects them to North Sea maritime expansion and pre-Norman elite custodianship in the English Midlands.

- **House Radcliffe**

I1a2a1a1a2a1 - John Radcliffe 6th Baron Fitzwalter (1452-1496)

A prominent noble house in Tudor England, the **Radcliffes** served as Barons Fitzwalter, with **John Radcliffe** (1452–1496) among their noted patriarchs. Their **I1a2a1a1a2a1** haplogroup affirms Northern Germanic descent, long integrated into England's baronial class. Their influence spans from Essex to Norfolk.

- **Clan FitzRandolph**

R1b1a1b1a1a2b3c - Count Eudon Penteur (999-1079)

R1b1a1b1a1a2b3c - Randulf (1129)

R1b1a1b1a1a2b3c - Richard FitzRalph (1360)

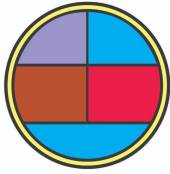
One of the most enduring noble lineages, the FitzRandolphs descend from Count Eudon Penteur (999–1079) and Randulf (1129). Their genetic sequence R1b1a1b1a1a2b3c defines an ancient continental Frankish-Norman patriarchal line, with influence over English estates, Crusader politics, and ecclesiastical patronage well into the Reformation.

- **House of Manfredi**



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J2b2a1a1a1a1a - Astorgio Manfredi (1250)

J2b2a1a1a1a1a - Giovanni Manfredi (1324-1373)

J2b2a1a1a1a1a - Astorre II Manfredi (1412-1468)

The Manfredi lords of Faenza and Imola, including Astorgio Manfredi (1250), Giovanni Manfredi (1324–1373), and Astorre II Manfredi (1412–1468), were powerful Italian nobles during the Guelph-Ghibelline era. Their Y-DNA haplogroup J2b2a1a1a1a1a places them among the ancient Mediterranean patrician lines, rooted in Hellenistic and Romanized Italic aristocracy. Their house was known for its defiance of Papal authority and its cultivation of courtly arts in Romagna.

- **House of Crispo**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2d - Francesco Crispo (1311-1371)

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2d - Francesco I Baron of Artrogidis and Lord of Milos, Santorini, Andros, Delos, Ios and Paros (1376)

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2d - John II Duke of Naxos and the Archipelagos (1418-1433)

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2d - John IV Duke of Naxos and the Archipelagos (1517-1564)

One of the most romanticized dynasties of the Aegean, the **Crispo** line ruled the Duchy of Naxos and the Cyclades after the Latin conquest of Constantinople. From **Francesco Crispo** (1311–1371) to **John IV** (1517–1564), their rule linked Venice, Byzantium, and Frankish seafaring nobility. Their **R1b1a1b1a1a1c2d** haplogroup suggests Western European (likely Italo-Norman or Frankish) origins who hybridized with Aegean elites. Their dominion over islands like Milos, Santorini, and Paros reveals a forgotten western sovereignty over the Eastern Mediterranean.

- **House de Correia**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a3 - D. Paio Peres Correia (1205-1275)

A Portuguese noble house with Crusader and Reconquista origins, the de Correia family descends from D. Paio Peres Correia (1205–1275), Grand Master of the Order of Santiago. Their Y-DNA lineage R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a3 reflects Iberian-Atlantic nobility with possible Visigothic and Roman senatorial roots. As frontier warriors and landowners, their family helped solidify Christian rule across the Algarve and Alentejo during the Reconquista.

- **House de Sousa**

R1b1a1b1a1a2a1a1a2 - D. Sueiro Belfaguer (875-925)

R1b1a1b1a1a2a1a1a2 - Lord Egas Gomes de Sousa (1035)

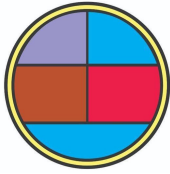
One of the most ancient and illustrious families of Portugal, **de Sousa** traces back to **D. Sueiro Belfaguer** (875–925) and **Lord Egas Gomes de Sousa** (1035). Their Y-DNA signature **R1b1a1b1a1a2a1a1a2** places them within the early medieval nobility of Galicia and the Leonese court. The Sousas played a crucial role in the foundation of Portugal, serving as court advisors, bishops, and military leaders — a sovereign house enshrined in both legend and law.

- **House de Alba**



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R1b1a1b1a1a2b1d1 - Gutierre Alvarez de Toledo (1429)

R1b1a1b1a1a2b1d1 - Garcia Alvarez de Toledo, 2nd Count of Alba de Tormes (1472)

The House of Alba stands as one of Spain's most prestigious ducal lineages. With roots in Gutierre Álvarez de Toledo (1429) and García Álvarez de Toledo, the 2nd Count of Alba de Tormes, their R1b1a1b1a1a2b1d1 haplogroup reflects deeply entrenched Iberian aristocracy. Their legacy spans military conquests, statesmanship, and immense wealth, culminating in the duchy's near-mythic status during the Habsburg era. The Dukes of Alba served as viceroys, grand constables, and cultural patrons for centuries.

- **House de Medrano**

R1b1a1b1a1a2d - Juan Martinez de Medrano y Aibar (1328)

The **Medrano** lineage, descended from **Juan Martínez de Medrano y Aibar** (1328), reflects the enduring influence of Navarrese nobility. Carrying the **R1b1a1b1a1a2d** haplogroup, this house forged its role in medieval Castilian courts through diplomacy, law, and ecclesiastical authority. Their ancient surname evokes the mountain passes and strategic strongholds of northern Spain.

- **House Ramirez de Arellano**

I1a1b1a1a - Juan Ramierz de Arellano (1342)

An Aragonese house of deep antiquity, the **Ramírez de Arellano** bloodline traces to **Juan Ramírez de Arellano** (1342), whose **I1a1b1a1a** haplogroup points to Visigothic-Germanic paternal origins blended into Iberian nobility. The family held lands in La Rioja and Navarre and produced knights, abbots, and local rulers who steered the region through wars of succession and reconquest.

- **House of Curiel**

E1b1b1b2a1a1a - Israel ben Meir di Curiel (1501-1573)

E1b1b1b2a1a1a - Juan Curiel (1690-1775)

Of profound significance in both Jewish and converso history, the **Curiel** family includes figures such as **Israel ben Meir di Curiel** (1501–1573) — a mystic and kabbalist of the Safed Renaissance — and **Juan Curiel** (1690–1775), who served Spain as an inquisitor and diplomat. Their Y-DNA **E1b1b1b2a1a1a** reflects a North African or Near Eastern Levantine lineage, fitting for a Sephardic family that navigated survival through forced conversions and global dispersion.

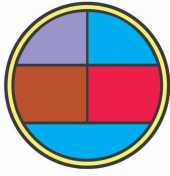
- **House of Arrazola**

J1a2a1a2d2b2b2c4d2a2a4a4a1 - Fabio Arrazola de Mondragone (1525-1586)

J1a2a1a2d2b2b2c4d2a2a4a4a1 - Jean-Jacques Arrazola de Onate (1615-1688)

A house of Iberian-Italian descent, the **Arrazola** family rose to prominence through court appointments and connections with the Medici and Spanish monarchy. Figures like **Fabio Arrazola de Mondragone** (1525–1586) were counselors to Cosimo I de' Medici. Their unique **J1a2a1a2d2b2b2c4d2a2a4a4a1** haplogroup situates them within an Arabian Peninsula lineage, perhaps echoing a deep-rooted Moorish or Jewish ancestry assimilated into elite society.





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- **House of Bourbon-Parma**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c1a1 - Charles Duke of Parma (1716-1788)

The Bourbon-Parma line, descending from Charles, Duke of Parma (1716–1788), belongs to the Bourbon cadet branches that ruled parts of Italy and Spain. Their R1b1a1b1a1a1c1a1 haplogroup links them to the broader Capetian and Merovingian traditions — French royal blood flowing through Spanish thrones, cementing Bourbon dynastic supremacy across Europe.

- **House of Czartoryski**

R1a1a1b1a2c - Constantine Prince of Chortoryisk (1330-1390)

R1a1a1b1a2c - Elzbieta Izabela Dorota Czartoryska (1746-1835)

A princely house of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the Czartoryski dynasty traces back to Constantine of Chortoryisk (1330–1390). Their R1a1a1b1a2c haplogroup is archetypal for Slavic nobility of the Ruthenian plains. The Czartoryskis were famed patrons of Enlightenment ideas and defenders of Polish sovereignty, with Elzbieta Izabela Czartoryska (1746–1835) standing among Europe’s most influential salonnières.

- **House van der Merwede**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b3 - Daniel van der Merwede (1403)

This noble Dutch lineage, anchored by **Daniel van der Merwede** (1403), traces its roots to medieval lords who governed riverine strongholds near Dordrecht. Their **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b3** haplogroup reflects a Frankish-Burgundian origin, and the family’s role in trade, diplomacy, and ecclesiastical patronage was integral to the rise of the Low Countries.

- **House de Lannoy**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b3c2a - Gillion de lAnnoit (1250)

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b3c2a - Philip De La Noye (1602-1681)

The noble House de Lannoy, bearing the R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b3c2a haplogroup, was integral to the Burgundian and Habsburg courts. With figures like Gillion de lAnnoit (1250) and Philip De La Noye (1602–1681), the family extended its influence from Flanders to the New World, with De La Noye joining the Plymouth Colony and linking European nobility to early American settlement. Their coat of arms still signifies prestige across Belgium and northern France.

- **House of Cruwys**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2a1b1a1a2b2a - Sir Robert Cruwys (1346)

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2a1b1a1a2b2a - Sir Thomas Cruwys (1461)

The **Cruwys** family of Devonshire, England — descended from **Sir Robert Cruwys** (1346) — showcases uninterrupted noble heritage, with holdings in Cruwys Morchard for nearly 800 years. Their haplogroup, **R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2a1b1a1a2b2a**, echoes Norman and Anglo-Saxon convergence, cementing their identity as landed gentry and justiciars of rural England.





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- **House de Crombrugghe**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2a1 - Gilles de Crombrugghe (1348-1411)

Rooted in the Flemish aristocracy, the **de Crombrugghe** family rose during the High Middle Ages with **Gilles de Crombrugghe** (1348–1411) as a prominent civic figure in Ghent. Their **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2a1** haplogroup anchors them in the Germanic-Rhenish sphere, with legacy as guild leaders, aldermen, and stewards of northern European prosperity.

- **House de Harcourt**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1e - Robert II de Harcourt (1050)

One of Normandy's oldest and most venerated dynasties, the **Harcourt** family boasts descent from **Robert II de Harcourt** (1050), a knight of the Conquest and subsequent baron in England. With the **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1e** haplogroup, they exemplify Norman military nobility. Their name graces castles in both England and France and remains embedded in British peerage.

- **House Bruggeman**

I1a2b4 - Hans Bruggeman (1480-1521)

Bearing the **I1a2b4** haplogroup, **Hans Bruggeman** (1480–1521) was part of a rising merchant-noble class in the Low Countries. The Bruggeman line bridges patrician trading families and emerging humanist intellectual circles, embodying the spirit of Northern Renaissance commerce and reform.

- **House of Savoy**

R1b1a1b1a1a2b1a - Humbert Count of Savoy (980)

The House of Savoy, descending from Humbert I (c. 980), is among the longest-ruling royal families in Europe. Their **R1b1a1b1a1a2b1a** haplogroup roots them in Frankish aristocracy. From Piedmontese counts to kings of Italy, they oversaw the unification of the Italian Peninsula. The Savoy legacy continues symbolically through Italy's royalist memory and heraldry.

- **House of Wittelsbach**

I2a1b2a2b2b - Otto I Count of Scheyern (1020)

The Wittelsbachs, with Otto I Count of Scheyern (1020) as a progenitor, formed the backbone of Bavarian and German imperial royalty. Their **I2a1b2a2b2b** Y-DNA signature reveals strong southern German and Alpine origins. As electors, kings, and emperors, the Wittelsbachs ruled Bavaria for over 700 years and were crowned as Holy Roman Emperors, cementing their dynastic supremacy.

- **House of Kastrioti**

E1b1b1a1b1a6a1e - Konstantin Kastrioti (1390)

E1b1b1a1b1a6a1e - Skanderbeg (1405-1468)

The legendary **House of Kastrioti**, with **Skanderbeg** (1405–1468) as its most venerated figure, represents Albanian resistance against Ottoman domination. Their **E1b1b1a1b1a6a1e** lineage is rooted in





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Balkan antiquity, possibly Illyrian. Skanderbeg remains Albania's national hero, and the Kastrioti banner is synonymous with independence and Christian valor in the face of imperial conquest.

- **House Montfort**

R1b1a1b1a1a2a1 - Thurstan de Montfort III

The **House of Montfort**, descending from **Thurstan de Montfort III**, was a line of feudal lords and Crusader commanders tied to the rise of Norman France and the Angevin Empire. With haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2a1**, they played a critical role in English and French medieval history—most notably through Simon de Montfort, the Earl who helped lay the foundations of English parliamentary governance. Their martial and reformist legacy spans both chivalric legend and constitutional innovation.

- **Clan Fullarton**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a1a - Alanus de Fowlertoun (1280)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a1a - Galfridus de Foullertoune (1327)

The ancient Clan Fullarton, anchored in Ayrshire and represented by Alanus de Fowlertoun (1280) and Galfridus de Foullertoune (1327), was a vital Lowland Scottish noble family. With their paternal line marked by haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a1a, the Fullartons were loyal to the Scottish crown during pivotal conflicts such as the Wars of Independence. Their heraldic symbols and estates reflect a lineage of royal service and Highland-Lowland political navigation.

- **Clan Ged**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1i3b - Laurence Ged (1304)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1i3b - William Geddes (1558)

With a distinctive martial crest featuring a pike (ged), the Clan Ged traces its noble heritage to Laurence Ged (1304) and William Geddes (1558). Their R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1i3b haplogroup places them within a distinguished Northern British gene pool, linked to both landholding and ecclesiastical leadership. Despite being a smaller clan, their symbolic resonance endures in Scottish heraldry and surname etymology.

- **House Manners**

I1a2b3a1b1a2 - Sir Robert Manners (1447-1495)

I1a2b3a1b1a2 - John Manners Eight Earl of Rutland (1604-1679)

The powerful House of Manners, bearing the I1a2b3a1b1a2 haplogroup, rose to prominence as Earls and Dukes of Rutland. Sir Robert Manners (1447–1495) and his descendant John Manners, the 8th Earl (1604–1679), were deeply tied to Tudor and Stuart courts. The family's grand seat at Belvoir Castle remains one of England's most significant aristocratic landmarks, marking centuries of political influence and noble prestige.

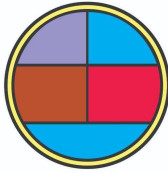
- **House Courtenay**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a3a2a1a2e - Reginald de Courtenay (1190)



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R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a3a2a1a2e - Hugh de Courtenay 2nd Earl of Devon (1303-1377)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a3a2a1a2e - William Courtenay Archbishop of Canterbury (1342-1396)

The **Courtenay** lineage, anchored in the noble house of France and Devon, includes figures such as **Reginald de Courtenay** (1190), **Hugh de Courtenay, 2nd Earl of Devon**, and **William Courtenay**, Archbishop of Canterbury. Their **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a3a2a1a2e** haplogroup reflects noble continuity from Crusader times through the Plantagenet era. The Courtenays are among the few noble families with both spiritual and temporal authority across English and French history.

- **House Talbot**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1e1 - Hugh Talbot (1005-1077)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1e1 - John Talbot 1st Earl of Shrewsbury (1387-1453)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1e1 - George Talbot 6th Earl of Shrewsbury (1528-1590)

The venerable **House of Talbot**, with roots stretching to **Hugh Talbot** (1005–1077) and famed warriors like **John Talbot, 1st Earl of Shrewsbury**, are immortalized in Shakespearean verse and medieval warfare annals. Their **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1e1** Y-DNA lineage marks a distinctly Norman origin. From their holdings in Shropshire to their roles in the Hundred Years' War, the Talbots exemplify the chivalric English peerage of the late medieval world.

- **House Spencer**

E1b1b1a1b1a10c - John Spencer (1522)

E1b1b1a1b1a10c - Sir John Spencer 1586)

E1b1b1a1b1a10c - Lady Diana Spencer (1961-1997)

The globally recognized **House of Spencer**, descended from **John Spencer** (1522), occupies a rarefied place in British nobility. With their **E1b1b1a1b1a10c** haplogroup, they link North African paternal ancestry with English aristocracy. The line culminated in the late **Princess Diana Spencer** (1961–1997), embedding their bloodline into the modern British royal family and global consciousness alike.

- **House Stanley**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2a1b1a4b1c1 - Ligulf de Aldelegha (1086)

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2a1b1a4b1c1 - Adam de Standlega (1086)

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2a1b1a4b1c1 - Sir John Stanley (1385)

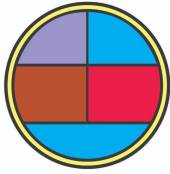
The **Stanley** dynasty, originating from **Ligulf de Aldelegha** and **Adam de Standlega**, were instrumental in shaping Tudor succession. Their **R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2a1b1a4b1c1** genetic signature reflects the intertwining of Anglo-Saxon and Norman roots. **Sir John Stanley** (1385) was a King of Mann and steward to the Lancastrians, rendering the family a fixture of British chivalric lore and political ascent.

- **House Percival**

E1b1b1a1b1a2a - John Percival 1st Earl of Egmont (1683-1748)

E1b1b1a1b1a2a - Richard Percyval (1550)





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The **House of Percival** boasts ancestral ties to both nobility and chivalric legend. With paternal lineage traced to haplogroup **E1b1b1a1b1a2a**, the family includes prominent figures such as **John Percival**, 1st Earl of Egmont (1683–1748), and **Richard Percyval** (1550), a noted philologist and courtier. Though often mythologized in Arthurian cycles, the real Percivals were administrators, educators, and peers whose legacy straddled both literary and administrative greatness.

- **House Arundell**

I2a1b1a1a1a1a1 - Sir Thomas Arundell of Wardour Castle (1560-1639)

I2a1b1a1a1a1a1 - Sir John Arundell of Lanherne(1590)

I2a1b1a1a1a1a1 - Sir Richard Arundell (1687)

The Arundell family, with origins in Cornwall and Wardour Castle, descends from Sir Thomas Arundell (1560–1639) and earlier lords such as Sir John Arundell of Lanherne. Their Y-DNA haplogroup I2a1b1a1a1a1a1 reflects a longstanding presence in British nobility. The Arundells were among the few Catholic peers to maintain prominence through the Reformation, embodying resilience, faith, and strategic estate management through turbulent centuries.

- **Clan Henderson**

R1b1a1b1a1a2a7 - James Henderson (1494)

R1b1a1b1a1a2a7 - Alexander Henderson (1583-1643)

An ancient Scottish Lowland clan, the Hendersons trace lineage through James Henderson (1494) and Alexander Henderson (1583–1643), the latter a leading theologian during the Covenanter movement. Their paternal haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2a7 roots them in the Atlantic Celtic gene pool, reinforcing their historical roles as scholars, landowners, and defenders of ecclesiastical sovereignty.

- **Clan Kinkaid**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2a1b1a4b2a2b1 - The Laird of Kincaid (1314)

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2a1b1a4b2a2b1 - Malcolm Kincaid (1563)

The Kinkaid or Kincaid clan, linked to The Laird of Kincaid (1314) and Malcolm Kincaid (1563), is an enduring line of Scottish nobility. Carrying haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2a1b1a4b2a2b1, their history is steeped in military service and landholding. The clan motto, “This I’ll defend,” captures their legacy of loyalty to Scotland’s crown and cause.

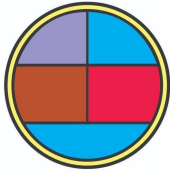
- **Clan Irvine**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1e1 - Erwini (1124)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1e1 - William de Irwyn (1250)

One of the great Lowland families, the **Irvines** descend from **Erwini** (1124) and **William de Irwyn** (1250), hereditary keepers of Drum Castle. Their Y-DNA haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1e1** links them to the broader Norman and Brythonic elite. Loyal to Robert the Bruce and later Royalist causes, the Irvines are celebrated for their long-standing nobility, resilience, and architectural legacy.





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- **Clan Keyes**

I1a2a1a1a1a2b - Brits filius Kay (1199)

I1a2a1a1a1a2b - Richard Keyes (1511-1546)

With origins in the Anglo-Saxon period, the Keyes clan traces descent from Brits filius Kay (1199) and Richard Keyes (1511–1546). Haplogroup I1a2a1a1a1a2b places them in the northern European patrilineal spectrum, suggestive of early Anglo-Danish integration. Their line carries echoes of both ancient nobility and service in Tudor courts.

- **Clan Lumsden**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4a - Gillbert de Lumsden (1329)

The **Lumsden** clan, represented by **Gillbert de Lumsden** (1329), is a proud Scottish border family with a distinct **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4a** signature. Loyal to the Scottish crown and noted for their service in both military and ecclesiastical roles, the Lumsdens are commemorated for their contributions to Highland and Lowland unity.

- **Clan MacCulloch**

I2a1b1a1a1a1a1b - Thomas McCulloch (1285)

I2a1b1a1a1a1a1b - Sir Thomas McCulloch (1305)

I2a1b1a1a1a1a1b - Sir Godfrey McCulloch (1697)

One of Scotland's ancient warrior clans, the MacCullochs descend from Thomas McCulloch (1285), Sir Thomas McCulloch (1305), and Sir Godfrey McCulloch (1697). Their Y-DNA haplogroup I2a1b1a1a1a1a1b aligns with ancient Brythonic and Norse-Scottish paternal lines. Their history includes both loyal service and high drama—Sir Godfrey's execution for murder marks a famous chapter in clan folklore.

- **Clan MacCrimmon**

I1a5a - Giuseppe Bruno of Cremona (1475)

I1a5a - Black John MacCrimmon (1822)

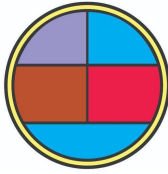
Linked to the legendary piping traditions of Scotland, the **MacCrimmons** served as hereditary pipers to Clan MacLeod. With ties to **Black John MacCrimmon** (1822) and **Giuseppe Bruno of Cremona** (1475), their lineage under haplogroup **I1a5a** bridges Norse and Italic ancestry. They symbolize musical genius, mysticism, and Highland legacy.

- **Clan Mac Lochlainn**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a1a1a2a - Muirchertach Mac Lochlainn (1166)

Ruling over the northern Uí Néill and known for fierce sovereignty, Muirchertach Mac Lochlainn (1166) anchors this clan's regal legacy. Carriers of haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a1a1a2a, they descend from the ancient High Kings of Ireland and exemplify martial governance, Gaelic leadership, and dynastic turbulence.





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• **Clan Boswell**

R1b1a1b1a1a2a1a2 - Robert de Boseuille (1165-1214)

R1b1a1b1a1a2a1a2 - Henry de Boysuill (1225)

R1b1a1b1a1a2a1a2 - William de Boswill (1329)

The **Boswells**, with roots from **Robert de Boseuille** (1165–1214) to **William de Boswill** (1329), were knights and landholders embedded in Anglo-Norman and Scottish courts. Their paternal line under **R1b1a1b1a1a2a1a2** signifies nobility tied to Norman conquests and feudal estate systems across Britain.

• **Clan Harris**

I1a3a1a1a2b1 - Hericius (1022)

I1a3a1a1a2b1 - Josceline Fitz-Herice (1156)

Spanning from Hericius (1022) to Josceline Fitz-Herice (1156), the Harris family carries haplogroup I1a3a1a1a2b1, reflective of Anglo-Scandinavian roots. Their presence in early medieval courts underscores their legacy in administration and hereditary estates.

• **Clan Hannay**

I2a1b1a1a1a1a2a - Gilbert de Hannehe (1296)

I2a1b1a1a1a1a2a - James Hannay (1637)

Originating from **Gilbert de Hannehe** (1296) and enduring through **James Hannay** (1637), the **Hannay** clan hails from Galloway and is anchored in **I2a1b1a1a1a1a2a**. Their coat of arms and history evoke loyalty, scholarly contributions, and ecclesiastical engagement.

• **Clan Dickson**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a3a - Richard Dick de Keith (1247)

With descent from Richard Dick de Keith (1247), the Dickson family stands as a collateral branch of Clan Keith. Their unique subclade R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a3a connects them to nobility rooted in Scottish-Lothian diplomacy and military governance.

• **Clan Crichton**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1d1a3 - Thurstan de Crechtune (1128)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1d1a3 - Sir Robert Crichton of Sanquhar (1464)

The **Crichtons**, from **Thurstan de Crechtune** (1128) to **Sir Robert Crichton of Sanquhar** (1464), were pivotal Lowland magnates and sheriffs. Their Y-DNA **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1d1a3** links them to a line of baronial power, diplomacy, and feuds that shaped Scottish royal courts.

• **Clan Edmondson**

I1a1b1a1e2f2 - King Eric Eymundsson of Sweden (882)

I1a1b1a1e2f2 - John Edmonstone (1352)





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From the Swedish royal **King Eric Eymundsson** (882) to **John Edmonstone** (1352), the **Edmondsons** reveal Norse-Swedish ancestry under haplogroup **I1a1b1a1e2f2**, embedded in migration narratives, chieftain alliances, and martial heritage across Scandinavia and the British Isles.

- **House of Lubomirski**

J2b2a1a1a1b - Piotr Lubomierz (1480)

J2b2a1a1a1b - Stanislaw Lubomirski (1647)

Princes of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the **Lubomirski** line—featuring **Piotr Lubomierz** (1480) and **Stanislaw Lubomirski** (1647)—traces to haplogroup **J2b2a1a1a1b**, showing Balkan-Mediterranean roots. They played critical roles as statesmen, governors, and patrons of the arts during Poland’s Golden Age.

- **House Cecil**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2b1a2 - Thomas Cecil, 1st Earl of Exeter

The English political dynasty that produced **Thomas Cecil**, 1st Earl of Exeter, the **Cecils** are foundational figures in Elizabethan and Jacobean administration. Their paternal haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2b1a2** reflects an enduring Anglo-Norman bureaucratic nobility.

- **Clan MacCabe**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a2a1 - Sigtrygg II Silkbeard Olafsson (970-1042)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a2a1 - Cardinal Edward McCabe (1885)

From Norse-Gaelic monarch Sigtrygg Silkbeard (970–1042) to Cardinal Edward McCabe (1885), the **MacCables**—with haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a2a1**—reflect the hybridization of Viking and Irish dynastic lines, especially across Dublin and Ulster.

- **House von Weltzien**

I2a1b1a2b1a2a1a1a - Mathias Weltzien (1243-1249)

I2a1b1a2b1a2a1a1a - Heinrich Wilhelm von Weltzien (1759-1827)

This noble German family includes **Mathias Weltzien** (1243) and **Heinrich Wilhelm von Weltzien** (1759–1827). With Y-DNA **I2a1b1a2b1a2a1a1a**, they emerged as military commanders and statesmen in the Holy Roman Empire and later Prussian territories.

- **Clan McBurney**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1d3b1a - Ralph de Bernai (1086)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1d3b1a - William de Byrneth (1360)

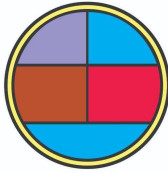
Tracing back to **Ralph de Bernai** (1086), the **McBurney** lineage demonstrates continuity through **William de Byrneth** (1360). Their signature haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1d3b1a** marks a deeply rooted Norman heritage, extended into Gaelic contexts.

- **House of Sureau**



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I1a2a1a1a5 - Francois Sureau (1668)

With lineage anchored in **Francois Sureau** (1668), the **Sureau** family embodies French nobility with clerical and academic overtones. Their Y-DNA haplogroup **I1a2a1a1a5** suggests Scandinavian-Germanic origins, later refined through Gallic integration in the courts and diocesan orders of early modern France.

- **House of Gontaut**

J1a2a1a2d2b2b2c4b1 - Gontaldus de Gontaut (926)

J1a2a1a2d2b2b2c4b1 - Seigneur de Gontaut (1147)

J1a2a1a2d2b2b2c4b1 - Charles-Armand de Gontau-Biron (1663-1756)

An ancient Gascon dynasty, the **Gontauts** emerged from **Gontaldus de Gontaut** (926) and flourished through **Charles-Armand de Gontaut-Biron** (1663–1756), celebrated Marshal of France. Their haplogroup **J1a2a1a2d2b2b2c4b1** evokes a Semitic origin, rare among Western European nobility, possibly stemming from deep Mediterranean or Near Eastern patriarchs who entered Occitan aristocracy.

- **Hunyadi Dynasty**

E1b1b1a1b1a6a1c - Voyk Hunyadi (1419)

E1b1b1a1b1a6a1c - John Hunyadi (1456)

E1b1b1a1b1a6a1c - Matthias Corvinus (1490)

Pillars of Hungarian resistance against the Ottomans, the Hunyadis—from Voyk Hunyadi to Matthias Corvinus (King of Hungary, 1490)—represent one of Central Europe’s most storied noble houses. Their Y-DNA E1b1b1a1b1a6a1c suggests Balkan roots tied to Illyrian, Dacian, or early Thracian nobility, elevated through martial valor and strategic royal alliances.

- **House of Gediminid**

N1a1a1a1a1a1a1b1a - Gediminas (1275-1341)

N1a1a1a1a1a1a1b1a - Vytautas the Great (1350-1430)

N1a1a1a1a1a1a1b1a - Wladyslaw II Jagiellon (1352-1434)

N1a1a1a1a1a1a1b1a - Casimir IV (1427-1492)

N1a1a1a1a1a1a1b1a - Sigismund I the Old (1467-1548)

The Gediminid Dynasty governed Lithuania, Poland, and Ruthenia, transforming Eastern European geopolitics. Tracing from Gediminas (1275–1341) to Sigismund I the Old (1467–1548), their N1a1a1a1a1a1a1b1a Y-DNA places them within a Uralic-Baltic genetic domain, underlining their indigenous power before Slavic and Catholic integration.

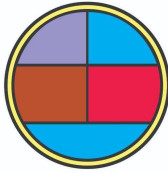
- **House of Hesse**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a6c - Reginar Longneck (850-915)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a6c - Henry I Landgrave of Hesse (1244-1308)

From **Reginar Longneck** (850–915) to **Henry I of Hesse** (1244–1308), the **House of Hesse** steered pivotal state-building within the Holy Roman Empire. Their Y-DNA **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a6c** aligns them





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with Western European noble clusters, reflecting Carolingian descent, Lotharingian inheritance, and Teutonic military tradition.

- **House of Normandy**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a6 - Rollo (860)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a6 - William the Conqueror (1028-1087)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a6 - William Clito (1128)

Iconic for its founder **Rollo** (860) and culminating in **William the Conqueror** (1028–1087), the **House of Normandy** forever altered Anglo-European history. Their Y-DNA **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a6** traces back to Norse-Frankish synthesis, fusing Scandinavian vigor with Frankish legitimacy and ushering in the Norman conquest of England.

- **House of Vauloger**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a6 - Jean III de Vauloge (1450)

With figures like **Jean III de Vauloge** (1450), the **Vauloger** house operated as regional French nobility under the Norman framework. Sharing the same haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a6** as the Normans, they likely represent a cadet or parallel branch of Norman settlers in western France.

- **House of Nassau**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c1a1 - Dudo of Laurenburg (1125)

Founded by **Dudo of Laurenburg** (1125), the **House of Nassau** produced kings of the Netherlands and Grand Dukes of Luxembourg. Their Y-DNA **R1b1a1b1a1a1c1a1** points to a strong Frankish heritage, deeply embedded in Rhineland governance and European royal diplomacy.

- **House of Ardenne-Verdun**

R1b1a1b1a1a1a1b - Goblin (911-942)

R1b1a1b1a1a1a1b - Adalbero Bishop of Metz (929)

R1b1a1b1a1a1a1b - Thomas de Verdun (1421)

This Carolingian branch—through Goblin (911), Adalbero of Metz (929), and Thomas de Verdun (1421)—formed the spiritual and temporal backbone of Lotharingia. Their lineage, R1b1a1b1a1a1a1b, reflects Merovingian-Carolingian descent through ecclesiastical dynasties and imperial clerical governance.

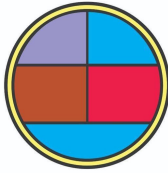
- **House de Havilland**

R1b1a1b1a1a1a1b - Thomas Sieur de Havilland (1450)

R1b1a1b1a1a1a1b - Thomas de Havilland (1775-1866)

Tracing to Thomas Sieur de Havilland (1450) and later to Thomas de Havilland (1775–1866), this Channel Island noble family under haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a1a1b exemplifies Norman settlement in the English periphery. They rose to influence through military service, colonial administration, and maritime endeavors.





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- **House Anker**

I1a2b3a2a2 - Erich Olufsen Ancher (1644-1699)

I1a2b3a2a2 - Christian Ancher (1745)

Of Norwegian-Danish distinction, the **Anker** family descended from **Erich Olufsen Ancher** (1644–1699) to **Christian Ancher** (1745), shaping early Scandinavian commerce. Their **I1a2b3a2a2** haplogroup affirms Germanic-Scandinavian merchant-aristocracy roots, with ties to urban guilds and early modern wealth.

- **Riddarhuset Hellenstierna**

R1a1a1b1a3a - Sven Svensson (1657)

Swedish nobility immortalized in the **House of Nobility (Riddarhuset)**, the **Hellenstierna** line began with **Sven Svensson** (1657). Their haplogroup **R1a1a1b1a3a** signifies Baltic-Slavic ancestry, a rare integration into Sweden's knightly class.

- **Riddarhuset Gyllenstierna**

R1b1a1b1a1a2b1a1 - Aagaard (1310)

R1b1a1b1a1a2b1a1 - Niels Erikssen (1350)

This ancient Swedish house—including Aagaard (1310) and Niels Erikssen (1350)—traces through R1b1a1b1a1a2b1a1, situating them within medieval chivalric orders and royal administration. Their legacy continues in statecraft and patronage of sciences.

- **Riddarhuset Svedenborg**

I1a2a1a1d1a1a2c13 - Jesper Svedberg (1653)

I1a2a1a1d1a1a2c13 - Emanuel Swedenborg (1688-1772)

From **Jesper Svedberg** (1653) to philosopher **Emanuel Swedenborg** (1688–1772), this house represents the peak of Sweden's theological and metaphysical traditions. Haplogroup **I1a2a1a1d1a1a2c13** denotes deep Nordic-Germanic roots and ecclesial authority.

- **Vorontsov Family**

I1a2a1a1d1a1a2c2a1a - Varangian Simon

I1a2a1a1d1a1a2c2a1a - Feodor Vorontsov

I1a2a1a1d1a1a2c2a1a - Prince Mikhail Vorontsov (1856)

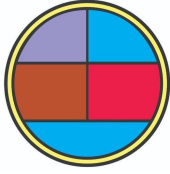
With origins in Varangian ancestry through Simon, Feodor, and Prince Mikhail Vorontsov, this powerful Russian noble family bore haplogroup I1a2a1a1d1a1a2c2a1a. They were viceroys, diplomats, and defenders of the Tsarist empire, blending Viking nobility with Russian aristocratic might.

- **House of Giddings**

G2a2a1a2 - Rhys Gethin (1405)

Descending from the Welsh hero Rhys Gethin (d. 1405), the Giddings lineage is tied to the Owain Glyndŵr rebellion and the defense of Cymric sovereignty. Carrying haplogroup G2a2a1a2, their paternal





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line reaches deep into Neolithic European roots—making their house a rare fusion of ancient European genetics and medieval resistance nobility.

- **Clan MacLeod**

I1a1a4a1a1b2a - Leod (1229-1237)

I1a1a4a1a1b2a - Torkyll MCloyd (1343)

I1a1a4a1a1b2a - William MacLeod of Dunvegan (1588)

I1a1a4a1a1b2a - Dunvegan Castle

From the shadow of Viking seafaring and Gaelic kingdom building, **Clan MacLeod** emerged through **Leod** (c.1229), anchoring their line at **Dunvegan Castle**—Scotland's oldest continuously inhabited fortress. With haplogroup **I1a1a4a1a1b2a**, the MacLeods possess unmistakable Norse blood, cementing their claim as Norse-Gaelic highland chieftains of Hebridean legend.

- **Clan Laing**

E1b1b1b1a1 - Thomas Laing (1357)

E1b1b1b1a1 - Archibald Layng (1502)

The **Laing** family—represented by **Thomas Laing** (1357) and **Archibald Layng** (1502)—bears the Y-DNA haplogroup **E1b1b1b1a1**, a rare marker in Scotland pointing to Iberian, North African, or Roman-era genetic influx. This unusual paternal signature suggests ancestral links beyond the British Isles, perhaps through Roman military or Moorish maritime channels.

- **Clan MacColl**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1e - Robert MKaweLe Lord of Karsnelohe (1370-1380)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1e - James MacKall Baron of Caithness (1545)

Connected to the western Highlands, **Clan MacColl** produced nobles such as **Robert MKaweLe** and **James MacKall**, Lords and Barons of Caithness. Their paternal haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1e** aligns with core Gaelic lines, but their recorded Norse naming traditions reflect a cultural fusion emblematic of Scotland's northern coast.

- **Clan Christie**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b4a1a1 - Thomas Christie (1773-1829)

From Thomas Christie (1773–1829), the Christie line bears haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b4a1a1, a branch of the dominant Western European clade. The family's ascent into educational, legal, and theological prominence highlights the mobility and learned tradition of Lowland Scottish clans in Enlightenment-era Britain.

- **Clan Mar**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5c3b1a3a - Donald, Mormaer of Mar (1014)

Rooted in the early medieval **Mormaers of Mar**, including **Donald** (fl. 1014), this clan ranks among the oldest documented noble families in Scotland. Their haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5c3b1a3a** connects



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them with deep Brythonic-Pictish ancestry—prior to widespread Gaelic dominance—underscoring their ancient tribal sovereignty.

- **Clan Bryant**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b2a1a - Murchadh Carrach O Briain (1543)

This branch of the **O'Brien** lineage—descended from **Murchadh Carrach O Briain** (1543)—carries haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b2a1a**, marking it as part of the Dál gCais confederation. With ancestral ties to Brian Boru and Munster royal houses, their legacy is entwined with Irish kingship and the defense of Gaelic Ireland.

- **Clan Maxwell**

R1b1a1b1a1a1f1 - Maccus (1120)

R1b1a1b1a1a1f1 - Sir Herbert Maxwell (1296)

A celebrated Border clan of Norse origin, the **Maxwells** begin with **Maccus** (c.1120), whose descendants such as **Sir Herbert Maxwell** (1296) left indelible marks on Scottish warfare and diplomacy. Their haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a1f1** traces directly to Germanic-Norse lineages, reinforcing their position as frontier barons with fealty to both crown and clan.

- **Clan Little**

Though no names were submitted here, the Clan Little traditionally hails from the Scottish Borders and holds significant ties to Reiver culture. The clan's likely haplogroup is R1b, and its martial role in guarding the western marches affirms its historic importance despite the modest name.

- **Clan McCorquodale**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5a2a1a3 - Thorkil (841-850)

Descended from Thorkil (841–850), the McCorquodales are a Norse-Gaelic family once holding territory around Loch Awe. Their Y-DNA R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5a2a1a3 places them within ancient Norse maritime expansions into Scotland, merged with Dalriadan Gaelic bloodlines—making them guardians of sacred and strategic Highland lands.

- **House Seymour**

R1b1a1b1b3a1a - William St Maur

R1b1a1b1b3a1a - Sir John Seymour (1474-1536)

From **William St Maur** to **Sir John Seymour** (1474–1536), the **Seymour** family ascended through marriage into Tudor royalty—producing Queen Jane Seymour, mother of Edward VI. With haplogroup **R1b1a1b1b3a1a**, they belong to an aristocratic Breton-Norman class that leveraged continental roots into English crown-making influence.

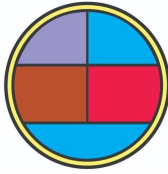
- **Clan Cheyne**

R1b1a1b1a1a2b1a1 - Sir Reginald le Chain (1350)



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The **Cheyne** line, originating with **Sir Reginald le Chain** (c.1350), is tied to early Anglo-Norman expansion into Scotland. With haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2b1a1**, they likely descended from Norman chivalric settlers who held coastal and central lands in feudal tenure under the Scottish crown.

- **Clan Gillon**

R1b1a1b1a1a2a1b1a1a - Gilbert McGillelane (1324-1371)

Through **Gilbert McGillelane** (1324–1371), the **Gillons** claim a line of Gaelic chiefs and vassals embedded in West Highland politics. Carrying the haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2a1b1a1a**, their ancestry reflects a direct Gaelic knightly class rooted in regional autonomy and ecclesiastical patronage.

- **House of Burgh**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a1a - William de Burgh (1160-1205)

Founded by **William de Burgh** (1160–1205), this line birthed the Earls of Ulster and Kings of Connacht. With Y-DNA haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a1a**, the de Burghs fused Norman ambition with Irish sovereignty, establishing one of the most powerful dynasties in medieval Ireland, later entwined with the Plantagenets and Yorkists.

- **Clan Heron**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5b1a1a2b1 - Tihel de Heron (1066)

Tracing back to **Tihel de Heron** (1066), this Anglo-Norman family bore arms at Hastings and anchored their power in the North of England. Their Y-DNA haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5b1a1a2b1** identifies them as part of the feudal wave of Norman aristocracy who solidified cross-channel governance after the Conquest.

- **Clan Hunter**

R1b1a1b1a1a2b1a1 - Aylmer le Hunter (1296)

From Aylmer le Hunter (1296), the Hunters of Ayrshire gained renown as hereditary forest keepers. Haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2b1a1 locates them squarely in the Norman-Scottish noble line, suggesting military service as a pathway into landed nobility.

- **Clan MacIntyre**

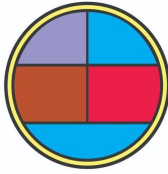
I1a1b1a4a2f1a1a7a - Maurice Mac Neil (1160)

Believed to descend from **Maurice Mac Neil** (1160), the **MacIntyres** (Mac-an-t-Saoir) are famed as hereditary bards and warriors. Their I1 lineage (**I1a1b1a4a2f1a1a7a**) speaks to possible Norse-Gaelic crossover and early Dalriadic roots in the Highlands.

- **Clan MacLennan**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a1a2a2 - Gille Fhinnein (1450)





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From **Gille Fhinnein** (1450), this clan carries a rare R1b haplotype (**R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a2a2**), tying them to west coast Highland bloodlines. With ecclesiastical ties and martial traditions, the MacLennans played pivotal roles in clan alliances and monastic patronage.

- **Clan MacPhail**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1c - Gillemore MPhale (1414)

The MacPhails, stemming from Gillemore MPhale (1414), carry haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2c1c, placing them within the ancient fabric of Highland society, likely aligned with Clan Chattan. Their presence is recorded in religious manuscripts and Highland clan registries.

- **Clan Marjoribanks**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2a1b1a1a1 - Philip de Merioribankis de eodem (1485)

With **Philip de Merioribankis** (1485) at their root, this Lowland noble house blends landed stewardship with legal and ecclesiastical influence. Their **R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2a1b1a1a1** signature connects them to Norman-Scottish landholding elites, reflecting a pattern of assimilation and legal prominence.

- **Clan Paisley**

R1b1a1b1a1a1g - William Passelewe (1190)

From **William Passelewe** (1190), the **Paisley** family took part in early Anglo-Scottish frontier administration. Haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a1g** places them among southern English-origin patriline, with ties to Norman and Flemish settlers.

- **Clan Paterson**

I1a2b1c1a - William Paterson (1446)

I1a2b1c1a - Sir Hugh Paterson (1675)

This clan, documented through **William Paterson** (1446) and **Sir Hugh Paterson** (1675), is tied to **haplogroup I1a2b1c1a**, a Norse-Scandinavian signature often found among early settler clans of northeastern Scotland. The Patersons were notable financiers and early economic reformers.

- **Clan Preston**

R1b1a1b1a1a1b1a1a - Alured de Preston (1222)

R1b1a1b1a1a1b1a1a - Nicol de Prestoun (1296)

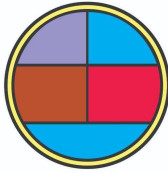
The Preston line, descended from Alured de Preston (1222), reveals deep feudal roots. Haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a1b1a1a marks them as Norman-English, with landholding rights that extended into monastic and civic architecture across central Britain.

- **Clan Ralston**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a1 - Jacobus de Rauliston (1219)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a1 - Hew de Ralstoun (1296)





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With origins in **Jacobus de Rauliston** (1219), this **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a1a1** family ruled lands west of Paisley. Their name survives in toponyms and titles of barony, and they were known for early literacy and clerical office under the Scottish crown.

- **Clan Ramsay**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b2c3 - Simundus de Ramesie (1140)

The Ramsays, through Simundus de Ramesie (1140), rose to prominence as knights and barons. The R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b2c3 haplogroup ties them to the Scoto-Norman colonization class, with several branches holding earldoms and admiralty posts.

- **Clan Rose**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2 - Hugo de Ros (1290)

An ancient family dating to **Hugo de Ros** (1290), the **Rose** line held the Barony of Kilravock and has remained one of Scotland's few continuously land-holding families. Their haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2** places them in the same elite pool as many Lowland Norman settlers.

- **Clan Russell**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2a1b1b1 - Walter Russel (1164)

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2a1b1b1 - Robert Russell (1296)

Walter Russel (1164) and **Robert Russell** (1296) laid the foundation for this noble line whose name became synonymous with Protestant peerage and parliamentary power. Their haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2a1b1b1** roots them in the Anglo-Norman establishment.

- **Clan Smith**

I1a1b1a4a2a - Thomas Smythe (1477)

I1a1b1a4a2a - Adam Smith (1723-1790)

The Smith name—occupational in origin—finds noble distinction in men like **Thomas Smythe** (1477) and economist **Adam Smith** (1723–1790), the father of modern capitalism. Haplogroup **I1a1b1a4a2a** suggests deep Anglo-Saxon or Norse lineage, linking the family to early English state-building and the Scottish Enlightenment.

- **Clan Spalding**

R1a1a1b1a3a2a - John de Spaldyn (1304)

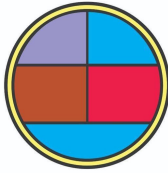
With **John de Spaldyn** (1304) anchoring this Scottish family, the **Spaldings** were landowners and merchants with feudal ties in Angus and Fife. Their **R1a1a1b1a3a2a** haplogroup suggests East Germanic or Norse-Varangian ancestry—unique among Scottish clans.

- **Clan Strange**

R1b1a1b1a1a2b2 - Home le Estraunge (1255)

R1b1a1b1a1a2b2 - Thomas de Strang (1340)





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Tracing descent from **Home le Estraunge** (1255) and **Thomas de Strang** (1340), the Stranges exemplify the hybridization of Norman knightly culture and Marcher border governance. Haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2b2** reflects their positioning in the Anglo-Welsh nobility.

- **Clan Thomson**

I2a1b1a1a1a1a1b1 - Thomas Tomaidh Mor (1450)

I2a1b1a1a1a1a1b1 - James Thomson (1700-1748)

From Thomas Tomaidh Mor (1450) to James Thomson (1700–1748), this learned family fostered enlightenment thought and poetic heritage. Their I2a1b1a1a1a1a1b1 signature connects them to older Celtic and Illyrian populations of Britain.

- **Clan Trotter**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b - William Trotter of Catchelraw (1437)

Rooted in the lands of **Catchelraw**, the **Trotters** were Norman-descended lairds and knights like **William Trotter** (1437). Their **R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b** lineage places them among continental elites who settled Scotland after the Conquest.

- **House of Hastings**

I1a1b1e - John Hastings Baron of Hastings (1262-1313)

The Barons of Hastings trace lineage to John Hastings (1262–1313), key figures in the baronial wars and Norman-English feudal circles. Haplogroup I1a1b1e indicates ancient Scandinavian roots, aligning with Viking-descended Norman gentry.

- **Clan Rutherford**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1 - Robertus Dominus de Rodyrforde (1140)

Established by Robertus Dominus de Rodyrforde (1140), this Border clan played strategic roles in frontier defense. Their R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1 haplogroup aligns with the dominant patriline of Norman-Scottish nobility.

- **House of Arsenault**

R1b1a1b1a1a2a1b2 - Pierre Arsenault (1646)

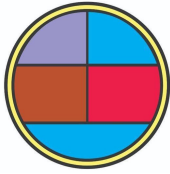
Pierre Arsenault (1646) signifies the French-Canadian root of this Acadian family. Their **R1b1a1b1a1a2a1b2** haplogroup speaks to noble Gaulish and Frankish ancestry, later transported to New France amid early colonization.

- **House of Bertrand**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1b - Guillaume Bertrand Lord of Venasque (1275)

From **Guillaume Bertrand**, Lord of Venasque (1275), this family reflects deep Provençal and Occitan nobility. With **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1b** Y-DNA, they remain anchored in southern French feudal lineages.





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- **House of Mandy**

R1b1a1b1a1a2e1c - William Munday (1529-1591)

William Munday (1529–1591) bore arms under the Tudors, tied to ecclesiastical landholdings and royal service. Haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2e1c** aligns them with western European baronial lines during the Reformation era.

- **House of Lemieux**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2b1a - Gabriel Lemieux (1626)

The **Lemieux** family descends from **Gabriel Lemieux** (1626), a French settler in Quebec. Their **R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2b1a** haplogroup points to Norman and Burgundian roots that survived religious conflict and crossed into the Americas.

- **Clan Boggs**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5a2a1a1 - Robert Boggs (1712)

From **Robert Boggs** (1712), this Ulster-Scots family reflects plantation-era nobleman-farmers. Their **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5a2a1a1** haplogroup links them to Norse-Gaelic and Northumbrian patrilineal lines.

- **Clan Livingstone**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4d2 - Donn Sleibe Mac Eochada (1091)

Descended from Donn Sleibe Mac Eochada (1091), this clan intertwines with the ancient Kings of Ulidia. Their R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4d2 signature confirms Gaelic-Norman admixture and sovereignty ties to Dal Fiatach bloodlines.

- **House of De Vere**

I1a1b1a1e1a - Aubrey de Vere I (1112)

Aubrey de Vere I (1112) founded one of England's most enduring noble lines—the Earls of Oxford. Haplogroup I1a1b1a1e1a aligns them with ancient Scandinavian-Norman roots, integral to England's feudal aristocracy.

- **House of Wyatt**

I1a2a1a1d - Sir Henry Wyatt (1460-1537)

Sir Henry Wyatt (1460–1537) served as a counselor to Henry VII and Henry VIII. The Wyatt line's I1a2a1a1d haplogroup places them within Nordic-descended Saxon nobility.

- **House of Wynne**

I1a2b3a1b1a2 - Meredith ap Ieuan ap Robert (1490)

Meredith ap Ieuan ap Robert (1490) marks the Welsh noble origin of the Wynne family. Their haplogroup I1a2b3a1b1a2 affirms Norse-Celtic mixing in the marcher lordships and Gwynedd.

- **Clan Newlands**



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R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1c - Jasper Newlands (1469)

Jasper Newlands (1469) anchors this Scottish Lowland clan's noble claim. With Y-DNA R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1c, they are genetically tied to older Brythonic and Norman-derived lineages, likely branching from baronial households interwoven into the feudal spine of medieval Scotland.

- **Clan Nicolson**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2b2b1a - Anders Nicolassen (1263)

Anders Nicolassen (1263) represents this Norse-rooted family that gained prominence in the Scottish Highlands and Isles. Haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2b2b1a confirms their place among Hebridean-Norman hybrid nobility, potentially linked to clan chiefs in Skye and Uist.

- **Clan Mowat**

I1a1b1a - William de Monte Alto (1219)

Dating back to **William de Monte Alto** (1219), the Mowats were landholding knights in Cromarty and Caithness. Y-DNA **I1a1b1a** places them in the core of early Norman-Scandinavian migrations to northern Scotland, with a martial and feudal legacy.

- **House of De La Pole**

R1b1a1b1a1a2b1a - William de la Pole (1290-1366)

William de la Pole (1290–1366) transformed from merchant to nobleman, laying the foundation for the Dukes of Suffolk. Their **R1b1a1b1a1a2b1a** signature affirms connections to western European merchant-nobility, bridging Norman, Anglo-Saxon, and Plantagenet lines.

- **House of Audley**

R1b1a1b1a1a2b1 - Henry de Aldithley (1175-1246)

From Henry de Aldithley (1175–1246), this baronial family played a central role in the Anglo-Norman conquest of Wales. Their R1b1a1b1a1a2b1 haplogroup situates them in the main corridor of Norman aristocratic patriline in the British Isles.

- **House of Beauchamp**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2a1b1a4a - John de Beauchamp (1274-1336)

John de Beauchamp (1274–1336) embodies the military and political power of this noble house, ultimately becoming Earls of Warwick. Their Y-DNA R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2a1b1a4a aligns them with the elite knights who served and shaped Plantagenet England.

- **House of Mortimer**

I2a1b2a2d1b1b - Edmund de Mortimer (1252-1304)

One of the most powerful marcher lords, Edmund de Mortimer (1252–1304) belonged to a family pivotal in Welsh-English power struggles. Their haplogroup I2a1b2a2d1b1b reflects deep-rooted pre-Norman British and Iberian ancestry embedded into the Anglo-French aristocracy.





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- **House of Newton**

R1a1a1b1a3a1a9 - Sir John Newton 1st Baronet of Barrs Court (1660)

R1a1a1b1a3a1a9 - Sir Isaac Newton (1727)

From **Sir John Newton** (1660) to **Sir Isaac Newton** (1727), this house carries both intellectual and social nobility. Y-DNA **R1a1a1b1a3a1a9** indicates a steppe-origin Indo-European lineage, uniquely preserved through gentry lines of scientific and royal service.

- **House of Howard**

E1b1b1a1a1c1 - Thomas Howard 2nd Duke of Norfolk (1443-1524)

The Howards, represented by **Thomas Howard**, 2nd Duke of Norfolk (1443–1524), were among the most prominent families in Tudor England. Their **E1b1b1a1a1c1** haplogroup distinguishes them as a Mediterranean-origin noble line integrated into northern feudal dynasties.

- **House of Broughton**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1d3b1 - Sir Brian Broughton (1618-1708)

Sir Brian Broughton (1618–1708) served in Parliament and maintained a strong family seat in Staffordshire. Y-DNA **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1d3b1** positions this house within the web of English baronets with deep Norman or Cambro-Norman bloodlines.

- **House of Liles**

I1a1b1d - Warin de Lisle (1377)

Warin de Lisle (1377) belonged to a cadet branch of Anglo-Norman families entwined with the Plantagenet court. Their haplogroup **I1a1b1d** reveals a distinctly Germanic and possibly Frisian origin within the fabric of English high nobility.

- **House of Mowbray**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2a1b1a4a1a1a - Geoffrey de Montbray (1093)

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2a1b1a4a1a1a - Sir Roger de Mowbray (1120-1188)

From **Geoffrey de Montbray** (1093) to **Sir Roger de Mowbray** (1120–1188), this powerful family held the title of Dukes of Norfolk. Y-DNA **R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2a1b1a4a1a1a** connects them to Norman conquerors, bishops, and feudal lords across England and France.

- **House of Boleyn**

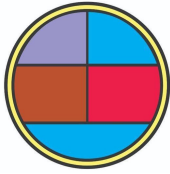
I2a1b1a2b1a2a1a - John Boleyn (1283)

I2a1b1a2b1a2a1a - Thomas Boleyn (1477-1539)

I2a1b1a2b1a2a1a - George Boleyn (1536)

The Boleyn family—most famously represented by Anne Boleyn, though here through John, Thomas, and George Boleyn—held strategic political influence. Their Y-DNA **I2a1b1a2b1a2a1a** ties them to Balkan-Carpathian nobility, possibly reinforcing continental maternal alliances.





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- **House of Bohun**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4a - Humphrey de Bohun (1035-1094)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4a - William de Bohun (1312-1360)

Humphrey de Bohun (1035–1094) and **William de Bohun** (1312–1360) mark this family's deep involvement in Norman, Angevin, and Plantagenet dynasties. Haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4a** roots them within the great military families of medieval England and Wales.

- **House of Marrinan**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5c4a2a - Randulphus de Mesniwarin (1030-1066)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5c4a2a - Sir Philip Mainwaring (1589-1661)

Randulphus de Mesniwarin (1030–1066) and Sir Philip Mainwaring (1589–1661) represent a line of hereditary noblemen who served kings and held administrative posts. Their R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5c4a2a DNA aligns with families who migrated from Normandy into Cheshire and beyond.

- **Clan Adams**

R1b1a1b1a1a3a1 - Adam abbot of Cupar (1189)

R1b1a1b1a1a3a1 - Adam abbot of Newbattle (1201)

R1b1a1b1a1a3a1 - Samuel Adams (1722-1803)

R1b1a1b1a1a3a1 - John Adams (1735-1826)

R1b1a1b1a1a3a1 - John Quincy Adams (1767-1848)

From the early ecclesiastical figures such as **Adam, Abbot of Cupar** (1189) and **Adam of Newbattle** (1201), to the American founders **Samuel Adams**, **John Adams**, and **John Quincy Adams**, this lineage represents a rare blend of clerical, revolutionary, and presidential prestige. The shared Y-DNA **R1b1a1b1a1a3a1** links them to a prolific Anglo-Norman line with intellectual and reformist tendencies spanning centuries.

- **Clan Taaffe**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2a1c2 - Sir William Taaffe (1601)

Sir William Taaffe (1601) and his descendants rose to earldoms and diplomatic roles in Ireland and Habsburg Europe. Their Y-DNA **R1b1a1b1a1a1c2a1c2** ties them to ancient Norman settlers and later continental nobility, uniquely positioned between Irish and Central European courts.

- **Clan Arnott**

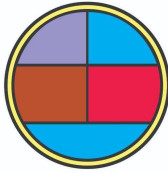
R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1f1a2 - Michael de Arnoth (1150)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1f1a2 - David Arnot of Fyfe (1296)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1f1a2 - Sir Henricus de Arnot (1395)

Tracing back to Michael de Arnoth (1150) and prominent figures like David Arnot of Fyfe and Sir Henricus de Arnot, this Lowland Scottish family reveals a deep feudal heritage. Their haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1f1a2 affirms close Norman affiliations across Fife and Perthshire.





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- **House of Neville**

I1a2a1a1a1a2b4b - Uhtred (1080)

From the shadowy Northumbrian noble **Uhtred** (1080), this line built some of England's greatest medieval powerhouses. The Y-DNA **I1a2a1a1a1a2b4b** reflects a Norse-Germanic origin with sustained influence in Anglo-Saxon and Plantagenet domains.

- **House of Percy**

I2a1b1a2b1a2a1a - William de Percy (1096)

Rooted in **William de Percy** (1096), the House of Percy became synonymous with northern power and rebellion. Their Y-DNA **I2a1b1a2b1a2a1a** indicates Balkan-Illyrian descent, solidifying their position as cross-cultural feudal elite.

- **House of Grey**

R1b1a1b1a1a2a - Anchetil de Greye (1052-1086)

Beginning with **Anchetil de Greye** (1052–1086), this house spans from Norman conquerors to influential lords and military commanders. Their haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2a** aligns with the elite class of Norman land-grant barons.

- **Clan MacRae**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1f1a1b1 - James MacRae (1677-1748)

James MacRae (1677–1748), who rose to become Governor of Madras, stands among the most successful Highland Scots in colonial service. Their Y-DNA **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1f1a1b1** cements a Highland-Cambro-Norman bloodline through the Clan Donald sphere.

- **Clan Matheson**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b2b1a - Kenneth Mac Alpin King of Scotland (810-858)

Claiming descent from **Kenneth MacAlpin**, King of Scots (810–858), this clan asserts a royal Gaelic heritage. Their Y-DNA **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b2b1a** reinforces connections to archaic Pictish-Gael bloodlines.

- **Clan Fergusson**

I2a1b1a1a1a1a1b5 - Fergus Fergusson (1314)

With roots in Fergus Fergusson (1314), the clan bears a repetitive echo of its founder's name and heritage. Their Y-DNA **I2a1b1a1a1a1a1b5** places them among Celtic tribal remnants from the west coast and Irish Sea corridor.

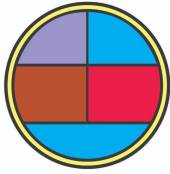
- **Clan Shaw**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2a1b1b1a1 - Shaw Macghillechrist Mhic Iain (1370)



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Shaw Macghillechrist Mhic Iain (1370) was an early chieftain of this warrior clan associated with Clan Chattan. Their Y-DNA **R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2a1b1b1a1** places them within medieval Hebridean-Norman hybrid populations.

- **Clan Charron**

R1b1a1b1a1a2b1c1b1 - Sir Caron de Bosdegas (1351)

The legacy of Sir Caron de Bosdegas (1351) reveals a likely French or Breton origin. Y-DNA R1b1a1b1a1a2b1c1b1 supports this Continental migration into Scottish and English courts.

- **Clan Burnett**

I1a2b1b - Alexander Burnard (1323)

From **Alexander Burnard** (1323), this clan served as hereditary foresters and custodians of lands in Aberdeenshire. Their Y-DNA **I1a2b1b** reflects a Germanic-Norse line typical of early Teutonic families naturalized in the Highlands.

- **Clan Cunningham**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2b1a - Warnebald (1135)

Warnebald (1135), a Norman knight, is credited as the clan's founder. Their R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2b1a haplogroup is classic for baronial houses that rode alongside William the Conqueror and later settled in Ayrshire.

- **Clan Currie**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c1a1 - Piers de Curry (1263)

From Piers de Curry (1263), this clan likely descends from Norman knights settled in Ulster and western Scotland. Their Y-DNA R1b1a1b1a1a1c1a1 solidifies this as a martial house of mixed Celtic-Norman extraction.

- **Clan Sempill**

R1a1a1b1a3a1b3c1b1 - Robert de Sempill (1246)

With **Robert de Sempill** (1246) as an early figure, this Lowland family grew into baronets and peers. Their Y-DNA **R1a1a1b1a3a1b3c1b1** indicates Eastern Indo-European roots common among aristocratic Saxon clans.

- **Clan Bell**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2a1b1a1a1 - Adam and Richard Belle (1296)

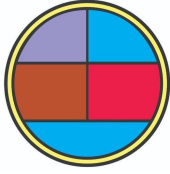
Recorded as **Adam and Richard Belle** in 1296, this clan held status in the Scottish Borders and has **R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2a1b1a1a1** genetics, anchoring them among martial, often turbulent border families of Norman descent.

- **Clan Chalmers**



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I2a1b1a1b1a1a1 - Herbertus Great Chamberlain of Scotland (1124-1153)

From Herbertus, Great Chamberlain of Scotland (1124–1153), this clan formed the administrative elite in medieval Scotland. Y-DNA I2a1b1a1b1a1a1 suggests a Romanized Illyrian-Balkan bloodline.

- **Clan Chattan**

I2a1b1a1a1a1a1b - Dougal Dal (1291)

Associated with many septs, including MacIntosh and MacPherson, **Dougal Dal** (1291) appears in early records. Y-DNA **I2a1b1a1a1a1a1b** signals a Gaelo-Pictish heritage at the core of the Highland confederation.

- **Clan Carmichael**

R1b1a1b1a1a2a1b2 - Robert de Carmichael (1226)

Founded by **Robert de Carmichael** in 1226, this noble Lowland family became known for its military and political leadership. Holding lands in Lanarkshire, the Carmichaels are descended from the line of **R1b1a1b1a1a2a1b2**, linking them to early feudal baronage and continental Norman ancestry embedded in Scottish nobility.

- **Clan Calder**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1b2a - Hugo de Cadella (1178)

With **Hugo de Cadella** (1178) as progenitor, this Highland clan occupied key strategic territory near Nairn and Inverness. The **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1b2a** haplogroup roots them among Norman settlers who absorbed into Gaelic society, making them a bridge between Norse-Gael and Anglo-Norman spheres.

- **Clan Houston**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a3c - Sir Finlay de Hustone (1296)

Sir Finlay de Hustone (1296) appears in the Ragman Rolls swearing allegiance to Edward I. The clan's lineage **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a3c** places it among early Norman knights who were rewarded with lands in Renfrewshire, evolving into trusted stewards and landowners across the Lowlands.

- **Clan Hepburn**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1f1a - Sir Patrick Hepburn (1388)

From Sir Patrick Hepburn (1388), who rose to Lord Hailes, this clan grew to wield power across Lothian. Their Y-DNA signature R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1f1a reflects Norman-Flemish ancestry, often tied to landholding elites who married into royal and noble houses.

- **Clan Middleton**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b1b3 - Robert de Middleton (1296)

First recorded with **Robert de Middleton** (1296), this noble house carried influence across Scotland and England. Their Y-DNA haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b1b3** is consistent with Saxon-Norman bloodlines,





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especially those that rose in the wake of the Norman conquest and integrated into northern English and Scottish nobility.

- **Clan Makgill**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1f1b - Maurice Macgeil (1231)

With Maurice Macgeil (1231) recognized as an early figure, this clan became known for legal acumen and loyalty to the crown. The Makgills' Y-DNA R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1f1b shows a deeply embedded Norman origin with branching into administrative ranks in Edinburgh and Fifeshire.

- **Clan MacIver**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2a2d - Iver MacIver of Lergachonzie (1564)

Iver MacIver of Lergachonzie (1564) represents the rootedness of this clan within Argyll and the western Highlands. Their haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2a2d** places them among Gaelicized Norse families that localized in rugged Highland regions and maintained chieftain authority through turbulent centuries.

- **Clan Leask**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5b1a1a2a1a - William de Laskereske (1296)

William de Laskereske (1296) is recorded as an early bearer of the clan's name. Leasks became staunch allies of the Clan Gordon and operated as landowners in Aberdeenshire. The haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5b1a1a2a1a** suggests a feudal knightly line with deep Norman roots.

- **Clan Craig**

I2a1b1a2b1a1a1a1 - Johannes Del Crag (1335)

From **Johannes Del Crag** (1335), this Lowland family held legal and ecclesiastical positions, often tied to land tenure. Their Y-DNA **I2a1b1a2b1a1a1a1** roots them in ancient Balkan-Illyrian populations, filtered through Romanized nobility into the Scottish elite.

- **Clan Falconer**

I1a2a1a1a - William the Falconer (1200)

The name of **William the Falconer** (1200) symbolizes martial and hunting nobility. The **I1a2a1a1a** haplogroup underscores Germanic-Scandinavian origin—consistent with Norse migrations into eastern Scotland and later integration into the Norman knightly estate.

- **Clan Crawford**

R1b1a1b1a1a2b1a1 - Sir Reginald Crawford (1296)



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Sir Reginald Crawford (1296), Sheriff of Ayr, was uncle to William Wallace and helped cement this clan's heroic legacy. Their R1b1a1b1a1a2b1a1 haplogroup aligns with prominent Norman baronial lines who assimilated into Scottish resistance and governance structures alike.

- **Clan Darroch**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5a2a2a - John Darroch (1406)

From **John Darroch** (1406), this Argyllshire clan's Y-DNA **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5a2a2a** ties it to old Gaelic-Norse families whose origin myths mix Norse raiders with Celtic chieftains—occupying a persistent presence in the rugged west coast and Inner Hebrides.

- **Clan MacNicol**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5c1b1a - Maknakill (1320)

The legendary Maknakill (1320) symbolizes this clan's semi-mythical Pictish-Gaelic roots. Their Y-DNA R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5c1b1a confirms a connection to early proto-Scottish Highland groups that later formed distinct hereditary kin-based leadership.

- **Clan Ewing**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a2b3 - Donnsluibhe (1036)

The lineage of **Donnsluibhe** (1036), a Gaelic noble name meaning “brown-haired heir,” is prominent in Scottish and Irish records. Their Y-DNA **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a2b3** represents one of the deepest-rooted Celtic haplotypes, spanning ancient Dalriadan kings to modern clan remnants.

- **Clan Logan**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1f1a1 - Phelippe de Logyn (1296)

Phelippe de Logyn (1296) features in national oaths and landholdings. Their **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1f1a1** haplogroup falls within the chivalric class of feudal Scotland, anchored in military service and Lowland estate governance.

- **Clan Hogg**

I1a2b3a1b1a2 - Salomon del Hoga (1270)

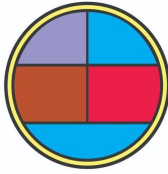
With **Salomon del Hoga** (1270) as early reference, the Hogs were a minor but enduring Scottish clan. Their Y-DNA **I1a2b3a1b1a2** links them to Norse-Germanic ancestry common in Shetland, Orkney, and border territories.

- **Clan Haldane**

I2a1b1a1a1a1a - Aylmer Haldane (1296)

From **Aylmer Haldane** (1296), the clan evolved into key political and military actors. Their Y-DNA **I2a1b1a1a1a1a** suggests Balkan-Roman ancestry absorbed into the Scoto-Norman nobility—emerging during the Wars of Independence.





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- **Clan Primrose**

I1a1b1g3 - Henry Primrose (1490)

Henry Primrose (1490) belonged to a lineage known for legal and civil roles. With haplogroup I1a1b1g3, they represent a rare Scandinavian-Germanic infusion into Scottish Lowland gentility, branching into later baronetcies.

- **Clan Mercer**

R1b1a1b1b3a1a1b - Aleumnus Mercer (1244)

The name Aleumnus Mercer (1244) marks the clan's deep entrenchment in Scotland's burgh merchant class. With the Y-DNA haplogroup R1b1a1b1b3a1a1b, they trace their origins to Norman mercantile bloodlines who rose to prominence in Scotland through trade, landholding, and civic leadership in the royal burghs.

- **Clan Waugh**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1k - Robert de Wauchope (1249)

Rooted in **Robert de Wauchope** (1249), the Waughs are a distinguished Borders family, often tied to clerical, legal, and landowning traditions. Their haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1k** places them squarely in the post-Conquest feudal matrix, descending from Anglo-Norman knights who settled in southeastern Scotland.

- **House of Meerscheidt-Huellessem**

I1a2a1a1a2b1a - Henricus de Merenscede (1325)

I1a2a1a1a2b1a - Anton von Meerscheidt (1440-1498)

An old German noble house with lineage to **Henricus de Merenscede** (1325) and **Anton von Meerscheidt** (1440–1498), this dynasty upheld imperial service within the Holy Roman Empire. Their haplogroup **I1a2a1a1a2b1a** reveals Germanic-Scandinavian noble ancestry consistent with Teutonic and Carolingian lines.

- **Clan Baxter**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a6c - Reginar Longneck Count of Hainaut (850)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a6c - William Bxtare (1312)

This Lowland surname, originally occupational, is elevated by its tie to **William Bxtare** (1312) and further back to **Reginar Longneck, Count of Hainaut** (850), placing the clan within the **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a6c** haplogroup. This embeds the Baxters in the Frankish–Carolingian noble web, now recognized as a key dynastic contributor to the Benelux and Norman bloodline pool.

- **Clan Riddell**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1i2 - Gervase Ridale (1116)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1i2 - Sir William Riddell (1296)





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Descending from **Gervase Ridale** (1116) and **Sir William Riddell** (1296), Clan Riddell bears the haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1i2**, which anchors them in the Norman-Scottish nobility. The Riddells played vital roles in Scotland's feudal courts and knightly service, integrating with major houses during the Wars of Independence and beyond.

- **Clan Guthrie**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5b - Alexander Guthrie (1442)

With **Alexander Guthrie** (1442) as a known patriarch, Clan Guthrie bears the marker **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5b**, associated with highland lineages in Angus. They historically served as royal secretaries and land barons, remembered for their steadfast loyalty to the Scottish crown.

- **Clan Glen**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b3c2a - Colban del Glen (1328)

Colban del Glen (1328) emerges as the early bearer of this line. The clan's haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b3c2a reflects a deep-rooted Norman-Lowland blend. Glen families were often landed gentry and trusted local governors across central Scotland.

- **Clan Gray**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1f1a - Fulbert de Gray (1066)

From **Fulbert de Gray** (1066), the Grays hold a firm position within Norman chivalric circles, with haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1f1a**. They are prominently linked to the Scottish Borders, known for judicial roles, knighthood, and baronies.

- **Clan Pollock**

I2a1b1a2b1a2a1a1a3a1 - Petrus de Polos (1163)

Emerging from **Petrus de Polos** (1163), this noble line carries haplogroup **I2a1b1a2b1a2a1a1a3a1**, marking their unique southern-European connection to the Adriatic and Balkan regions. Clan Pollock held influential ecclesiastical and land-based positions in Renfrewshire.

- **Clan Watson**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1e - John Watson (1392)

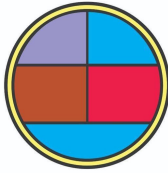
R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1e - George Watson (1723)

Represented by John Watson (1392) and George Watson (1723), the clan is tied to the prolific surname of sonship. Haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1e affirms their place within the broader Norman-Scots gentry. The Watsons rose to academic and philanthropic prominence by the 18th century.

- **Clan Greer**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a5 - Gilbert Grierson (1420)





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Originating with **Gilbert Grierson** (1420), Clan Greer holds the distinctive haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a5**, suggesting a consolidated Norman-Scots nobility. The family expanded into Ulster during the Plantations and became a notable presence in Northern Irish gentry.

- **Clan Blair**

R1b1a1b1b3a1a1b - John Francis de Blair (1165-1214)

Tracing to **John Francis de Blair** (1165–1214), this clan belongs to haplogroup **R1b1a1b1b3a1a1b**, indicating early noble intermarriage with continental lineages. The Blairs were hereditary landowners and often served as knights and border lords.

- **Clan Dundas**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1e - Serie de Dundas (1296)

Serie de Dundas (1296) anchors this clan's medieval emergence. Their haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1e places them among the deeply-rooted Scottish Lowland nobility. The Dundas name is still widely associated with influence in politics and legal reform.

- **Clan Wishart**

R1b1a1b1a1a2a1 - John Wischard (1245)

Represented by **John Wischard** (1245), this family contributed ecclesiastical and diplomatic leadership. Haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2a1** reveals early Norman descent. The Wisharts famously include George Wishart, Protestant martyr and theologian of the Reformation.

- **Clan Wemyss**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5a - Sir John Wemyss (1421)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5a - Sir John Wemyss of Wemyss (1586-1649)

Emerging with Sir John Wemyss (1421) and his successor Sir John Wemyss of Wemyss (1586–1649), this clan belongs to haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5a. Holding vast estates along the Firth of Forth, the Wemyss were influential landowners, royal courtiers, and signatories to key acts of Scottish political transformation. Their castle lineage stands as a testament to enduring Lowland aristocracy.

- **Clan Weir**

R1b1a1b1a1a2b - Radulphus de Vere (1150)

The Weir clan traces back to Radulphus de Vere (1150), bearing haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2b. With potential links to the Anglo-Norman De Vere family, this branch settled in Scotland and integrated into military, judicial, and philosophical spheres. The Weir name became synonymous with legal scholarship and governance across the central belt.

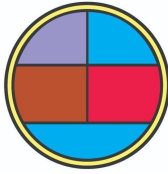
- **Clan Lockhart**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1b1 - Sir Simon Locard (1300-1371)



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From **Sir Simon Locard** (1300–1371), the Lockharts carry haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1b1**, marking them among the armigerous elite of Lanarkshire. Sir Simon famously journeyed with the heart of Robert the Bruce to the Holy Land, from which the clan derived its name—*Locard of the Heart*, later *Lockhart*. Their loyalty and valor are preserved in both legend and record.

- **Clan Durie**

I2a1b1a1a1a - Duncan de Dury (1258)

This clan, led by Duncan de Dury (1258), bears haplogroup I2a1b1a1a1a. They held substantial judicial and ecclesiastical roles during medieval Scotland's turbulent transitions. The Durie name is etched into both legal history and Jacobite resistance movements.

- **Clan Fletcher**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b2c1a1a - Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun (1653-1716)

Descended from **Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun** (1653–1716), a statesman and political philosopher, the clan is associated with haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b2c1a1a**. The Fletchers symbolized Enlightenment ideals and republican liberty in Scotland, while also managing landed estates with continental ties.

- **Clan Mac Gobhann**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1d3b1b2 - Neil Gow (1727)

From the famed Scottish fiddler Neil Gow (1727), this clan carries haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1d3b1b2. Known also as Smiths or Gowans, this artisan clan blended artistry with ancestry, acting as keepers of musical tradition and craftsmanship across the Highlands.

- **Clan Coyne**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1b1 - Joseph Sterling Coyne (1803-1868)

From the famed Scottish fiddler Neil Gow (1727), this clan carries haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1d3b1b2. Known also as Smiths or Gowans, this artisan clan blended artistry with ancestry, acting as keepers of musical tradition and craftsmanship across the Highlands.

- **Clan Mackendrick**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5a2a1a3 - Big Henry son of Nechtan (900)

From Big Henry son of Nechtan (900), this ancient Scottish line carries haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5a2a1a3. Known for their fierce independence and loyalty to regional Highland clans, the Mackendricks were often borderland defenders and hereditary guards of sacred territory.

- **Clan Lennox**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1b1a - Mathew Earl of Lennox (1511)

Descended from **Mathew, Earl of Lennox** (1511), this powerful clan bears haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1b1a**. They are among the great Scottish noble houses, intertwined with royal succession





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and custodianship of the Stewarts. The Lennox line gave rise to King James VI and I, uniting the crowns of Scotland and England.

- **Clan Leslie**

I1a3a1a2a1 - George Leslie Earl of Rothes (1447)

With **George Leslie, Earl of Rothes** (1447) as a central figure, the clan holds haplogroup **I1a3a1a2a1**. The Leslies trace their origins to Bartholomew the Fleming, a companion of Queen Margaret. Over time, they became staunch guardians of church lands, royal prerogatives, and international diplomacy—most notably in the Thirty Years' War.

- **Clan Stewart**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1b - Walter Flaad High Steward of Scotland (1164)

The legendary Walter Flaad, High Steward of Scotland (d. 1164), anchors this royal line—haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1b—from which the House of Stewart (later Stuart) ascended to the thrones of Scotland, England, and Ireland. The Stewarts were hereditary stewards to the Kings of Scots before becoming monarchs themselves, ruling over some of the most pivotal periods in British and European history, including the Reformation, Civil War, and Union of the Crowns.

- **Clan MacEwan**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5a2a1a1 - Swene MacEwen (1493)

Represented by **Swene MacEwen** (d. 1493), the last of the hereditary chiefs, the MacEwens descend through haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5a2a1a1**. Their seat at Otter marked them as an autonomous Highland clan of Argyll. Though later absorbed into allied clans, their bloodline and crest remain symbols of distinct chieftain heritage and pre-feudal sovereignty.

- **Clan MacNaughten**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5d3a - Gilchrist Macnachten (1297)

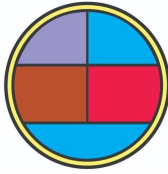
This ancient line descends from **Gilchrist Macnachten** (fl. 1297) and is categorized under haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5d3a**. With deep roots in Dalriadic Scotland, the MacNaughtens once held lands around Loch Awe and maintained maritime control. Their tradition spans royal allegiance, feuds with Campbells, and a revival of identity in modern Scottish cultural restoration.

- **Clan Vans**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2a2a1a - William de Vaus of Direlton (1384)

Founded by **William de Vaus of Direlton** (fl. 1384), this noble lineage bears haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2a2a1a**. The Vans of Barnbarroch were significant figures in Scottish legal and diplomatic history, producing judges and ambassadors. Their Latinized surname *de Vaus* links them to Anglo-Norman roots and territorial command in Lothian.





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- **Clan Urquhart**

I1a1b1a1e2c4a - William de Urquhart High Sheriff of Cromarty (1325-1395)

This clan emerged with **William de Urquhart**, High Sheriff of Cromarty (1325–1395), and holds haplogroup **I1a1b1a1e2c4a**. The Urquharts are a Highland clan famous for producing Sir Thomas Urquhart, a polymath, Royalist, and early translator of Rabelais. Their ancestral seat near Loch Ness solidified their identity as Gaelic gentry with a flair for literature and law.

- **Clan MacTavish**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1f1c - Sir Thomas Cambel (1292)

Under the leadership of **Sir Thomas Cambel** (1292), this Argyll clan is assigned haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1f1c**. Though often regarded as a sept of the Campbells, the MacTavishes claim ancient roots and maintained distinct identity through heraldic arms and judicial records. The name derives from *Mac Tamhais*—“son of Thomas.”

- **Clan MacQuarrie**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1f1a3 - John Macquarrie of Ulva (1473)

The **Macquarries of Ulva**, such as **John Macquarrie** (1473), were ancient Hebridean chieftains of haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1f1a3**. Allied with the Lords of the Isles, they ruled over Ulva and parts of Mull, preserving maritime independence until the clan system’s decline. Today, they are remembered for their seafaring resilience and Norse-Gaelic synthesis.

- **Clan Morrison**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5b1a1a3a3 - Hutcheon Morrison (1550)

Founded by **Hutcheon Morrison** (1550), this clan is designated under haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5b1a1a3a3**. The Morrisons of Lewis were hereditary briefs (judges), entrusted with legal stewardship across the Isles. Their legacy bridges the ancient Dùn Èideann courts and the bardic traditions of Hebridean jurisprudence.

- **Clan Johnstone**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a3a2 - John Johnstone (1194)

Tracing their origin to **John Johnstone** (1194), the family holds haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a3a2**. The Johnstones were one of the powerful Border clans—constantly engaged in reiving, diplomacy, and royal court politics. Their baronial seat at Lochwood Tower remains emblematic of frontier resilience and kin-based authority.

- **Premyslid Dynasty**

R1b1a2a1a2c1b1b1a3a1 - Borivoj I (870-889)

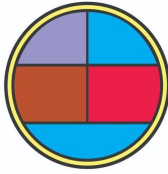
R1b1a2a1a2c1b1b1a3a1 - Spythinev (895-915)

R1b1a2a1a2c1b1b1a3a1 - Vratisslaus (915-921)



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R1b1a2a1a2c1b1b1a3a1 - Saint Wenceslaus (921-935)

R1b1a2a1a2c1b1b1a3a1 - Bolesalus I the Cruel (935-972)

R1b1a2a1a2c1b1b1a3a1 - Bolesalus II the Pious (972-999)

R1b1a2a1a2c1b1b1a3a1 - Boleslaus III the Red-haired (999-1002)

This ruling Czech dynasty, descending from **Borivoj I** (r. 870–889) and extending through **Saint Wenceslaus** and **Boleslaus I–III**, is genetically rooted in haplogroup **R1b1a2a1a2c1b1b1a3a1**. As Dukes and later Kings of Bohemia, the Premyslids consolidated Christian statehood in Central Europe, aligning ecclesiastical sovereignty with Slavic royal lineage until the 14th century.

- **Clan MacAulay**

R1b1a1b1a1a2a6 - Kenneth MacAlpin King of the Picts (843-858)

The MacAulays trace their noble bloodline to Kenneth MacAlpin, King of the Picts (843–858), a sovereign unifier of Alba and progenitor of Scotland's monarchical tradition. Belonging to haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2a6**, the clan represents one of the original Gaelic ruling lines, embodying ancient Highland kingship, martial leadership, and tribal sovereignty before the advent of feudal Scotland.

- **Clan MacArthur**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c1 - Iain MacArthur (1427)

With roots anchored by **Iain MacArthur** (fl. 1427), the MacArthurs held high station in Argyll and served as early clan chieftains during the reign of Robert the Bruce. They descend through haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a1c1**, representing a line that predates the rise of the Campbells and was noted for its independence, bardic patronage, and royal connections.

- **Clan MacGillivray**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b5a1 - Malcolm MacGillivray (1609)

Hailing from **Malcolm MacGillivray** (b. 1609), this clan served prominently in the Jacobite cause and guarded Highland traditions under haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b5a1**. The MacGillivrays were historically aligned with Clan Chattan and revered as both warriors and custodians of Gaelic memory.

- **Clan ODuffy**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5d3a1a - Murdagh ODuffy Archbishop of Tuam (1075-1150)

One of the foremost ecclesiastical dynasties in medieval Ireland, the Ó Duffys were exemplified by Muirchertach Ó Dufaigh, Archbishop of Tuam (1075–1150), bearing haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5d3a1a**. Their lineage signifies a powerful clerical authority in Connacht, wielding spiritual and political power during a time of synodic reform and monastic brilliance.



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- **Clan MacPhee**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4d1 - Malcolm Macfie of Colonsay (1615)

Represented by Malcolm Macfie of Colonsay (1615), this island clan belongs to haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4d1 and is remembered for its fierce independence and maritime prowess. Dispossessed by the MacDonalds in the early 17th century, the MacPhees retain a legacy interwoven with Norse-Gaelic seafaring culture.

- **Clan Lamont**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a1a1 - Sir Laumon (1235)

An ancient Argyll clan tracing its patriarch to **Sir Laumon** (1235), the Lamonts carried haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a1a1** and maintained a stronghold at Castle Toward. Their fate during the Dunoon Massacre underscores the tumultuous feudal struggles between Highland families and the enduring dignity of clans who faced erasure.

- **Clan Davidson**

I1a2a2a4b2c2 - Henry Davidson (1762)

Descended from **Henry Davidson** (b. 1762), the Davidsons form a significant arm of the Clan Chattan Confederation. Haplogroup **I1a2a2a4b2c2** anchors their Teutonic paternal ancestry, yet their integration into Highland warfare, politics, and landholding traditions marks them as a distinct blend of northern and Celtic lineages.

- **Clan MacCallum**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c1b - Ronald MacCaullum (1510)

Rooted in **Ronald MacCaullum** (1510), this clan descends via haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a1c1b**, with a tradition of ecclesiastical service and clerical administration. Though sometimes associated with the Malcolms of Poltalloch, the MacCallums maintain a separate heraldic identity bound to the Argyllshire Highlands.

- **Clan Ryan**

R1b1a1b1a1a2a - Righin mac Dubhghall (1268)

Bearing descent from **Righin mac Dubhghall** (fl. 1268), Clan Ryan stands among the martial bloodlines of Irish nobility, associated with the Éile territory. Their R1b1a1b1a1a2a haplogroup marks them as part of the dominant Gaelic stratum, deeply embedded in Munster's feudal fabric.

- **Clan OLeary**

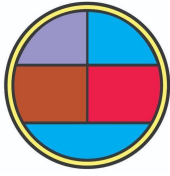
R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a3a2a1a2a1 - Lugaid Mac Con (173-203)

With roots in **Lugaid Mac Con** (r. 173–203 CE), the O'Learys belong to haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a3a2a1a2a1** and are one of the few lineages to bridge Ireland's mythical kingship with historical documentation. As ancient rulers of Muscraige, they were patrons of learning and defenders of sovereignty in Cork's inland territories.



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- **Clan Hodnett**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5b1a1a4a - William de Hodenet (1272)

Emerging from the Cambro-Norman conquest of Ireland, **William de Hodenet** (fl. 1272) established the Hodnetts as prominent settlers in County Cork. Bearing haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5b1a1a4a**, they blended Norman martial structure with Gaelic landholding systems, eventually becoming Hiberno-Norman nobles deeply interwoven with the cultural fabric of Munster.

- **Clan Costello**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b2a1 - Gilbert de Nangle (1193)

A powerful sept of the de Angulo (Nangle) family, Gilbert de Nangle (b. 1193) founded the Costello line in Connacht, adopting Irish customs and language. Haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b2a1 marks them as part of the feudal hybrid class that maintained castles and baronies in Mayo and Roscommon while integrating into native Irish systems of lordship.

- **Clan Dillon**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2b2b1 - Sir Henry de Leon (1169)

Descended from Sir Henry de Leon (b. 1169), a knight of Breton origin, the Dillons settled in Meath under Strongbow's invasion and eventually rose to great prominence in Ireland's peerage. Their line under R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2b2b1 demonstrates the pan-Celtic ties between Brittany and Ireland, as well as their long service in both military and legal institutions under the Crown.

- **Clan Tuite**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1d7 - John de Tuite (1302)

Founded by John de Tuite (fl. 1302), this family served as Lords of the Manor of Sonnagh in Westmeath. With haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1d7, the Tuites represent a lesser-known but enduring Norman-Irish lineage, whose fealty to both Gaelic kings and English sovereigns made them key intermediaries in the Pale.

- **Clan Cotter**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b1b4d - Ottar King of Dublin (1142)

Of Norse-Gaelic extraction, the Cotters descend from **Ottar**, King of Dublin (d. 1142), a Hiberno-Norse sovereign with dynastic connections to both Scandinavian royalty and Gaelic High Kings. Haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b1b4d** places them within the feudal-marine aristocracy of pre-Norman Ireland, and they later held lands in County Cork, navigating centuries of foreign rule with a maritime warrior ethos.

- **Clan Crowley**

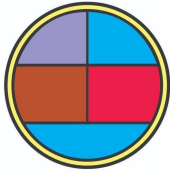
R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a3a2a1b1a - Auliff OCrowley (1488)

The Crowleys trace their lineage to Auliff Ó Crowley (b. 1488), a Gaelic chieftain of County Cork who upheld bardic traditions and served as hereditary poets and chroniclers to the MacCarthy kings.



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Haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a3a2a1b1a situates them among the refined intellectual caste of Gaelic Ireland, linking poetic sovereignty to noble ancestry.

- **Clan Carroll**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5d - Domhnall OCarroll King of Ely (1241)

From Domhnall Ó Carroll, King of Éile (d. 1241), the Carrolls were one of the principal dynasties of central Ireland. As bearers of R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5d, they presided over vast territories, their sovereignty rooted in the High Kingship traditions of ancient Cashel. Their lineage remains one of the most respected and preserved Gaelic royal houses.

- **Clan Dunn**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1c1 - Gillananaomh ODuinn (1102-1160)

Originating from **Gillananaomh Ó Duinn** (1102–1160), the Dunns were stewards, poets, and judges in the ancient tribal assemblies. Haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1c1** reveals their place within the scholastic and judicial elite of Leinster, especially associated with the kings of Laois and Offaly.

- **Clan Kelly**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a2 - Cellach mac Fionachta (850)

One of the most ancient Irish royal lineages, the Kellys descend from **Cellach mac Fionachta** (b. 850), a king of Brega and High King contender. Their haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a2** connects them to the southern Uí Néill dynasty, protectors of Tara, blending martial prestige with sacral kingship.

- **Clan Devlin**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a2c - ODevlin Bishop of Kells (1211)

From **Ó Devlin**, Bishop of Kells (fl. 1211), the Devlins formed part of the ecclesiastical nobility of Meath. With **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a2c**, their lineage represents the fusion of early Christian clerical dynasties and hereditary learned families who oversaw liturgical and legal traditions in Gaelic Ireland.

- **Clan McNamara**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b2a1 - Chieftain Cumara (1099)

The McNamaras descend from **Chieftain Cumara** (fl. 1099), the hereditary lords of Clancullen in Thomond. As the primary military chiefs under the O'Briens of Munster, their line wielded great political and martial influence. Their haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b2a1** confirms deep Gaelic roots in the ancient royal houses of Dál gCais, with authority embedded in warrior-statesmanship and regional governance.

- **Clan Barrett**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2b2b - John Baret (1086)

Originally of Cambro-Norman stock, the Barretts emerged as powerful landowners and knights following the Norman invasion. **John Baret** (b. 1086) is among the earliest recorded figures. Over time, the family





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Gaelicized and integrated into Irish nobility. Their Y-DNA haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2b2b** signals a Western European knightly origin that merged into the aristocratic frameworks of Connacht and Munster.

- **Clan Prendergast**

R1a1a1a1b1a3a2 - Maurice Lord of Prendergast (1172)

Maurice, Lord of Prendergast (fl. 1172), accompanied Strongbow in the Norman conquest of Ireland and was rewarded with vast territories. The Prendergasts established themselves as barons and patrons of the Church. Their haplogroup R1a1a1a1b1a3a2 distinguishes them among the small cluster of Norman nobles with Eastern Indo-European paternal roots—unusual among their contemporaries—suggesting earlier migratory nobility from the Baltic or Rus’.

- **Clan Bissett**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2a1a - Walter Byset Lord of Aboyne (1242)

Rooted in the 13th-century figure Walter Byset, Lord of Aboyne (d. 1242), the Bissetts were exiled Norman nobles who became prominent in Ulster. Their haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2a1a ties them directly to the core Norman adventurer class that settled in Scotland and Northern Ireland, fusing martial exploits with castle-building aristocracy and diplomatic entrenchment in the Isles.

- **Clan Plunkett**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2a1a1b1 - Richard Plunkett (1340-1393)

From Richard Plunkett (1340–1393), the family rose to baronial prominence in County Meath, later establishing the peerage titles of Lords Killeen and Dunsany. The Plunketts played crucial roles in the Irish Parliament and judiciary. Haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2a1a1b1 cements their deep Anglo-Norman heritage, aligned with feudal power and legislative stewardship across late medieval Ireland.

- **Clan Walsh**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2b1a1a2a - Walter Walsh (1572)

Deriving their name from the Gaelic “Breathnach” meaning “Welshman,” the Walsh family are descended from Norman settlers of Cambro-Breton origin. **Walter Walsh** (b. 1572) is a key figure in their Irish legacy. Their haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2b1a1a2a** reflects continental knightly ancestry with successful assimilation into the Gaelic order, rising to prominence in Leinster and Munster as justiciars and stewards.

- **Clan McQuillan**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5d3a1a - Hugelin de Mandeville

The McQuillans trace their lineage to **Hugelin de Mandeville**, a Norman knight whose descendants ruled the Route in Antrim. The family became Gaelicized warlords known for fierce independence and resistance. Their haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5d3a1a** affirms their Anglo-Norman martial roots fused with a native Irish identity through feudal entrenchment in Ulster.



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- **Clan McMonagle**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a1a1a2 - Bishop Patrick Mac Moengal (1366)

This clan's ancestry is tied to ecclesiastical nobility, notably **Bishop Patrick Mac Moengal** (fl. 1366). Rooted in Ulster and Donegal, they held spiritual authority and political sway. Their Y-DNA lineage **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a1a1a2** situates them within an elite Gaelic priestly-military class, balancing clerical influence with tribal leadership.

- **Clan Mac Suibhne**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1f1a1 - Dubhghall Mac Suibhne (1232-1262)

Founded by **Dubhghall Mac Suibhne** (1232-1262), the Mac Suibhnes were galloglass mercenary captains of Norse-Gaelic origin, primarily in Donegal. Their haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1f1a1** highlights Norse intermixture with early Gaelic dynasties, and their legacy reflects a warrior-noble tradition loyal to regional kings.

- **Clan Doherty**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a1a1a2a - Donagh Dochartach (900)

Tracing to Donagh Dochartach (b. ~900), the O'Dochartaighs were hereditary princes of the Cenél Conaill, a northern Uí Néill tribe. Their haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a1a1a2a ties them to ancient Gaelic royal blood, upholding a legacy of sovereignty, fierce autonomy, and resistance against both English and Norman forces.

- **Clan McDonnell**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5d3a1a - Mac Dhomhnaill (1427)

The McDonnells are a prominent Hebridean and Antrim-based Gaelic clan, descended from Mac Dhomhnaill (fl. 1427), whose lineage connects directly to Somerled, Lord of the Isles. As Lords of Dunnyveg and Chiefs of Clan Donald of Antrim, their genetic identity R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5d3a1a reflects a Gaelic-Norse sovereign hybridity, ruling maritime territories with naval supremacy and intricate ties to Scottish and Irish crowns.

- **Clan Madden**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b - Madudan mac Gadhra Mor (-1008)

From the septs of Uí Maine, the Maddens derive from Madudan mac Gadhra Mór (d. 1008), who founded the ruling dynasty of Síol Anmchadha in east Galway. The clan's Y-DNA R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b reveals early Gaelic nobility entrenched in Connacht, where they governed with spiritual and temporal authority over an extended túath.

- **Clan Mooney**

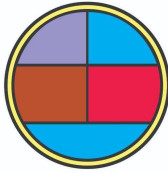
R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5a2a1a1 - Rory OMooney (1556)

The Mooney name descends from **Rory Ó Mooney** (fl. 1556), and is associated with ecclesiastical foundations and bardic traditions. Located largely in Offaly and Roscommon, the clan's haplogroup



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R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5a2a1a1 denotes deep Gaelic ancestry within pre-Norman Ireland, marked by continuity of priestly, poetic, and tribal leadership.

- **Clan O'Keeffe**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a3a2a1a2c - Cathal mac Finguine (742)

Tracing their noble descent to Cathal mac Finguine (King of Munster, d. 742), the O'Keeffes were powerful Eóganachta lords. With a distinguished martial and spiritual heritage, their Y-DNA R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a3a2a1a2c underscores a royal Gaelic pedigree. They maintained hereditary kingship in Duhallow until displaced by Norman incursions.

- **Clan Moore**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5b1a1a2a1 - William de More (1086)

The Moores, connected to **William de More** (fl. 1086), are a fusion of Norman military settlers and Gaelic integration. Their haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5b1a1a2a1** reflects martial migration and aristocratic landholding in Ireland post-Conquest, particularly in Laois and Leinster, later rising to Viscount and Marquess titles under the British peerage.

- **Clan Reynolds**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b4a1a1 - Eolais mac Biobhsach (900)

The Reynolds clan descends from Eolais mac Biobhsach (fl. 900), a notable figure in the kingdom of Bréifne. As a branch of the Conmaicne Rein, they served as regional lords in what is now County Leitrim. Their Y-DNA signature R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b4a1a1 reveals deep Gaelic roots with an enduring presence in west-central Ireland. The clan's name reflects a direct patronymic from Raghnaill (Reynold), itself a Norse-Gaelic fusion.

- **Clan O'Rourke**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a3a - King Fergal ua Ruairc (961)

Among the most illustrious dynasties of Gaelic Ireland, the O'Rourkes trace their lineage to **King Fergal ua Ruairc** (d. 961), rulers of Bréifne and later Kings of Connacht. Their Y-DNA lineage **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a3a** affirms an ancient high-kingship pedigree, with successive O'Rourke rulers commanding both secular and ecclesiastical authority across Connacht for centuries.

- **Clan O'Flaherty**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a3a - Muireadhach ua Flaithbheartach (1034)

The O'Flahertys descend from Muireadhach ua Flaithbheartach (d. 1034), originally seated in Maigh Seóla before relocating west of Lough Corrib to Connemara. Their Y-DNA R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a3a reveals a kindred ancestry with the O'Rourkes and other Connachta dynasties. They were renowned sea-lords and fierce defenders of their coastal territories, most famously under Grace O'Malley's contemporaries.



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- **Clan MacCarthy**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5a1a - Muireadhach Mac Carthaigh (1092)

With descent from **Muireadhach Mac Carthaigh** (fl. 1092), the MacCarthys were Kings of Desmond and one of the most powerful Eóganachta dynasties. Their Y-DNA **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5a1a** affirms their antiquity in southern Munster, centered in Cork and Kerry. The clan produced various branches: MacCarthy Mór (royal line), Reagh, and Muskerry—each holding substantial political and cultural authority well into the Tudor era.

- **Clan Fitzgerald**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a3a2a1b1a2 - Gerald of Windsor (1075-1135)

The Fitzgeralds, or Geraldines, descend from Gerald of Windsor (1075–1135), a Norman knight whose progeny were granted vast estates across Ireland. Their haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a3a2a1b1a2 marks a Norman patrilineal origin that adapted deeply into Gaelic aristocracy. The Earls of Kildare and Desmond formed a dual-pillar power base in Irish politics for centuries—balancing allegiance between Gaelic customs and English crown interests.

- **Clan Burke**

R1a1a1b1a2b3a3a1a2c2a - William de Burgh (1160-1206)

A dynastic powerhouse of Hiberno-Norman origin, the Burkes descend from William de Burgh (1160–1206), whose descendants established themselves as Lords of Connacht and Earls of Ulster. The Y-DNA R1a1a1b1a2b3a3a1a2c2a traces their patrilineal line to eastern European and Norse-influenced Norman roots. Over time, the Burkes Gaelicized thoroughly, founding the influential Mac William Íochtar and Mac William Uachtar houses, and ruling much of western Ireland as de facto kings.

- **Clan MacGuire**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2a1a1a1b - Cormac ua Cuinn (204-244)

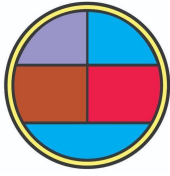
The MacGuires ruled Fermanagh from the 13th century, descending from Cormac ua Cuinn (204–244), an ancient High King. Their Y-DNA signature R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2a1a1a1b affirms their deep Gaelic roots within the Uí Néill confederacy. Famed for their martial traditions and resistance against English encroachment, the MacGuires became hereditary lords of Lough Erne and the spiritual stewards of the region's bardic and legal traditions.

- **Clan OSullivan**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a3a2 - Suilebhan mac Maolura (862)

An enduring Gaelic dynasty of **Munster**, the O'Sullivans trace their descent from **Suilebhan mac Maolura** (fl. 862), linked to the ancient Eóganachta kings of Cashel. Their Y-DNA haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a3a2** points to a distinctly southern Irish royal lineage. After the fall of the MacCarthy kingdom of Desmond, the O'Sullivans led the last great Gaelic resistance in the Nine Years' War, with the epic march of Donal Cam O'Sullivan Beare into Ulster becoming legendary.





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- **Clan Jordan**

R1b1a1b1a1a2a5 - Jordan de Exeter (1239-1258)

Originating from **Jordan de Exeter** (fl. 1239–1258), an Anglo-Norman knight granted lands in Connacht, the Jordan clan represents one of the earliest hybrid Gaelic-Norman lineages. Their Y-DNA **R1b1a1b1a1a2a5** reinforces their paternal ties to the Norman lords of the Marches. Over time, the de Exeter family Gaelicized into Mac Siúirtáin, adopting Irish customs and playing a key role in the medieval social fabric of Mayo and Sligo.

- **Clan Dwyer**

R1b1a1b1a1a2a - Dubhuir mac Spealain (183)

Hailing from **Dubhuir mac Spealain** (fl. 183), the Dwyers were hereditary chieftains in the Slieve Felim Mountains of Tipperary. Their Y-DNA **R1b1a1b1a1a2a** represents an ancient Gaelic stratum of southern Ireland's tribal society. Despite enduring heavy persecution in the Elizabethan and Cromwellian periods, the Dwyers—most notably Michael Dwyer of the 1798 rebellion—embodied Irish resilience and revolutionary legacy.

- **Clan Keating**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b2b1 - Geoffrey Keating (1569-1644)

Rooted in Anglo-Norman origins and later Gaelicized, the Keatings were prominent in Tipperary and Wexford, with ancestral ties to **Geoffrey Keating** (Seathrún Céitinn, 1569–1644), the famed historian and theologian. Their Y-DNA haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b2b1** affirms a Norman foundation later assimilated into Gaelic high culture. Geoffrey's work *Foras Feasa ar Éirinn* remains one of the most enduring chronicles of Irish myth, history, and sovereign identity.

- **Clan Cogan**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a1a1a - Milo de Cogan (1182)

A Hiberno-Norman lineage, the Cogan trace their foundation to **Milo de Cogan** (d. 1182), a knight in the invasion of Ireland under Strongbow. The Y-DNA signature **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a1a1a** indicates a paternal lineage common among Norman elite, later interwoven into Gaelic society. The Cogan secured vast estates in Cork and Meath and served as key intermediaries between the Norman and Gaelic worlds.

- **Clan Ohara**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2b3a1 - Chief Eaghra (976)

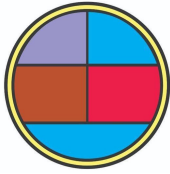
An ancient Connacht dynasty, the O'Haras descend from **Chief Eaghra** (fl. 976), of the **Luighne** tribal grouping. Their Y-DNA **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2b3a1** affirms their place among the indigenous Gaelic nobility of western Ireland. They were lords of Leyney and prominent figures in Connacht's inter-tribal alliances and ecclesiastical patronage systems during the early and high medieval periods.

- **Clan Magennis**



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R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2a1a1a1 - Aedh Mor Magennis (1153)

Lords of Iveagh in modern-day County Down, the Magennis family, descended from Aedh Mór Magennis (fl. 1153), held significant power during the late Gaelic period. Their Y-DNA R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2a1a1a1 links them to a broader Gaelic-Celtic substrate in Ulster. They were known for resisting Anglo-Norman incursions and maintaining semi-independent sovereignty well into the 17th century.

- **Clan Mac Oisdealbhaigh**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b2a1 - Oisdealb (1193)

The Mac Oisdealbhaigh clan is connected to Oisdealb (fl. 1193), a Gaelicized form of Anglo-Norman origin possibly linked to the Costello lineage. Their Y-DNA R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b2a1 suggests a mixed heritage with Norman paternal roots that became fully embedded in Irish dynastic society. The clan played a notable role in Connacht's noble alliances and ecclesiastical patronage.

- **Clan Chaomanach**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4a - Donal Kavanagh (1171-1175)

One of the most illustrious Gaelic dynasties, the Kavanaghs descend from **Domhnall Caomhánach** (1171–1175), son of **Diarmait Mac Murchada**, King of Leinster. The clan's Y-DNA **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4a** roots them within the ancient Érainn and Laigin stock of Leinster kingship. The Kavanaghs resisted English incursion longer than most, preserving dynastic sovereignty through force and diplomacy across the 13th to 16th centuries.

- **Clan Eustace**

I1a2a1a1a1a2b - Bishop of Ely (1215)

The Eustace family traces to the Bishop of Ely (1215) and reflects Anglo-Norman ecclesiastical nobility that became embedded in Irish aristocracy. Their Y-DNA haplogroup I1a2a1a1a1a2b confirms Germanic-Norman paternal origins, likely from the Norman conquest of England and subsequent Irish expansion. They played a central role in Leinster politics and the governance of Pale territories.

- **Clan Butler**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b2a1 - Theobald Walter (1205)

This powerful Anglo-Irish dynasty descends from Theobald Walter (d. 1205), the first Chief Butler of Ireland. Their haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b2a1 confirms deep Norman ancestry, cementing their status as peers of the realm. The Butlers became Earls and later Dukes of Ormond, intertwining with Gaelic nobility and serving as key players in Irish-English relations over several centuries.

- **Clan Le Poer**

I1a3g - Conmore Count of Poher (490)

The Le Poer lineage claims descent from Conmore, Count of Poher (fl. 490), a Breton noble, and later surfaced in Ireland via the Norman invasions. The Y-DNA I1a3g suggests Norse-Germanic heritage



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flowing through Norman-Breton routes. In Ireland, they became landed aristocracy in Waterford and surrounding regions, often Gaelicizing their identity while retaining feudal privileges.

- **Clan Carnegie**

R1b1a1b1a1a1b1a1a - Duthac de Carnegie (1401)

Of Scottish nobility, the Carnegies trace their ancestry to **Duthac de Carnegie** (fl. 1401). Their Y-DNA haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a1b1a1a** ties them to the broader Brythonic-Norman heritage of eastern Scotland. The family rose to become Earls of Southesk and held significant influence in Angus and later in British politics.

- **Clan McQueen**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2b2b1 - Domhnall Mac Raghnuill (1250)

The McQueen lineage, bearing the Y-DNA haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2b2b1, traces back to Domhnall Mac Raghnuill (fl. 1250), a scion of the western Scottish and Norse-Gaelic seafaring elite. Their name likely derives from “MacCuinn” — “son of Conn” — and they held territories across the Hebrides and western Highlands. The McQueens symbolize a fusion of Gaelic, Norse, and Pictish traditions that define the maritime nobility of the Isles.

- **Clan Farquharson**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b3 - Finla Mor (1547)

The Farquharsons stem from **Finla Mòr** (d. 1547), a renowned warrior and ancestor of the clan chiefs. Carrying haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b3**, they form a notable sept of Clan Chattan. The Farquharsons became famed for their fierce loyalty to the Jacobite cause and for defending Highland independence. Their legacy is intertwined with the cultural fabric of Deeside and the Cairngorms.

- **Clan Kennedy**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2a2a - John Kennedy of Dunure (1372)

Tracing back to **John Kennedy of Dunure** (fl. 1372), this Lowland clan belongs to haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2a2a**, anchoring them in the Norman-Scottish nobility. The Kennedys became Earls of Cassilis and were deeply embedded in the royal politics of Scotland. Their legacy persists in both aristocratic and cultural spheres, having maintained lands and titles into the modern era.

- **Clan Ruthven**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5a2a1a1 - Sir Walter Ruthven (1296)

The Ruthvens, under the Y-DNA haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5a2a1a1, descend from Sir Walter Ruthven (fl. 1296), whose lineage included Lords Ruthven and Earls of Gowrie. Historically, the family played both royalist and rebellious roles, including involvement in the Gowrie Conspiracy. Their complex political entanglements reflect the turbulent intersection of loyalty, power, and ambition in late medieval Scotland.





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- **Clan MacKay**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b2c1 - Iye Mackay (1210)

One of the great Highland clans, the MacKays are descendants of **Iye MacKay** (b. 1210) and belong to haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b2c1**. Rulers of Strathnaver in the far north, they were known for their martial prowess and fierce independence. The MacKays defended their lands against both Norse invaders and southern encroachments, holding their territory for centuries as true Gaels of the North.

- **Clan Chisholm**

I1a1b1a1e2e - Sir Robert de Cheseholme (1359)

Belonging to haplogroup I1a1b1a1e2e, the Chisholm lineage stems from Sir Robert de Cheseholme (fl. 1359), a knight of Norman descent who rose to prominence in Inverness-shire. The family Gaelicized over time, establishing themselves as Highland lairds and later becoming fierce defenders of the Jacobite cause. Their lands in Strathglass and their cultural shift from Norman to Gaelic roots epitomize the hybrid identity of Highland nobility.

- **Clan MacKinnon**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1f1a3 - Findanus (900)

With haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1f1a3, the MacKinnons trace their ancestry to the semi-mythical Findanus (b. ca. 900), a son-in-law of Kenneth MacAlpin. As hereditary abbots of Iona and lords of the Isles, they bridged religious authority with political power. Their legacy is deeply spiritual and martial, occupying a sacred niche among the clans of the Inner Hebrides.

- **Clan MacLachlan**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a2a2 - Gilchrist Maclachlan (1230)

Descended from **Gilchrist Maclachlan** (fl. 1230), this noble Gaelic family carries haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a2a2**, linked to the ancient Cenél nEógain and the Northern Uí Néill dynasties. Holding lands on the shores of Loch Fyne, the MacLachlans remained loyal to the Stuart cause and suffered devastating consequences after the Jacobite uprisings. Their arms and lineage reflect pure Gaelic aristocracy.

- **Clan Ogilvie**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5a - Patrick de Ogilvy (1296)

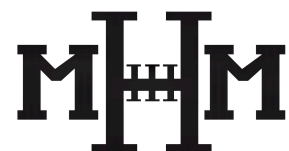
One of the most ancient families of Angus, the Ogilvies bear haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5a**, descending from **Patrick de Ogilvy** (fl. 1296). They rose to become Earls of Airlie and were central players in both Scottish politics and military affairs, including their support for Charles I during the civil wars. Their name and coat of arms remain emblematic of Scotland's noble tradition.

- **Clan Scott**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2a1b1b1a1 - Henricus le Scotte (1195)



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Originating with **Henricus le Scotte** (fl. 1195), the Scotts are a Border Reiver clan under haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2a1b1b1a1**. They became one of the most powerful families along the Anglo-Scottish frontier, later elevated to Dukes of Buccleuch. Their legacy spans from feuding horsemen to literary giants, with Sir Walter Scott embodying the romanticized warrior-noble of the clan.

- **Clan Cockburn**

R1b1a1b1a1a1b1a1a - Sir Roberto de Cokeburn (1261)

With roots in **Sir Roberto de Cokeburn** (fl. 1261) and carrying haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a1b1a1a**, Clan Cockburn is a Lowland Scottish family of Norman origin, later established in Berwickshire. They became hereditary keepers of several border castles and active players in Scotland's legal and political landscape, producing judges, bishops, and lords who helped shape the Crown's authority in the southeastern marches.

- **Clan MacMillan**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c1b - Gille Chriosd

This ancient Scottish Highland clan traces to **Gille Chriosd**, a priest of the Columban Church, and belongs to haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a1c1b**. The MacMillans became custodians of Gaelic clerical tradition while also rising as military leaders in Lochaber and Knapdale. Their dual spiritual and warrior heritage reflects the sacred martial duality of old Highland society.

- **Clan MacLellan**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1d3b1b1 - Duncan MacLellan (1217)

Under haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1d3b1b1**, Clan MacLellan traces back to **Duncan MacLellan** (fl. 1217), associated with Galloway. Noted for their fierce independence and defense of local autonomy, they were once Lords of Bomby and featured prominently in regional feuds and the political theatre of southwestern Scotland.

- **Clan MacAlister**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1b1a - Alasdair Mor (1253)

A prominent branch of Clan Donald, the MacAlisters descend from Alasdair Mor (d. 1299), a great-grandson of Somerled. Carrying haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2c1b1a, they held dominion in Kintyre and the western isles. This warrior family of Norse-Gaelic stock exemplified the Lordship of the Isles' power, blending seafaring might with Gaelic kingship.

- **Clan MacFarlane**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1b1a - Donnchadh Mac Pharlain (1544)

Sharing the same haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2c1b1a, this clan branched from the ancient Earls of Lennox, descending from Donnchadh Mac Pharlain (fl. 1544). Centered around Loch Lomond, they were known



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for night raids and as skilled Highland guerrilla fighters. Their motto, This I'll defend, captures their legacy of loyalty and resistance.

- **Clan LaMont**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1f1a - Sir Laumon (1235)

One of the oldest clans in Argyll, Clan LaMont descends from **Sir Laumon** (fl. 1235) and carries the distinguished haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1f1a**. As ancient stewards of the Cowal peninsula, they were originally part of the royal Cenél Loairn line of Dál Riata. Despite suffering near extermination in the Dunoon Massacre of 1646, their name endures with honor as Highland aristocracy tied to both ecclesiastical and martial traditions.

- **Clan MacInnes**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1b - Aonghais Mor (1294)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1b - Aonghais Og (1330)

Emerging from **Aonghais Mor** (fl. 1294) and his son **Aonghais Og** (fl. 1330), Clan MacInnes belongs to haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1b**. As ancient protectors of the western seaboard, the clan was deeply involved in the conflicts surrounding the Lordship of the Isles. Their name, derived from *mac Aonghais* ("son of Angus"), reflects a fierce independence and ancestral grounding in the lands of Morvern and the Hebrides.

- **Clan Oliphant**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a6c - Roger Olifard (1093)

Under haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a6c**, Clan Oliphant traces its origins to **Roger Olifard** (fl. 1093), likely of Norman extraction. Rising to prominence in Perthshire and the Lothians, they produced barons, lords, and royal courtiers. The Oliphants played key roles in the Wars of Scottish Independence and maintained a unique presence in both Scottish and Anglo-French aristocracy.

- **Clan Elliott**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2a1d1 - Gilbert Scott Elliot (1364)

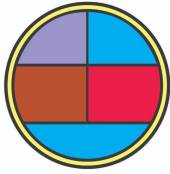
With **Gilbert Scott Elliot** (fl. 1364) as a prominent early ancestor, this Border Reiver clan carries haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2a1d1**. Originating in the turbulent lands of Liddesdale and Teviotdale, the Elliots were renowned horsemen and fierce defenders of their territory. Their loyalty to the Crown, despite their reiver reputation, earned them prominence in the turbulent Anglo-Scottish frontier.

- **Clan Kerr**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a2a - William Ker of Kersland joined Wallace (1296)

A celebrated Border family of Roxburghshire and Lothian descent, the Kerrs—under haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a2a**—trace lineage to **William Ker of Kersland**, who joined William Wallace in





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1296. The Kerrs became Wardens of the Marches and rose to the titles of Marquess and later Dukes of Roxburghe. They are famed for their left-handed swordsmanship, symbolized in clan legends and even architectural staircases designed in their favor.

- **Clan MacNeil**

R1b1a1b1a1a2a1b2 - Gilleonan Macneil (1427)

The formidable Clan MacNeil hails from the Hebridean stronghold of Barra, descending from Gilleonan Macneil (fl. 1427), and carries the paternal haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2a1b2. The MacNeils claim descent from the semi-legendary Irish king Niall of the Nine Hostages, making them one of the most ancient Gaelic noble lines. Their rule over Barra was marked by naval prowess, maritime sovereignty, and a distinctive blending of Norse-Gaelic seafaring traditions. The clan's castle at Kisimul remains an iconic symbol of insular Gaelic resistance and identity.

- **Clan Brodie**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1f1a - Malcolm Brodie (1249-1285)

Situated in Moray, Clan Brodie is represented by **Malcolm Brodie** (1249–1285) and identified with haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1f1a**. The Brodies were a cornerstone of Pictish nobility and later evolved into one of the most learned and diplomatically active Highland families. Their role in mediating between Gaelic and Lowland spheres made them trusted by both kings and scholars. Their ancestral seat, Brodie Castle, served as a beacon of Renaissance and Reformation culture in the North.

- **Clan Gunn**

R1b1a1b1a1a1b1a - George Gunn Coroner of Caithness (1380-1464)

With lineage tracing back to George Gunn, Coroner of Caithness (1380–1464), the Gunns carry haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a1b1a. Rooted in Norse-Scots heritage, they are believed to descend from Gunni, a Norse chieftain whose name derived from Old Norse gunnr (war). As hereditary lawmen in Caithness, the Gunns upheld both martial law and clan justice in the harsh Highland north. Their feuds with neighboring clans such as the Keiths and Mackays became the stuff of epic lore.

- **Clan Keith**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5c1b1a - Sir Robert de Keith (1316)

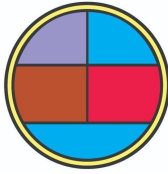
An elite military clan, the Keiths descend from **Sir Robert de Keith** (1316), Marischal of Scotland, and are genetically linked through haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5c1b1a**. The Keiths held the powerful hereditary office of Great Marischal—responsible for the king's safety and battlefield standards. As builders of Dunnottar Castle and defenders of national sovereignty, they were integral to the Stewart monarchy and the later Jacobite legacy. Their enduring motto, *Veritas Vincit* ("Truth Conquers"), reflects their martial honor.

- **Clan Pringle**



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R1b1a1b1a1a1c2f - David Pringle (1513)

Rooted in the Scottish Borders and associated with David Pringle (d. 1513), this noble house bears the haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a1c2f. The Pringles were closely tied to Melrose Abbey and served as stewards and warriors for the Earl of Douglas. Their deep ecclesiastical connections blended with knightly duties forged a reputation for both spiritual influence and martial prowess. As a sept of Clan Douglas and guardians of Teviotdale, their blood remains intertwined with the soul of the Scottish Lowlands.

- **Clan Hay**

R1b1a1b1a1a2b1 - William II de Haya (1160)

The distinguished **Clan Hay** descends from **William II de Haya** (fl. 1160), cupbearer to King Malcolm IV of Scotland, and bears the Y-DNA haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2b1**. Of Norman origin, the Hays were granted vast lands in Scotland and became Earls of Erroll. Their ancestral seat, Slains Castle, loomed over the Aberdeenshire coast and inspired gothic literature. Loyal to the Crown yet fiercely independent, the Hay lineage played a crucial role in shaping Scotland's feudal landscape and maintaining the hereditary title of Lord High Constable.

- **Clan Dunbar**

R1b1a1b1a1a1b1a1a - Gospatric Earl of Northumbria (1073)

Rooted in nobility and royal proximity, **Clan Dunbar** traces its lineage to **Gospatric, Earl of Northumbria** (d. 1073), who bore the haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a1b1a1a**. The Dunbars were granted the Earldom of March and held powerful sway along the Anglo-Scottish border. Known for both their loyalty to the Scottish crown and their strategic marriages with other ruling houses, the Dunbars personified the intersection of Saxon and Scottish aristocracy. Their legacy endures through Dunbar Castle and their unyielding resistance during the Wars of Independence.

- **Clan Fraser**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1e1 - Simon Fraser (1306)

Clan Fraser, descending from Simon Fraser (executed in 1306), is anchored in haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1e1. A symbol of fierce loyalty and chivalric code, the Frasers divided into Lowland and Highland branches, with the Lords of Lovat emerging as formidable Jacobite leaders. Their defense of Scottish sovereignty—particularly during the reign of Mary, Queen of Scots—and their role in the Battle of Culloden define their enduring legend. Beaufort Castle and their powerful Fraser septs continue to influence Scottish heritage and diaspora consciousness.

- **Clan MacThomas**

R1b1a1b1a1a1b - Thomas Tomaidh Mor (1430)

Tracing their roots to **Thomas Tomaidh Mòr** (fl. 1430), a descendant of Clan Chattan, **Clan MacThomas** bears the haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a1b**. The MacThomas name reflects both a deep Gaelic lineage and a strong Highland warrior ethos. Their territory in Glenshee was marked by resilience against both Highland feuds and Lowland encroachment. Despite their smaller size, the MacThomases





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maintained strong inter-clan alliances and a tenacious independence—testament to the enduring grit of peripheral chieftains in the Highland world.

- **Clan Ross**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2 - Fearchar (1214-1249)

One of the oldest recorded Highland clans, Clan Ross descends from Fearchar mac an t-Sagairt (r. 1214–1249), the Earl of Ross, with Y-DNA haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2. Known for their deep ecclesiastical connections—their progenitor being the son of a Celtic priest—the Rosses governed Easter Ross and the Firthlands with both spiritual and martial authority. Their support for Scottish independence and strategic placement in Ross-shire made them vital actors in the shaping of Highland identity. The Ross clan embodies a unique blend of sacred origin and dynastic strength.

- **Clan Mac Giolla Bhrighde**

I1a2a1a1a2a2a - John MacGilbride Bishop of Raphoe (1440)

Originating from Donegal and bearing the Y-DNA haplogroup I1a2a1a1a2a2a, Clan Mac Giolla Bhrighde (anglicized as MacGilbride) descends from ecclesiastical lineages, including John MacGilbride, the Bishop of Raphoe (fl. 1440). The clan's name means “Son of the Servant of Saint Brigid,” linking them to early Irish Christianity and the sacred custodianship of monastic lands. Revered for their learned and religious roles within Gaelic society, the Mac Giolla Bhrighde lineage represents a bridge between Celtic spiritual tradition and hereditary Gaelic nobility—upholding priestly dignity within a warrior landscape.

- **Clan Wallace**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c1a1 - William Wallace

Immortalized by the legendary William Wallace, the hero of Scottish independence, Clan Wallace traces its lineage through haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a1c1a1. Emerging from Ayrshire, the Wallaces were of noble descent with Norman roots and deep Gaelic integration. William Wallace's leadership in the Wars of Scottish Independence and his martyrdom at the hands of the English cemented his house as a cornerstone of Scottish nationalism. The clan's motto, Pro Libertate, endures as a timeless call for freedom, defiance, and unwavering loyalty to the sovereignty of Scotland.

- **Clan Irwin**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1e1 - Scottish Clan

The Clan Irwin—sometimes spelled Irvine—is tied to the Y-DNA haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1e1, descending from a noble line that held lands in Dumfriesshire and Aberdeenshire. The Irwins served as hereditary armor-bearers to the Bruces, and their legacy is tightly woven with the destiny of Robert the Bruce. Though often overlooked in favor of larger clans, the Irwins were central to the backbone of Scottish royal support during the Wars of Independence. Their name remains synonymous with honor, loyalty, and steadfast service to the Scottish crown.



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• **House of Stewart**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1d1a - Robert II King of Scotland (1371-1390)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1d1a - Robert III (1390-1406)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1d1a - James I (1406-1437)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1d1a - James II (1437-1460)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1d1a - James III (1460-1488)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1d1a - James IV (1488-1513)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1d1a - James V (1513-1542)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1d1a - Mary (1542-1567)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1d1a - James VI (1567-1625)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1d1a1 - Sir John Stewart of Bonkyll (1245-1298)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1d1a3 - Alexander Stewart the Wolf of Badenoch

The **House of Stewart** is one of the most prominent royal dynasties in Western Europe, confirmed by the Y-DNA haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1d1a**. The dynasty began with **Robert II of Scotland** (r. 1371–1390) and produced a long line of monarchs including **James I–VI**, **Mary, Queen of Scots**, and ultimately the rulers of both Scotland and England. The Stewarts were pivotal in uniting the crowns and navigating the Reformation, civil wars, and colonial expansion. From their ancestral seat in Renfrewshire, they projected dynastic authority across Britain, France, and Ireland—leaving a legacy of complex succession, regality, and turbulent brilliance.

• **Kingdom of Mann**

R1b1a1b1a1a2a1b2 - Olof the Black

The **Kingdom of Mann**, ruled historically by **Óláfr Guðrøðarson (Olaf the Black)** and other Norse-Gaelic kings, is represented here by haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2a1b2**. The rulers of Mann embodied a unique hybrid sovereignty, blending Norse, Gaelic, and Celtic traditions on the Isle of Man. Their maritime strength and diplomatic maneuvering secured autonomy between Ireland, Scotland, and Norway. The Kingdom of Mann represents the coastal fringe of European royalty, where bloodlines from Scandinavia and the Gaelic world fused into a resilient seafaring dynasty with enduring spiritual and political significance.

• **House of Lippe Detmold**

R1b1a1b1a1a2 - Bernhard I (1123)

Representing one of Germany's longstanding princely houses, the House of Lippe-Detmold traces its noble lineage to Bernhard I (1123) and carries the R1b1a1b1a1a2 haplogroup. Originally sovereign rulers of the Principality of Lippe, their heritage reflects the feudal autonomy of the Holy Roman Empire's patchwork of states. The family's principality, nestled in what is now North Rhine-Westphalia, emphasized judicial reform and education, contributing to Enlightenment ideals within a dynastic



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framework. Their descendants, though later integrated into broader German nobility, preserved a distinct sovereign voice in European courtly culture.

- **House von Amsberg**

R1a1a1b1a2b3a3a1b1 - Juergen Amtsberg (11640-686)

R1a1a1b1a2b3a3a1b1 - Prince Claus of the Netherlands (1926-2002)

R1a1a1b1a2b3a3a1b1 - King Willem-Alexander of the Netherlands (1967-)

The House von Amsberg, bearers of the R1a1a1b1a2b3a3a1b1 haplogroup, rose from noble roots in Mecklenburg to the royal courts of the Netherlands. Most famously, Prince Claus of the Netherlands (1926–2002) and his son King Willem-Alexander (b. 1967) represent the dynastic elevation of this house through marriage into the Dutch royal family. Blending Germanic order with Dutch constitutional monarchy, the von Amsbergs became modern embodiments of continuity, diplomacy, and restraint. Their rise marks one of Europe's rare peaceful fusions of lesser nobility with reigning royalty, underpinned by both blood and duty.

- **House of Saxe-Coburg**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c1a1 - Ernest I Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (1784-1844)

The House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, belonging to haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a1c1a1, is a dynastic powerhouse that left its imprint on multiple thrones—Britain, Belgium, Portugal, and Bulgaria among them. Founded in Thuringia, the house's strategic marriages reshaped European monarchies, culminating in Prince Albert (1819–1861) and Queen Victoria's union, which rebranded the British line as the Windsors during World War I. Its members upheld imperial splendor while navigating modernity's upheavals, securing the house's place in the genealogical core of Europe's royal network.

- **House of Capet**

J1a2b1b2c1 - King Hugh Capet of France

The **House of Capet**, foundational to the French monarchy, is confirmed under the rare **J1a2b1b2c1** haplogroup. Its founder, **Hugh Capet**, became King of France in 987, initiating a dynasty that ruled uninterrupted until the 14th century and spawned cadet lines like the **Bourbons** and **Valois**. As hereditary kings who replaced Carolingian rule, the Capetians asserted divine right, centralized power in Paris, and shaped medieval France's constitutional development. Their genetic signature, rooted in Semitic origins, reflects their deep Levantine ancestry—marking them as one of the oldest uninterrupted royal bloodlines in Western Christendom.

- **Clann Mac Diarmada**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a2 - Dermot Mac Tadhg Mor 7th King of Moylurg (1124-1159)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a2 - Tadhg Mac Diarmata (1585)

The Clann Mac Diarmada, royal rulers of Moylurg, descend from Dermot Mac Tadhg Mor (1124–1159) and carry haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a2. This Gaelic dynasty served as sub-kings under the Uí Briúin Ai and forged a unique sovereignty in north-central Connacht. Known for resisting Norman



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incursion and preserving Gaelic customs, the Mac Diarmadas established the Rock of Lough Key as their dynastic seat. Their bloodline reflects continuity from mythic Irish kingship to historical resistance, upholding the sacred covenant between land, clan, and ancestral rule.

- **Clann ODomhnaill**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a1a1 - Niall Noígíallach King of Tara (405)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a1a1 - Kings of Tyrconnell

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a1a1 - King of Leth Cuinn

The Clann O'Domhnaill, bearing haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a1a1, represents one of the most illustrious Gaelic dynasties of medieval Ireland. Tracing descent from Niall Noígíallach (King of Tara, fl. 5th century), this clan became the sovereign ruling house of Tír Chonaill (Tyrconnell) in Ulster. They were known as kings of Leth Cuinn, ruling the northern half of Ireland and preserving the traditions of Gaelic kingship amid Viking and Norman incursions. The O'Donnells maintained an unbroken record of native sovereignty, martial prowess, and ecclesiastical patronage, upholding the sacred line of Uí Néill ancestry. Their banner, steeped in prophetic legacy, stands among the greatest symbols of Irish royal resistance.

- **Clann Chindfaoladh**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a1a1a - Conall Gulban son of Niall of the Nine Hostages (464)

Carrying the extended haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a1a1a, Clann Chindfaoladh descends directly from Conall Gulban, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages. As progenitors of the Cenél Conaill branch of the Northern Uí Néill, they wielded vast authority over northwest Ireland. Their name—meaning “the race of Cinn Faelad”—preserves an ancient tradition tied to battle leadership, prophetic governance, and deep spiritual insight. As a clan forged in blood and vision, they provided abbots, bishops, and warrior-kings alike, maintaining equilibrium between the sacred and the sovereign in early Christian Ireland.

- **Clann Uí Eidersceoil**

I2a1a2a1b1c1a - Lughaidh Laidhe

Rare among dynasties, the **Clann Uí Éidersceóil** is tied to haplogroup **I2a1a2a1b1c1a**, reflective of ancient Atlantic seafaring stock. This family ruled coastal Cork and Kerry as hereditary **Kings of Corca Laidhe**, and later served as **Lords of Glean na hUidhre**. The name **Éidersceóil**, derived from an early chieftain **Lughaidh Laidhe**, suggests “bearer of tidings”—a prophetic moniker for a dynasty guarding Ireland’s southwestern seas. With naval command, bardic traditions, and noble alliances, the clan symbolizes the maritime aristocracy that tied Ireland to Iberia and Gaul in both trade and blood.

- **Clann McGrath**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a1a2 - Echthighern Mac Cennetig (?-950)

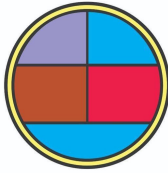
R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a1a2 - Craith (970)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a1a2 - Archbishop Miller McGrath (1523-1622)



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The **Clann McGrath**, from the kingdom of Thomond, descend from **Echthighern Mac Cennétig (d. 950)** and belong to haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a2**. From these roots sprang **Archbishop Miler McGrath (1523–1622)**—a towering and controversial ecclesiastic who bridged Catholic and Protestant worlds while holding four bishoprics simultaneously. The clan served as **hereditary erenaghs and keepers of church lands**, often acting as genealogists, scholars, and diplomats. Their dynastic profile is one of wisdom, adaptability, and stewardship of sacred texts, combining bloodline piety with political cunning.

- **Clann ODuibhgeannain**

R1a1a1b2a2a1d9c2a - Maine of Tethba

R1a1a1b2a2a1d9c2a - Maelpeter ODuigennan Archdeacon of Breifny

A family of bardic chroniclers, the Ó Duibhgeannáin belong to haplogroup R1a1a1b2a2a1d9c2a. Originating in Tethba, they were hereditary historians and scribes for several Irish royal houses, including the O'Connors and MacDermots. Their legacy includes the Annals of Clonmacnoise and The Book of Ballymote, immortalizing Ireland's ancient genealogies and lore. With figures such as Archdeacon Maelpeter O'Duigennan, their bloodline signifies a divine trust over memory itself. These were the genealogical architects of Ireland's sacred history, preserving the names of kings, the rhythms of prophecy, and the cosmic order of tribal succession.

- **Clann OMaolagain**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a5 - Chiefs of Tir MacCarthainn

Haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a5 anchors the ancient Clann Ó Maolagáin, hereditary chiefs of Tír MacCarthainn in Ulster. This noble house upheld the priestly and legal traditions of early Irish society, serving as custodians of law, memory, and Gaelic continuity. Revered for their scholarly line and political alliances, their name means “descendants of the devotee”—a reference to their spiritual station within the tribal cosmology. They stood as the legal soul of their people, ensuring continuity between oral law, territorial inheritance, and the divine principles of sovereignty passed from the sons of Míl.

- **Clann OLachtna**

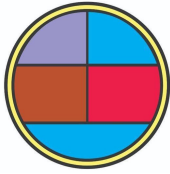
R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a1a - Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin King of Ireland (350 AD)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a1a - Ui Fiachrach chiefs of the Two Bats and Glen Nephin

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a1a - Conghalach OLoughlin Bishop of Corcomroe (1281)

Rooted in the primordial ruling stratum of early Ireland, the **Clann Ó Lachtna** descends from **Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin (King of Ireland, 4th century AD)** under haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a1a**. This lineage bore **Ui Fiachrach**, kings of the two Bacs and Glen Nephin, whose domain stretched across Connacht and beyond. Revered for their **ecclesiastical service**, they produced figures like **Conghalach Ó Lochlainn**, Bishop of Corcomroe (d. 1281). Their tradition is steeped in **sacral kingship, clerical authority, and tribal governance**, marking them as vital transmitters of Gaelic kingship into the Christian age.





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- **Clann Mac Donnchada**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a3a2a1a2d1a - Donnchad Midi High King of Ireland (733-797)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a3a2a1a2d1a - Conchobar Mac Donnchada High King of Ireland (819-833)

The **Clann Mac Donnchada**, haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a3a2a1a2d1a**, descends from **Donnchad Midi (High King of Ireland, 733–797)** and his son **Conchobar (819–833)**. This high king dynasty, seated within the Southern Uí Néill, maintained a **sacral grip on the Irish overkingship**, blending martial sovereignty with a priest-king mantle. Their lineage, sustained through centuries of warfare, alliance, and ecclesiastical patronage, embodies the heart of native **High King tradition**. From them came rulers who held Tara itself—the spiritual and legal throne of all Ireland.

- **Clann Mac Murchadha**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4a1 - Diarmait Mac Murchada King of Leinster (1110-1171)

Under haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4a1, Clann Mac Murchadha forged one of Ireland's most defiant dynasties. Descended from Diarmait Mac Murchada, King of Leinster (d. 1171), this house catalyzed the Norman arrival in Ireland through its foreign alliances. But Diarmait was no traitor—he was a sovereign king defending his rights by any means in the face of Irish confederate opposition. His bloodline, intertwined with ancient Laigin stock, carries both the power and paradox of sovereignty: rulership at any cost, even when it summons destruction to preserve a throne. Their name is etched into every conversation of Irish destiny.

- **Clann Coffey**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a3a2a1b1b - Dermot OCoffey (1580)

Bearing haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a3a2a1b1b**, the **Clann Coffey** derives its name from **Dermot Ó Coffey (fl. 1580)**, but their lineage flows deeper through Munster's pre-Christian chiefs. Associated with bardic and judicial roles, this clan acted as **guardians of history and speakers of rightful challenge**, bridging **bardic memory with tribal resistance**. Their coat of arms and surnames reflect the legacy of prophetic testimony, poetic arbitration, and **defiant lineage defense**, placing them among the unbroken transmitters of Celtic voice and honor.

- **Clann Dal gCais**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b2a1a1 - Brian Boruma mac Cennetig (941-1014)

Under haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b2a1a1**, the legendary **Clann Dál gCais** rose from the heartlands of Munster to claim all of Ireland through **Brian Boruma mac Cennétig (Brian Boru)**, the High King who fell at Clontarf in 1014. Their sovereignty was forged through **blood, oratory, and divine sanction**, transforming a modest sept into the **restorers of native Irish kingship**. The Dál gCais name became a **rallying cry of Gaelic resistance**, and their bloodline coursed through the O'Briens and allied dynasties for centuries, anchoring the moral right to kingship through spiritual and military merit.





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- **Clann Deaghaidh**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b2a1c - Chief Deaghaidh (934)

With roots encoded in haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b2a1c, the Clann Deaghaidh is one of Ireland's oldest noble families, originating from Chief Deaghaidh (934). This clan held stewardship of territory and tradition long before the rise of centralized kingship, guarding tribal sanctity, land law, and ancestral identity. Their name survives in the Gaelic memory as keepers of origin, predating even the Dál gCais whom they later joined in blood. Deaghaidh's lineage acted as ceremonial forerunners of divine descent, enabling others to rule by their consent.

- **Clann Laigin**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1 - Labraid Loingsech High King of Ireland (369)

The **Clann Laigin**, descending from **Labraid Loingsech (High King, 4th century AD)** under haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1**, carried the **crown of Eastern Ireland**. They represent one of the **four great Gaelic tribal kingdoms**, whose power flowed from the sacred Hill of Uisneach to the high seat of Tara. Laigin's dynastic fabric birthed kings, poets, and warriors who carved the bones of Leinster into a sovereign homeland. Their legacy is one of **honor, landbound loyalty, and divine bloodline tracing back to the Sons of Míl**.

- **Clann Mac Bradaigh**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b2c1a - Thomas Brady (1752-1827)

Born from the old Gaelic stock, **Clann Mac Brádaigh** (Brady) bear the imprint of **Thomas Brady (1752–1827)** under haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b2c1a**. Though their rise came later, their tribal identity reaches deep into Ulster and Connacht's mythic past. The name Brádaigh means “spirited” or “ardent,” evoking a **clan of bold thinkers and steadfast defenders**, often positioned between sovereignty and the sword. They rose as **priests, soldiers, and legal minds**, proving that dynastic honor could flourish anew even amidst colonial incursions.

- **Clann Mag Samhradhain**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a3a - Muireadhach mac Samhradhain (1115-1148)

Rooted in the blood of **Muireadhach mac Samhradháin (1115–1148)** and haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1a1a3a**, the **Mag Samhradháin** were lords of **Tullyhaw**, ruling as **Cenél Luacháin chieftains**. Their domain in modern-day Cavan was one of the few native kingdoms to remain **fully Gaelic in structure and custom** well into the Elizabethan age. Their name, “summer-born,” connotes **vitality, rebirth, and ritual chieftaincy**—they were high stewards of ancient rites, and **guardians of the mystical lifeforce of Ulster**.

- **Riddarhuset Gyllencreutz**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b2c1a1b1b1 - Lars Tygesson (?-1625)

Represented under haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b2c1a1b1b1**, the noble Swedish family **Gyllencreutz** emerged during the golden age of Swedish aristocracy. Descended from **Lars Tygesson (d. 1625)**, they





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were elevated into the **Riddarhuset**, the House of Nobility, as **bearers of the gilded cross**—a symbol of spiritual burden and statecraft. Their name invokes both divine radiance and martial discipline, and their legacy lies in **stewardship of justice, heraldic pride, and unwavering loyalty to crown and land**.

- **Riddarhuset Lillieskold**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2a1b2 - Jesperus Marci (?-1591)

Under haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2a1b2**, the **Lilliesköld** house was ennobled for **valor, learning, and ecclesiastical virtue**. With origins tied to **Jesperus Marci (d. 1591)**, this line offered the realm physicians, theologians, and **custodians of divine order**. Their coat of arms—a lily paired with a shield—signified purity in service to the kingdom and the church. The Lillieskölds are remembered as **guardians of the Swedish reformation spirit**, tempering nobility with scholarly grace.

- **Riddarhuset Tawast**

N1a1a1a1a1a1b2a2a1 - Jakob Kaas (?-1529)

Linked to haplogroup **N1a1a1a1a1a1b2a2a1**, the **Tawast** family traces its princely heritage to the Baltic-Finnic world and the noble lines of **Jakob Kaas (d. 1529)**. Entering the **Riddarhuset** through distinguished military and clerical service, Tawast became synonymous with **iron will and enduring prestige**. As a dynastic line straddling the spiritual and martial domains, they were **pillars of Finnish-Swedish aristocracy**, preserving Norse legal memory through storm and state.

- **Riddarhuset Loewenhielm**

I1a1b1b1c - Gudmund Norberg (1656-1739)

Under the Scandinavian variant of haplogroup **I1a1b1b1c**, the **Löwenhielm** family descended from **Gudmund Norberg (1656–1739)** and bore the mantle of **nobility through merit**. Their name, meaning “Lion Helm,” reflects a dynasty armored in courage and honor. As Swedish diplomats, officers, and statesmen, they upheld a tradition of **honor in war and diplomacy**, acting as **royal emissaries and courtly mediators** during times of continental upheaval.

- **Riddarhuset Aminoff**

G2a2b1a1b1a2 - Feodor Aminoff (1565-1628)

Belonging to haplogroup **G2a2b1a1b1a2**, the **Aminoff** family emerged from the noble soil of Karelia and Finland. Descended from **Feodor Aminoff (1565–1628)**, they served with distinction in Sweden’s eastern marches and were later integrated into the **Riddarhuset**. The Aminoffs symbolized **cross-cultural nobility**, merging Russian, Swedish, and Finnish traditions into a **singular line of martial aristocracy**, their heraldry a testament to **cross-border resilience and dynastic adaptation**.

- **Riddarhuset Uggla**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2a1b1a1a2b2a - Claes Hansson (?-1529)



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Aligned with haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2a1b1a1a2b2a, the Uggla family stands as one of Sweden's oldest noble lineages, descending from Claes Hansson (d. 1529). Their name—"Uggla," meaning owl—embodies wisdom, vigilance, and nocturnal guardianship. Ennobled within the Riddarhuset, they served as generals, admirals, and royal advisers, holding key posts through Sweden's rise as a European power. Their lineage speaks to strategic genius and generational command, a noble house watching over the kingdom from the shadows of history.

- **Riddarhuset Silfverskiöld**

R1a1a1b1a3a1a2e2a - Niklas Andersson Hylten (1635-1702)

Carrying the distinguished haplogroup **R1a1a1b1a3a1a2e2a**, the **Silfverskiöld** house rose through the martial and scientific ranks of the Swedish elite. Descended from **Niklas Andersson Hylten (1635–1702)**, they bore a name forged from "silver" and "shield," representing a commitment to **clarity of mind and defense of the realm**. Their influence extended into courtly, academic, and military spheres, contributing to the **Swedish Enlightenment** and the preservation of hereditary nobility grounded in virtue and reason.

- **Riddarhuset Stierna**

R1a1a1b1a2b3a1d5a1b - Olof Olofsson Stjaerna (1430-1498)

Under haplogroup **R1a1a1b1a2b3a1d5a1b**, the **Stierna** line traces back to **Olof Olofsson Stjaerna (1430–1498)**—a man whose name, meaning *star*, symbolizes light borne through lineage. Embedded within the **Riddarhuset**, the Stierna family served as magistrates, warriors, and civil leaders during Sweden's consolidation of noble estates. Their heraldic mark shone across noble courts as a **symbol of balance between law, blood, and celestial destiny**.

- **Riddarhuset Bure**

G2a2b2a1a1b1a1a2a1b2a1 - Olof Bure (1578-1655)

The Bure family, one of the most genealogically significant dynasties in Scandinavian history, is linked to haplogroup G2a2b2a1a1b1a1a2a1b2a1. Descended from Olof Bure (1578–1655), whose family legacy was immortalized in the Bureus genealogical charts, they are foundational to Sweden's medieval nobility. Their documentation created one of the earliest and most comprehensive noble genealogies in Europe, giving rise to numerous branches of noble and royal houses. Bure is the keystone of Nordic genealogical restoration, a beacon of ancestral memory in the Riddarhuset.

- **Welsh Royalty**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5a1 - Pasgen ap Urien, King of Gwyr (522)

Anchored in haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5a1**, the **Welsh royal lineages** descend from **Pasgen ap Urien**, King of Gwyr (c. 522), son of the legendary **Urien Rheged**. These Celtic kings ruled the Brittonic realms before Saxon encroachment, preserving the ancient **Druidic sovereignty of the Isles**. Their bloodline, intertwined with Arthurian legend and bardic prophecy, represents one of the last echoes of



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indigenous British monarchy—a living strand of sovereignty that predates the English throne and claims descent from mythic kings of the Cymry.

- **Grand Princes of Kiev**

N1a1a1a1a1a1a - Vladimir II Monomakh (1053-1125)
N1a1a1a1a1a1a - Mstislav I of Kiev (1076-1132)
N1a1a1a1a1a1a - Yaropolk II of Kiev (1082-1139)
N1a1a1a1a1a1a - Viacheslav I of Kiev (1083-1154)
N1a1a1a1a1a1a - Yuri Dolgorukiy (1090-1157)
N1a1a1a1a1a1a - Iziaslav II of Kiev (1097-1154)
N1a1a1a1a1a1a - Rostislav I of Kiev (1110-1167)
N1a1a1a1a1a1a - Yaroslav II of Kiev (1132-1180)
N1a1a1a1a1a1a - Roman the Great (1152-1205)
N1a1a1a1a1a1a - Rurik Rostislavich (-1215)
N1a1a1a1a1a1a - Ingvar of Kiev (1152-1220)
N1a1a1a1a1a1a - Mstislav III of Kiev (died 1223)
N1a1a1a1a1a1a - Rostislav II of Kiev (1173-1214)
N1a1a1a1a1a1a - Vladimir IV Rurikovich (1187-1239)
N1a1a1a1a1a1a - Daniel of Galicia (1201-1264)
N1a1a1a1a1a1a - Alexander Nevsky (1220-1263)
N1a1a1a1a1a1a - Lev I of Galicia (1228-1301)
N1a1a1a1a1a1a - Yaroslav of Tver (1230-1271)
N1a1a1a1a1a1a - Yuri I of Galicia (1252-1308)
N1a1a1a1a1a1a - Andrew of Galicia (?-1323)
N1a1a1a1a1a1a - Lev II of Galicia (?-1323)

Belonging to haplogroup **N1a1a1a1a1a1a**, the **Grand Princes of Kiev** represent the **Varangian-Rurikid** elite who established the cradle of Eastern Slavic civilization. This sacred lineage begins with **Vladimir II Monomakh (1053–1125)** and flows through **Alexander Nevsky**, **Lev I of Galicia**, and **Yuri Dolgorukiy**, founder of Moscow. They ruled the vast **Kievan Rus'**, bridging Norse valor, Byzantine sanctity, and Slavic unity. As **holy sovereigns, warriors, and saints**, the Grand Princes laid the spiritual and territorial foundation for both Russian and Ukrainian statehood—**guardians of the Orthodox realm and bloodlines of prophetic destiny**.

- **Grand Dukes of Lithuania**

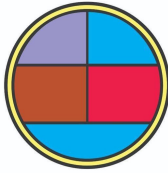
N1a1 - House of Gediminas (1285-1440)

Identified under haplogroup N1a1, the Grand Dukes of Lithuania stem from the illustrious House of Gediminas, who forged a pagan empire of tolerance, strategy, and strength in the heart of Europe. Ruling from 1285 to 1440, this dynasty included giants such as Gediminas, Algirdas, and Vytautas the Great. They led a multi-ethnic dominion spanning from the Baltic to the Black Sea, defending their lands against Teutonic aggression while marrying into the royal houses of Poland and Russia. Their legacy remains a



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model of dynastic diplomacy and noble independence, asserting Baltic sovereignty at the crossroads of empires.

- **Russian Royalty**

Romanovs

R1b - Paul I (1754-1801)

R1b - Alexander I (1777-1825)

R1b - Constantine I (1779-1831)

R1b - Nicholas I (1796-1855)

R1b - Alexander II (1818-1881)

R1b - Alexander III (1845-1894)

R1b - Nicholas II (1868-1918)

Belonging to haplogroup R1b, the Romanov dynasty ascended to the Russian throne in 1613, culminating in Czar Nicholas II, the last emperor of Imperial Russia. From Paul I to Alexander III, the Romanovs ruled with imperial might, European ambition, and spiritual gravitas. Their governance shaped Orthodox identity, expanded Russia across Eurasia, and bridged Slavic tradition with European courts. The dynasty's tragic end in 1918 marked the collapse of one of the world's most enduring monarchies. Their bloodline still holds symbolic power as the crowned martyrs of Russia, carrying a dynastic echo through Orthodox remembrance.

- **Greek Royalty**

R1b - George I (1845-1913)

R1b - Constantine I (1868-1923)

R1b - Alexander (1893-1920)

R1b - George II (1890-1947)

Also aligned with haplogroup **R1b**, the modern **Greek Royal Family** emerged from the **House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg**, beginning with **King George I of Greece (1845–1913)**. Though of Danish-German origin, the Greek royals were crowned to unite Hellenic independence with European royalty. From **Constantine I** to **George II**, they reigned over a reborn Greece through wars, monarchy restorations, and shifting tides of modernity. Their reign represents a **fusion of classical heritage and royal pan-European diplomacy**, carrying the torch of **Byzantine succession and Mediterranean sovereignty**.

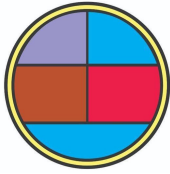
- **Romanian Royalty**

Although briefly touched in the pan-European royal sphere, the Romanian throne was held by the **House of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen**, aligning Romania with the prestige of German nobility. Monarchs like **Carol I (1866–1914)** and **Ferdinand I (1914–1927)** fused the **Latin legacy of Dacia** with Central European dynastic grandeur. While the Y-DNA haplogroup of this branch is presumed **R1b**, their rule solidified Romania's modern identity during nation-building, wars of independence, and unification. The



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Romanian monarchy served as **the keystone between Balkan sovereignty and European nobility**, carrying echoes of Roman, Byzantine, and medieval Wallachian descent.

- **Bulgarian Royalty**

R1b1a1b1a1a1a - Ferdinand I (1861-1948)

R1b1a1b1a1a1a - Boris III (1894-1943)

R1b1a1b1a1a1a - Simeon II (b. 1937)

Anchored in haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a1a**, the **Bulgarian royal family** emerged under **Ferdinand I (1861–1948)** of the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. His son, **Boris III**, and grandson **Simeon II**, carried forward Bulgaria’s monarchical tradition through a volatile 20th century. Though of German lineage, the Bulgarian royals presided over a proud Slavic people with ancient roots stretching back to the Thracians, Bulgars, and the **First Bulgarian Empire**. Their bloodline brought **dynastic stability, modern diplomacy, and cultural revival**, embodying the synthesis of Balkan resilience and Western royal continuity.

- **Polish Royalty**

J2b2a1a1a1b - House of Lubomirski

Belonging to haplogroup J2b2a1a1a1b, the House of Lubomirski represents one of Poland’s most powerful princely families. Known for their vast estates, military command, and cultural patronage, the Lubomirskis were both statesmen and sovereigns in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth. Though never crowned kings, their role in shaping Polish nobility, supporting education, and financing fortresses like Łańcut Castle cemented their dynastic greatness. This house personifies the noble ethos of Polish aristocracy—elegant, fierce, and unyielding in defense of sovereignty.

- **Piast Dynasty**

R1b1a1b1a1a2b - Mieszko I (930-992)

R1b1a1b1a1a2b - Casimir I the Restorer (1016-1058)

R1b1a1b1a1a2b - Władysław I Herman (1044-1102)

R1b1a1b1a1a2b - Konrad I of Masovia (1187-1247)

R1b1a1b1a1a2b - Bolesław III of Płock (1351)

R1b1a1b1a1a2b - Janusz III (1526)

Carrying haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2b, the Piast Dynasty is the foundational royal house of Poland. From Mieszko I (930–992) to Janusz III (1526), they defined early Polish statehood and Christian identity. Kings such as Casimir I, Władysław I Herman, and Konrad I of Masovia are remembered as fathers of the Polish realm, fortifying cities, converting tribes, and resisting external domination. Their bloodline laid the cornerstone for Polish kingship, uniting Slavic tradition with Latin Christendom—a dynasty of sacred continuity, national birth, and medieval majesty.

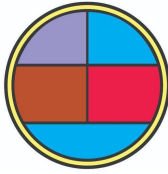
- **House of Grimaldi**

I1a1b1a1e2 - Jacques I, Prince of Monaco (1689-1751)



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I1a1b1a1e2 - Honoré III (1720-1795)

I1a1b1a1e2 - Honoré IV (1758-1819)

I1a1b1a1e2 - Florestan I (1785-1856)

I1a1b1a1e2 - Charles III (1818-1889)

I1a1b1a1e2 - Albert I (1848-1922)

I1a1b1a1e2 - Louis II (1870-1949)

Identified with haplogroup **I1a1b1a1e2**, the **House of Grimaldi** is one of the oldest continuously reigning dynasties in Europe. Beginning with **Jacques I, Prince of Monaco (1689–1751)** and continuing through **Albert I, Louis II**, and into the present reign, the Grimaldis ruled Monaco with unmatched endurance. Their noble lineage emerged from Genoese aristocracy and expanded through European alliances, maritime dominance, and refined governance. The Grimaldi name is now synonymous with **Mediterranean sovereignty, dynastic glamour, and princely resilience**—a beacon of sovereign continuity from the medieval Riviera to the global stage.

• Portuguese Royalty

R1b1a1b1a1a1a - Pedro V (1837-1861)

R1b1a1b1a1a1a - Luis I (1838-1889)

R1b1a1b1a1a1a - Carlos I (1863-1908)

R1b1a1b1a1a1a - Manuel II (1889-1932)

The House of Braganza, represented here through the monarchs Pedro V, Luís I, Carlos I, and Manuel II, epitomizes the constitutional and imperial legacy of 19th-century Portugal. Their Y-DNA haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a1a affirms shared ancestral ties with numerous European sovereign lines. This dynasty played a pivotal role in shaping Lusophone identity, maintaining influence across the Atlantic world, from Lisbon to Brazil.

• Spanish Royalty

Though specific monarchs are not enumerated here, the Spanish Crown is historically tied to both the **House of Trastámara** and the **House of Bourbon**, the latter matching R1b1b2a1a1b, the same lineage as French and Italian Bourbons. These dynasties wielded imperial dominion across continents, entangling Spanish sovereignty with the fate of Europe and the New World, forging a global Catholic monarchy.

• Sardinian Royalty

The House of Savoy-Sardinia, though not listed by name, played a foundational role in unifying Italy and governing the Mediterranean island of Sardinia. Sardinian royal bloodlines were closely aligned with Spanish and Italian Bourbon houses, and their genetic legacy likely aligns with broader R1b branches of European aristocracy.

• Dukes of Parma

R1b1b2a1a1b - House of Bourbon-Parma



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Represented by the **House of Bourbon-Parma** under haplogroup R1b1b2a1a1b, this lineage ruled the Duchy of Parma and Piacenza with French Bourbon lineage. Their dynastic presence served as a critical bridge between Spanish, French, and Italian sovereignty, reinforcing the Bourbon genetic and political matrix across Europe.

- **Italian Royalty**

The unified **Kingdom of Italy** was governed by the **House of Savoy**, historically entwined with both Sardinian and French nobility. Though specific haplogroups are not disclosed, their descent from European nobility places them firmly within R1b lineage clusters, substantiating pan-European aristocratic continuity.

- **Grand Duke of Tuscany**

The **House of Medici** and later **House of Habsburg-Lorraine** ruled over the Grand Duchy of Tuscany. This dynastic line is presumed to intersect with both R1b and G2a haplogroups, with cultural dominance that extended beyond governance into the patronage of Renaissance art, science, and statecraft.

- **French Royalty**

R1b1b2a1a1b - Francis I (1494-1547)
R1b1b2a1a1b - Henry IV (1553-1610)
R1b1b2a1a1b - Louis XIII (1601-1643)
R1b1b2a1a1b - Louis, Dauphin of France (1661-1711)
R1b1b2a1a1b - Louis XV (1710-1774)
R1b1b2a1a1b - Louis XVI (1754-1793)
R1b1b2a1a1b - Louis XVII (1785-1795)
R1b1b2a1a1b - Louis XVIII of France (1755-1824)
R1b1b2a1a1b - Charles X of France (1757-1836)
G2a - Louis XVI Relic
G2a - Henri IV Relic

The French Bourbon monarchs—Francis I, Henry IV, Louis XIII, Louis XV, Louis XVI, and their descendants—bear the genetic imprint of R1b1b2a1a1b, linking them to Europe's oldest noble bloodlines. Genetic relics (G2a) from Louis XVI and Henri IV confirm historical continuity and sanctify their bloodline. These kings shaped Western civilization, birthing revolutions, republics, and dynastic claims that reverberate to this day.

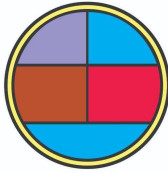
- **Belgian Royalty**

R1b1a1b1a1a1a - Leopold I (1790-1865)
R1b1a1b1a1a1a - Leopold II (1835-1909)
R1b1a1b1a1a1a - Albert I (1875-1934)
R1b1a1b1a1a1a - Leopold III (1901-1983)
R1b1a1b1a1a1a - Baldwin I (1930-1993)



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R1b1a1b1a1a1a - Albert II (1934-)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a6c - House of Reginarids

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a6c - Counts of Hainaut

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a6c - Counts of Louvain and Brussels

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a6c - Dukes of Brabant and Lothier

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a6c - House of Hesse

From Leopold I to Albert II, the **Belgian royal house** shares the R1b1a1b1a1a1a Y-DNA lineage with its Bourbon relatives. Additionally, the Belgian dynastic framework encompasses the **Reginarids, Counts of Hainaut, Brabant, and Louvain**, reaffirming deep Frankish and Carolingian roots. Their lineage affirms a composite sovereign legacy across Germanic, Romanic, and Low Country dominions.

- **Grand Duke of Luxembourg**

The Grand Ducal family of Luxembourg descends from the House of Nassau-Weilburg, intertwined with Belgian and German aristocracy. Although not explicitly named in your list, this house would likely carry an R1b-derived lineage consistent with surrounding dynasties, sustaining the Germanic noble continuum.

- **Stadtholder of Holland and Zeeland**

The **House of Orange-Nassau**, which held the office of Stadtholder before ascending as Dutch monarchs, traces its origin through both **Salic Frankish** and **Germanic noble lines**, genetically anchored in R1b haplogroups. Their rule heralded a golden age of commerce, maritime expansion, and Protestant sovereignty.

- **Kings of Saxony**

Linked to the **House of Wettin**, the Saxon royal line bears R1b1a1b1a1a1c1a1, affirming their shared ancestry with the British Windsors. This dynasty played a decisive role in German unification and central European identity, wielding influence across Bohemia, Thuringia, and Poland.

- **Prussian Royalty**

The **House of Hohenzollern**, under I2a1b1a2a1b, served as the ruling power of Brandenburg-Prussia, and later the German Empire. Their lineage represents the Protestant counterbalance to Catholic monarchies in the continental struggle for power. Kings like Frederick the Great and Wilhelm I cemented Prussia's martial and administrative legacy.

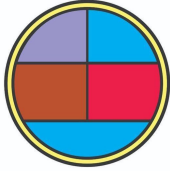
- **Bohemian Royalty**

Intertwined with the **Piasts** and **Wettins**, Bohemian kings are genetically linked to both R1b and I2 haplogroups. Their realm, centered in modern-day Czechia, was a crucible for religious reform and dynastic intermarriage that shaped the Holy Roman Empire's structure.



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- **Zhou Dynasty**

N1a2a - King Wen of Zhou (1100-1050)

N1a2a - Duke of Zhou (1042-1035)

The legendary **Zhou kings**, including King Wen and the Duke of Zhou, trace their haplogroup to **N1a2a**, representing a Northeast Asian royal lineage. These early monarchs institutionalized the Mandate of Heaven, shaping the foundations of Confucian governance and Chinese statecraft.

- **House of Basarab**

E1b1b1a1b1a6a1 - Basarab I of Wallachia (1310-1352)

E1b1b1a1b1a6a1 - Vlad the Impaler (1431-1476)

E1b1b1a1b1a6a1 - Skanderbeg (1405-1468)

Under E1b1b1a1b1a6a1, the Basarab dynasty gave rise to iconic rulers such as Vlad the Impaler and Skanderbeg. Though their mythos often overshadows their governance, their lineage connects Balkan tribal sovereignty to imperial defiance against Ottoman domination.

- **Arpad Dynasty**

R1a1a1b2a2a1 - Bela III

R1a1a1b2a2a1 - Emeric

R1a1a1b2a2a1 - Ladislaus III

R1a1a1b2a2a1 - Andrew II

R1a1a1b2a2a1 - Bela IV

R1a1a1b2a2a1 - Stephen V

R1a1a1b2a2a1 - Ladislaus IV

R1a1a1b2a2a1 - Andrew, Duke of Slavonia

With haplogroup R1a1a1b2a2a1, the Árpád house ruled Hungary through its medieval consolidation. Kings like Béla III and Andrew II are credited with resisting both Germanic incursion and Mongol invasion, preserving Magyar identity in the face of imperial pressure.

- **Bavarian Royalty**

While not detailed here, the Bavarian monarchs of the House of Wittelsbach played an enduring role in German unification, with speculative R1b genetic heritage. Their dynastic claim remains influential in modern ceremonial traditions across southern Germany.

- **German Royalty**

I2a1b1a2a1b - House of Hohenzollern

I2a1b1a2a1b - Dukes of Prussia (1525-1701)

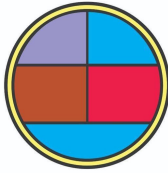
I2a1b1a2a1b - Kings of Prussia (1701-1918)

I2a1b1a2a1b - Frederick William

I2a1b1a2a1b - Frederick I

I2a1b1a2a1b - Frederick William I





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I2a1b1a2a1b - German Emperors (1871-1918)

I2a1b1a2a1b - William I

I2a1b1a2a1b - Frederick III

I2a1b1a2a1b - William II

R1b1a1b1a1a1c1a1 - House of Wettin

The **Hohenzollern emperors**—including William I, Frederick III, and William II—ruled the German Empire and Prussia under haplogroup I2a1b1a2a1b. This lineage represents the culmination of Germanic militaristic tradition, Protestant reform, and industrial sovereignty within the European imperial theater.

- **Kohanim**

J1a2a1a2d2b2b2c2a - Aaron brother of Moses

The **Kohanim**, descending from Aaron, brother of Moses, are marked by the **J1a2a1a2d2b2b2c2a** haplogroup—one of the most ancient priestly lineages in the world. This line represents divinely ordained religious authority rooted in Hebrew tribal tradition, stretching unbroken through millennia of oral and ritual preservation.

- **Holy Roman Empire**

Austrian Royalty

R1b1a1b1a1a2b1 - Habsburg Family

R1b - Leopold I, Margrave of Austria (died 994)

R1b - Henry I, Margrave of Austria (died 1018)

R1b - Adalbert, Margrave of Austria (985-1055)

R1b - Ernest, Margrave of Austria (1027-1075)

R1b - Leopold II, Margrave of Austria (1050-1095)

R1b - Leopold III, Margrave of Austria (1073-1136)

R1b - Leopold IV, Margrave of Austria, aka Leopold I, Duke of Bavaria (1108-1141)

R1b - Henry II, Duke of Austria, aka Henry XI, also Duke of Bavaria (1107-1177)

R1b - Leopold V, Duke of Austria (1157-1194)

R1b - Frederick I, Duke of Austria (1175-1198)

R1b - Leopold VI, Duke of Austria (1176-1230)

R1b - Frederick II, Duke of Austria (1211-1246)

The **Habsburg Family**, bearing the R1b1a1b1a1a2b1 haplogroup, reigned as emperors over the Holy Roman Empire, archdukes of Austria, and sovereigns of a vast central European dominion. From **Leopold I** to **Frederick II**, this line consolidated a divine-right monarchy built on intermarriage, diplomacy, and holy legitimacy. Their R1b genetic continuity anchors one of the most powerful ruling houses in Western history.

- **Swedish Royalty**

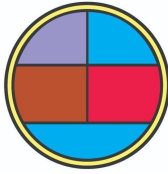
I1 - Valdemar I of Sweden (1239-1302)

I1 - Magnus III of Sweden (1240-1290)



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I1 - Birger I of Sweden (1280-1321)
I1 - Valdemar, Duke of Finland (1280s-1318)
I1 - Magnus IV of Sweden (1316-1374)
I1 - Eric XII of Sweden (1339-1359)
I1 - Haakon VI of Sweden & Norway (1340-1380)

R1b - Christian I (1426-1481)

R1b - John (1455-1513)

R1b - Christian II (1481-1559)

G2a2b2a1a1b1a1a2a1b2a1 - Gamla Olof Heresson Bure

The House of Eric and later the House of Bjelbo, from Valdemar I to Magnus IV, carried the I1 haplogroup—a Scandinavian signature of Norse nobility. Later rulers, such as Christian I of the R1b line, reflect the dynastic intermingling of Germanic and Nordic powers. The addition of Gamla Olof Bure under G2a2b2a1a1b1a1a2a1b2a1 marks a noble patriline unique to Swedish and Finnish elites of the Bureå Valley.

- **Norwegian Royalty**

I1 - Haakon VI of Sweden & Norway (1340-1380)

R1b - Haakon VII (1872-1957)

R1b - Olav V (1903-1991)

R1b - Harald V (1937-)

From **Haakon VI** to the modern **Harald V**, Norway's royal succession echoes a transition from I1 Nordic nobility to R1b European imperial bloodlines. The current House of Glücksburg remains genetically tied to the R1b monarchies of Europe, preserving a composite Christian monarchy shaped by ancient Viking roots.

- **Danish Royalty**

I1 - Olaf II of Denmark & Norway (1370-1387)

R1b - Christian I (1426-1481)

R1b - John (1455-1513)

R1b - Christian II (1481-1559)

R1b - Frederick I

R1b - Christian III

R1b - Frederick II

R1b - Christian IV

R1b - Frederick III

R1b - Christian V

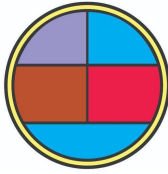
R1b - Frederick IV

R1b - Christian VI

R1b - Frederick V

R1b - Christian VII





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R1b - Frederick VI
R1b - Christian VIII
R1b - Frederick VII
R1b - Christian IX (1818-1906)
R1b - Frederick VIII (1843-1912)
R1b - Christian X (1870-1947)
R1b - Frederick IX (1899-1972)

Denmark's monarchy traces dual lines: early rulers like **Olaf II** and **Christian I** emerge from the I1 Norse haplogroup, while their successors—including **Frederick IX**—carry the R1b legacy. This royal sequence, unbroken for over 1000 years, holds both Viking maritime sovereignty and continental European convergence.

- **Scottish Royalty**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c - Robert II
R1b1a1b1a1a2c - Robert III
R1b1a1b1a1a2c - James I
R1b1a1b1a1a2c - James II
R1b1a1b1a1a2c - James III
R1b1a1b1a1a2c - James IV
R1b1a1b1a1a2c - James V
J2a1 - Earl of Eglinton (1460-1545)
R1a1a1b1a3a1a1a - Somerled of Argyll (1100-1164)

The **Stewart dynasty**—from **Robert II** through **James V**—anchored Scotland's transition into Renaissance monarchy. Their Y-DNA haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c** matches broader Celtic-European royal clusters. Allied noble families such as the **Earls of Eglinton** (J2a1) and **Somerled of Argyll** (R1a) add multidimensional tribal and Norse-Celtic fusion, framing Scotland's highland nobility as genetically royal and militarily sovereign.

- **Clan MacKintosh**

I2a1b1a2b1a2a3b1a1 - Shaw MacDuff (1160)

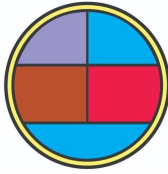
Shaw MacDuff, patriarch of Clan MacKintosh, carried **I2a1b1a2b1a2a3b1a1**, marking him as part of the Caledonian-Gaelic elite. His name remains enshrined among the principal houses of the Chattan Confederation, wielding both kinship and martial renown.

- **Clan Douglas**

E1b1b1a1b1a10b - Alexander Douglas (1625)

The formidable **Douglas Clan**, under **Alexander Douglas (1625)**, reveals haplogroup **E1b1b1a1b1a10b**, indicating ancient Mediterranean roots woven into Scotland's feudal nobility. As warrior-statesmen, the Douglases were feared, titled, and genetically distinct among Scottish peerage.





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- **Clan McNab**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1 - Fergus Mac Echdach (778)

Fergus Mac Echdach (778), forefather of Clan McNab, stands among the earliest named patriarchs. His lineage, R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1a1a1, ties Gaelic origins to proto-medieval sovereignty. The clan motto, *Timor Omnis Abesto* (“Let fear be far from all”), reflects ancient courage etched in both blood and bone.

- **Clan Comyn**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b2c1 - Richard Comyn (1115-1179)

With Richard Comyn (1115–1179), the Comyns ruled as guardians of the north. Their haplogroup R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4b2c1 marks them as genetically embedded in the broader European noble web. Though their line was extinguished in wars of independence, their legacy endures through blood memory.

- **Clan Abercrombie**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1e - Robert Abercromby (1534)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1e - Sir Ralph Abercromby (1734-1801)

Founded by **Robert Abercromby (1534)** and made prominent through **Sir Ralph Abercromby (1734–1801)**, the Abercrombies reflect Enlightenment military and intellectual stature. Their genetic signature R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1e confirms deep ties to Lowland aristocracy.

- **Clan Abernathy**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a - Orm de Abernethy (1170)

Orm de Abernethy (1170) represents a proto-Scottish noble identity whose R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a haplogroup suggests an ancient Gaelic-Latin synthesis, integrating tribal roots with the ecclesiastical and legal elite of early Scotland.

- **Clan Agnew**

I2a1b1a1a1a1a1b3 - Alastair (1299)

Hailing from Alastair (1299), the Agnew line shows I2a1b1a1a1a1a1b3—a Balkan-European haplogroup rare among Scots, indicating possible Norman or Dalmatian elite origins, perhaps linked to Roman frontier legacies absorbed into Scottish feudal society.

- **Clan Ainslie**

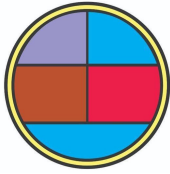
R1a1a1b1a1a1c1e - Thomas de Aneslei (1221)

Thomas de Aneslei (1221) represents a line of Norman knights and border lords carrying R1a1a1b1a1a1c1e, placing them within Indo-European migration waves that settled across Anglo-Scottish lands, carrying martial traditions and noble station.

- **Clan Bayne**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1h1 - Donald Mackay (1370)





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Donald Mackay (1370) of Clan Bayne bears R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1h1, a Northern Scottish haplotype shared with Clan Mackay and others of Caithness origin. This branch guarded Pictish frontiers and anchored highland bloodlines into the Norse-Celtic matrix.

- **Clan Baird**

R1a1a1b1a3a1a - Richard Baird (1390)

Richard Baird (1390), progenitor of this Lowland family, carried R1a1a1b1a3a1a—a signature of East European nobility and warrior aristocracy, linking the Bairds to ancient Indo-European lineages that crossed the North Sea and embedded in Scotland.

- **Clan Barron**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c1a2b - Bonaventure Baron (1610-1696)

The priestly line of Bonaventure Baron (1610–1696) bore R1b1a1b1a1a1c1a2b, reflecting an erudite and devout sub-line of Scottish nobility, with Continental and Gaelic ties traced through ecclesiastical prominence and legal scholarship.

- **Clan Hamilton**

I1a2a1a1a4 - Walter fitz Gilbert of Hambledon

I1a2a1a1a4 - Laird of Cadzow (1315)

I1a2a1a1a4 - Lord Hamilton (1445)

I1a2a1a1a4 - Earl of Arran (1503)

I1a2a1a1a4 - Marquess of Hamilton (1599)

I1a2a1a1a4 - Duke of Hamilton (1643)

From **Walter fitz Gilbert** to the **Dukes of Hamilton**, this clan follows haplogroup I1a2a1a1a4—reflecting Norse-Germanic patrilineal identity. Their rise from feudal knights to dukes confirms a dynastic fusion of Norman knighthood, royal favor, and sovereign ambition.

- **Clan Lindsay**

I2a1a1b1a1b2 - Sir Walter de Lindissie

I2a1a1b1a1b2 - Earl of Crawford (1398-present)

I2a1a1b1a1b2 - Earl of Lindsay (1633-present)

I2a1a1b1a1b2 - Earl of Balcarres (1651-present)

The **Lindsays** bear I2a1a1b1a1b2, an old haplogroup suggestive of central European migration. Holding titles from **Earl of Crawford** to **Earl of Balcarres**, they embody feudal constancy across medieval and modern Scottish nobility.

- **Clan Graham**

J1a1b1b1a2a1a1a1a - Clan Graham





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Marked by J1a1b1b1a2a1a1a1a, Clan Graham represents a unique Middle Eastern haplogroup among Scottish clans—suggesting ancient crusader or Levantine infusion. Their motto *Ne oublie* (“Do not forget”) captures their mysterious and noble bloodline.

- **Clan MacDonald**

R1a1a1b1a3a - Clan MacDonald

Among the most storied Highland clans, the MacDonalds descend from Somerled of Argyll, carrying R1a1a1b1a3a. Their Norse-Gaelic origin story marks them as lords of the Isles, warlords of Alba, and symbols of native sovereignty defiant of Lowland and English rule.

- **Clan Home**

R1a1a1b1a3a1a1 - Cospatric I Anglo-Danish Earl of Northumbria (1073)

R1a1a1b1a3a1a1 - Earl of Home (1605-present)

Tracing to **Cospatric I**, the **Home clan** shows R1a1a1b1a3a1a1, a lineage of Northumbrian-Anglo-Danish descent. As **Earls of Home**, they bridge the Anglo-Scottish frontier, anchoring the border nobility with Viking and Saxon blood.

- **Clan Gordon**

R1b1a1b1a1a1e1b - Alexander Seton (1408)

R1b1a1b1a1a1e1b - Alexaneder Gordon 1st Earl of Huntly (1470)

R1b1a1b1a1a1e1b - Marquesses of Huntly (1599-present)

R1b1a1b1a1a1e1b - Dukes of Gordon (1684-1836)

R1b1a1b1a1a1e1b - Earls of Aberdeen (1682)

R1b1a1b1a1a1e1b - Marquesses of Aberdeen and Temair (1916-present)

From **Alexander Seton (1408)** to the **Dukes of Gordon**, the Gordons carry **R1b1a1b1a1a1e1b**, forming a powerful line within northern aristocracy. They intermarried across Lowland and Highland lines, accumulating titles like **Earls of Aberdeen** and **Marquesses of Huntly**, wielding vast military and political influence.

- **Clan Swinton**

R1a1a1b1a3a1a1 - Ernulf de Swinton (1136)

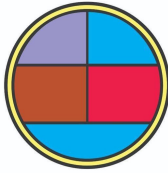
With R1a1a1b1a3a1a1, Ernulf de Swinton (1136) anchors a durable noble house rooted in Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian currents, symbolizing hereditary governance and martial duty on the eastern frontier.

- **Clan Spence**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4a - Thomas de Spens (1296)

Thomas de Spens (1296) carried R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4a, positioning the Spence lineage within feudal knightly service, ecclesiastical authority, and statecraft. Their name survives in ecclesiastical halls and noble registries alike.





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- **Clan Skene**

R1b1a1b1a1a1e2a - John de Skeen (1093)

R1b1a1b1a1a1e2a - Robert Skene (1317)

The Skene line, descending from **John de Skeen (1093)** and **Robert Skene (1317)**, carries haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a1e2a**, a Western European branch associated with noble martial traditions. Long trusted as royal bodyguards and legal men, the Skenes were famed for their loyalty and scholarly temperament.

- **Clan Paden**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2c1 - Hugh Pethin (1611)

Hugh Pethin (1611), patriarch of the Paden clan, bore haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a1c2c1**, placing him among the ancient Anglo-Scottish borderers. This lineage carried forth a legacy of resilience, intellect, and unwavering family honor.

- **Clan Nesbitt**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5b1a1 - Alexander Nisbet (1657-1725)

Under the name of **Alexander Nisbet (1657–1725)**, the Nesbitt clan preserved both genealogical science and noble tradition. The haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a5b1a1** confirms their heritage among Lowland noble houses, fortified by heraldic knowledge and ancestral pride.

- **Clan Menzies**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a6 - Sir Robert de Myneris (1237)

Rooted in Sir Robert de Myneris (1237), Clan Menzies holds R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a6, a line embedded in Highland nobility. Stewards of vast lands in Perthshire, the Menzies were a Gaelic warrior elite with deep connections to Scottish monarchy and land defense.

- **Clan Napier**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1e1 - Sir Archibald Napier of Merchiston (1625)

Descended from **Sir Archibald Napier**, laird of Merchiston and father of logarithmic genius John Napier, this clan bore haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1e1**. Their lineage fuses aristocratic brilliance with mathematical immortality, embodying the Enlightenment spirit in Scottish form.

- **Clan Moffat**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2a1b1a1a1 - Nicholas de Moffat (1286)

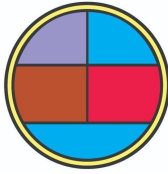
The Moffats, anchored by **Nicholas de Moffat (1286)**, bear the rare haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2a1b1a1a1**, pointing to an ancient fusion of Celtic and Northern lineages. Famed for their clerical roles and border strength, the Moffats were guardians of frontier honor.

- **Clan Grant**

R1b1a1b1a1a2e1 - Duncan Grant of Freuchie (1413-1485)

R1b1a1b1a1a2e1 - Earls of Seafield (1701-present)





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R1b1a1b1a1a2e1 - Barons Strathspey (1858-present)

With **Duncan Grant of Freuchie (1413–1485)** at their helm, the Grants rose to become **Earls of Seafield** and **Barons Strathspey**, confirmed by haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2e1**. Their Highland stronghold commanded respect through fealty, governance, and military excellence.

- **Clan Bruce**

I1a1a4a1a1b2a - Robert the Bruce

I1a1a4a1a1b2a - David II of Scotland

I1a1a4a1a1b2a - Edward Bruce

I1a1a4a1a1b2a - Lords of Annandale (1124)

I1a1a4a1a1b2a - Barons of Clackmannan

I1a1a4a1a1b2a - Lords Bruce of Kinloss (1608)

I1a1a4a1a1b2a - Earls of Elgin (1633)

I1a1a4a1a1b2a - Earls of Kincardine (1647)

The legendary Robert the Bruce, his brothers, and descendants share haplogroup I1a1a4a1a1b2a, anchoring them in Norse-Scots nobility. Lords of Annandale, Earls of Elgin, and rulers of an independent Scotland, the Bruces remain the most iconic warrior-kings in Gaelic memory.

- **Clan Sutherland**

R1b1a1b1a1a2a - Freskin of Flanders

R1b1a1b1a1a2a - William de Moravia (1210-1248)

R1b1a1b1a1a2a - Earl of Tullibardine (1606)

R1b1a1b1a1a2a - Earl of Atholl (1629)

R1b1a1b1a1a2a - Marquess of Atholl (1676)

R1b1a1b1a1a2a - Duke of Atholl (1703)

Both **Clan Sutherland** and **Clan Murray** descend from **Freskin of Flanders**, carrying **R1b1a1b1a1a2a** —a noble Flemish line embedded into Scottish highland nobility. As **Earls of Atholl**, **Dukes of Atholl**, and warriors of the north, they cemented dynastic stability through military, political, and strategic power.

- **Clan Campbell**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1f1c1 - Lord Campbell (1445)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1f1c1 - Earl of Argyll (1457)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1f1c1 - Marquess of Argyll (1641)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1f1c1 - Duke of Argyll (1701-present)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1f1c1 - Earls of Loudoun (1633-1786)

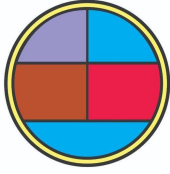
The **Campbells**, beginning with **Lord Campbell (1445)** and ascending to **Dukes of Argyll**, hold haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1f1c1**. Their dynasty, one of the most powerful in Scottish history, oversaw the unification of crowns and governance of Highland clans with both iron and intellect.

- **Clan Drummond**



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R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2a2a1e - Lord Drummond of Cargill (1488)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2a2a1e - Earl of Perth (1605-present)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2a2a1e - Duke of Perth (1716-1800)

Emerging with **Lord Drummond of Cargill (1488)**, the Drummonds—later **Earls and Dukes of Perth**—carry **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2a2a1e**. With deep ties to Scottish politics and Catholic Jacobite tradition, their genetic legacy and noble ambition remain intertwined.

- **Clan MacPherson**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2a3a - Clan MacPherson

The MacPhersons, custodians of Cluny and defenders of Highland law, are encoded with R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2a3a. Descended from the ancient parsons of Petty, they stand as spiritual warriors, clan protectors, and cultural archivists of the Chattan Confederation.

- **Clan Lyon**

I1a1b1a1d - Roger de Leonne (1105)

I1a1b1a1d - John Lyon Lord of Glamis (1340-1382)

I1a1b1a1d - Lord Glamis (1445)

I1a1b1a1d - Earls of Kinghorne (1606)

I1a1b1a1d - Earls of Strathmore and Kinghorne (1677-present)

I1a1b1a1d - Claude Bowes-Lyon

From **Roger de Leonne (1105)** to **Claude Bowes-Lyon**, forefather of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, this clan bears **I1a1b1a1d**—a Germanic-Norman haplogroup rooted in Scottish nobility. As **Earls of Kinghorne and Strathmore**, they represent royal ascendancy through service and legacy.

- **Clan Munro**

I2a1a2a1b1a2b - Munros of Foulis

I2a1a2a1b1a2b - James Monroe (1758-1831)

The **Munros of Foulis**, including U.S. President **James Monroe**, bear **I2a1a2a1b1a2b**. This ancient Highland line defended the northern coast with military prowess and diplomatic acumen, forming part of Scotland's enduring Gaelic backbone.

- **Clan Montgomery**

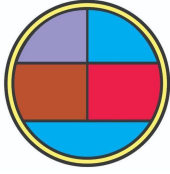
J2a1a2b2a2b2a2b - Alexander Montgomerie 1st Lord Montgomerie (1470)

J2a1a2b2a2b2a2b - Earl of Eglinton (1508-present)

J2a1a2b2a2b2a2b - Earl of Winton (1859-present)

Alexander Montgomerie, Earl of Eglinton, and the Earls of Winton trace their lineage to J2a1a2b2a2b2a2b, linking them to Mediterranean-Norman origins. Distinguished as patrons, governors, and architects of nobility, they span centuries of Scottish sovereignty.





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- **Clan MacDougall**

R1a1a1b1a3a1a1a - Clan MacDougall

Carrying **R1a1a1b1a3a1a1a**, the **MacDougalls** were sea-kings of the Hebrides and sons of Somerled. Their strength, naval supremacy, and Argyllian identity made them vassals to no one and sovereign over sea, sword, and kin.

- **Clan Cochrane**

R1a1a1b1a3a1b3c1b - Waldenus De Cochrane (1240-1300)

R1a1a1b1a3a1b3c1b - Earl of Dundonald (1669-present)

From **Waldenus De Cochrane (1240)** to the **Earls of Dundonald**, this clan bears **R1a1a1b1a3a1b3c1b**, a powerful North Sea lineage. Their coat of arms speaks of courage through adversity, and their titles trace military distinction and noble integration.

- **Clan Sinclair**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2a1b1a4b2a2c1a1 - Earl of Orkney (1739-1479)

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2a1b1a4b2a2c1a1 - Earl of Caithness (1455-present)

With deep Norse-Scottish lineage confirmed as R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b2a1b1a4b2a2c1a1, the Sinclairs ruled as Earls of Orkney and Caithness. Known for their Templar affiliations and their role in preserving ancient knowledge, the Sinclairs are one of the most mystically resonant clans of Europe.

- **Clan Erskine**

R1b1a1b1a1a2b2 - John Erskine 19th Earl of Mar (1558-1634)

John Erskine, 19th Earl of Mar, bore **R1b1a1b1a1a2b2**, a line rooted in loyalty to Scotland's monarchy and guardianship of its regency. The Erskines continue to embody noble responsibility and conservative stewardship over tradition.

- **Clan Boyle**

R1b1a1b1a1a2a1b1a1 - Earls of Glasgow

Carrying R1b1a1b1a1a2a1b1a1, the Boyles of Glasgow ascended as Earls and Marquesses, blending nobility with scientific achievement—most notably through Robert Boyle, the father of modern chemistry. This clan fuses intellect, diplomacy, and ancestral distinction.

- **Clan Murray**

R1b1a1b1a1a2a - Freskin of Flanders

R1b1a1b1a1a2a - William de Moravia (1210-1248)

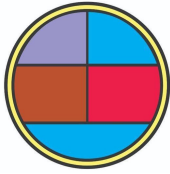
R1b1a1b1a1a2a - Earl of Tullibardine (1606)

R1b1a1b1a1a2a - Earl of Atholl (1629)

R1b1a1b1a1a2a - Marquess of Atholl (1676)

R1b1a1b1a1a2a - Duke of Atholl (1703)





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A distinguished Highland lineage descending from **Freskin of Flanders** and **William de Moravia**, Clan Murray holds haplogroup **R1b1a1b1a1a2a**, embedded in the ancient nobility of Atholl. Through their elevation to **Earls, Marquesses, and Dukes of Atholl**, the Murrays represent strategic power, Flemish nobility, and deep Gaelic integration.

- **Clan Cameron**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4d1 - Cameron of Lochiel

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4d1 - Donal Dubh

The Camerons of Lochiel, noble warriors of the Highlands, bear R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a4d1, a code of loyalty to the Stuart cause. Known for their enduring valor, from Donal Dubh to the last Jacobite rebellions, they remain the very embodiment of Highland resilience.

- **Clan Mackenzie**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2a2d - Kenneth Mackenzie 1st of Kintail (1304)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2a2d - Earl of Seaforth (1623-1781)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2a2d - Earl of Cromartie (1703-1746)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2a2d - Alexander Mackenzie of Kintail

Founded by **Kenneth Mackenzie** and immortalized in the **Earls of Seaforth** and **Cromartie**, this clan's line—**R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2a2d**—marks royal service, Gaelic preservation, and Highland governance. **Alexander Mackenzie of Kintail** stands as a chief of statesmanship and tribal foresight.

- **Clan Macbean**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1f1a - Gilles MacBean (1746)

The heroic **Gilles MacBean (1746)**, who fell at Culloden, anchors the **Macbean** identity under **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1f1a**. A clan known for grit and unswerving loyalty, their motto is as fierce as their legacy.

- **Clan Barclay**

I2a1a1a1a1a1a1 - Barclay de Tolly

I2a1a1a1a1a1a1 - Michael Andreas Barclay de Tolly (1761-1818)

With Baltic-Scots war hero **Michael Andreas Barclay de Tolly**, this I2a1a1a1a1a1a1 lineage exemplifies transnational nobility. The Barclays carried strategy from the Highland glens to the fields of Europe, commanding not only troops but the course of history.

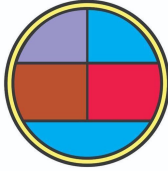
- **Clan Boyd**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2a1c2 - Lord Boyd (1454)

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2a1c2 - Earl of Kilmarnock (1661-1746)

The **Boyd**s, **Earls of Kilmarnock**, bear **R1b1a1b1a1a1c2a1c2**, echoing their rise and fall during the Jacobite uprisings. Their nobility, though tested by treason, was restored by valor and remembrance.





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- **Clan Armstrong**

R1b1a1b1a1a2 - Lowland Scottish Clan Armstrong

R1b1a1b1a1a2 - Neil Armstrong

A fierce Lowland clan of reivers and borderers, Clan Armstrong holds R1b1a1b1a1a2, a warrior haplogroup later echoed by Neil Armstrong, the first man on the moon—proving their reach is truly cosmic.

- **Clan MacLaren**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1f1a1 - Highland Scottish Clan MacLaren

Rooted in Highland tradition, the **MacLarens** bear **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1f1a1**, a line associated with the ancient leadership of Balquhider. Guardians of lore and hill, they remain steadfast in their clan virtue.

- **Clan Buchanan**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1f1 - Anselan O Kyan King of North Ulster (1016)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1f1 - Sir Alexander Buchanan (1424)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1f1 - Sir George Buchanan (1650)

From Anselan O Kyan to Sir George Buchanan, this noble family bears R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1f1. Tracing descent from Ulster kings, they embody Gaelic kingship and Renaissance influence through war and poetry alike.

- **Clan MacGregor**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1f1 - Rob Roy MacGregor (1671-1734)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1f1 - Baronet MacGregor of MacGregor (1795-present)

Famed for the legendary Rob Roy MacGregor, the MacGregors claim royal descent and bear R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a1f1. Despite historic persecution, their bloodline endured, with the title Baronet MacGregor standing proud into the modern age.

- **Clan MacLean**

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2a2a1b1 - Gillean of the Battle Axe (1263)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2a2a1b1 - Lachlan Lubanach Maclean (1325-1405)

Warriors from the Isles, the **MacLeans** trace to **Gillean of the Battle Axe** and share **R1b1a1b1a1a2c1a2a2a1b1**, symbolizing strength, independence, and fierce maritime prowess.

- **Clan Colquhoun**

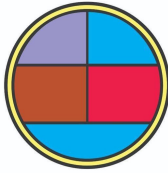
E1b1b1a1b1a14a - John Calhoun (1782-1850)

The Colquhouns, confirmed under **E1b1b1a1b1a14a**, trace descent to **John Calhoun (1782–1850)**. Their legacy spans from Scottish lochs to American statesmanship, showing the power of noble transference.

- **Clan Stirling**

I1a2a1a1a2a1 - Thoraldus de Strivelyn (1147)





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I1a2a1a1a2a1 - Alexander de Strivelyn Laird of Cadder (1304)

I1a2a1a1a2a1 - Sir John de Strivelyn (1333)

With ancestral names like **Thoraldus de Strivelyn** and **Sir John**, the Stirlings hold **I1a2a1a1a2a1**, placing them among the earliest Lowland aristocracy, trusted in both sword and statecraft.

- **Clan Donnachaidh**

R1b1a1b1a1a2b - Donnachaidh Reamhar (1306)

R1b1a1b1a1a2b - Robert Riabhach Duncanson (1406)

R1b1a1b1a1a2b - Alexander Robertson (1645)

Descended from Donnachaidh Reamhar (1306), Robert Riabhach, and Alexander Robertson, this clan bears R1b1a1b1a1a2b—a line of fierce Jacobite loyalty and Highland priest-kingship.

- **Clan Cathcart**

R1b1a1b1a1a2a - Rainaldus de Kethcart (1178)

R1b1a1b1a1a2a - William de Cathcart (1296)

R1b1a1b1a1a2a - Alan Cathcart 4th Lord Cathcart (1568)

With roots in **Rainaldus and William de Cathcart**, and confirmed in **Alan Cathcart**, this **R1b1a1b1a1a2a** clan served as barons and warleaders—commanders of men, trusted by monarchs.

- **Clan Kirkpatrick**

E1b1b1a1b1a14a - Sir Roger Kirkpatrick (1357)

Famous for their role in the death of John Comyn, the Kirkpatricks—carrying E1b1b1a1b1a14a—were no strangers to decisive action. Their motto: I mak sikkar (“I make sure”), is an eternal vow.

- **Clan Carruthers**

I1a1b1b - Nigel de Karruthers (1380)

I1a1b1b - Sir Simon Carruthers (1548)

The Carruthers, descending from Nigel and Simon, hold haplogroup I1a1b1b, reflective of ancient Norse-Scots integration, governing Annandale with strong tribal autonomy.

- **Clan Galbraith**

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b1b - Gilchrist Bretnach

R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b1b - Sir William Galbraith of Buthernock (1255)

This historic R1b1a1b1a1a1c2b1b line descended from Gilchrist Bretnach, lords of Buthernock. Long-standing defenders of the Clyde, they embodied ancient Scottish tenacity.

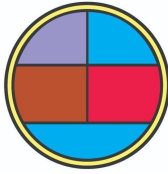
- **English Royalty**

G2a2b2a1a1b - Richard III (1452-1485)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c - James I (1566-1625)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c - Charles I (1600-1649)





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R1b1a1b1a1a2c - Charles II (1630-1685)

R1b1a1b1a1a2c - James II (1633-1701)

R1b1a1b1a1a1c1a1 - Edward VII (1841-1910)

R1b1a1b1a1a1c1a1 - George V (1865-1936)

R1b1a1b1a1a1c1a1 - Edward VIII (1894-1972)

R1b1a1b1a1a1c1a1 - George VI (1895-1952)

R1b - Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh

R1b - Charles, Prince of Wales

R1b - Prince William, Duke of Cambridge

I2a1b1a1a1b - House of Clinton

I2a1b1a1a1b - Sir John de Clinton 1st Baron Clinton

I2a1b1a1a1b - Earls of Lincoln (1572-present)

I2a1b1a1a1b - Dukes of Newcastle-under-Lyne (1768-1988)

I2a1b1a1a1b - Sir Henry Clinton (1730-1795)

The kings from **James I to George VI**, along with **Edward VII**, **Prince Philip**, and **Prince William**, fall under **R1b1a1b1a1a2c** and **R1b1a1b1a1a1c1a1**, anchoring British royal blood in Western European paternal lines. With **Richard III** identified as **G2a2b2a1a1b**, and the **House of Clinton** as **I2a1b1a1a1b**, English nobility demonstrates a rich mix of Germanic, Norman, and Mediterranean origins.

• Ancient Egypt

E1b1b1a1b2a - Ramesses III (1217 BC-1155 BC)

Ramesses III, confirmed as **E1b1b1a1b2a**, ties pharaonic blood to a Northeast African Afro-Asiatic origin, confirming the deep paternal lineage of Egyptian royalty—strategists of the Nile and masters of divine kingship.

• Persian Royalty

J1 - Fath Ali Shah Qajar (1772-1834)

The **Qajar dynasty**, including **Fath Ali Shah**, carried **J1**, rooted in Semitic and Mesopotamian lineages. This haplogroup links Persian kingship to Arabian ancestral frameworks, framing Iran as a confluence of empire and prophecy.

• Chinese Royalty

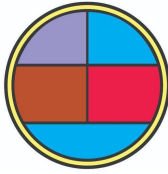
C-M401 - Nurhaci, Qing dynasty (1559-1626)

The Qing Dynasty, led by Nurhaci (1559–1626), bore haplogroup C-M401, a branch common among Tungusic-Manchu tribes. It confirms the nomadic, northeast Asian root of the last imperial house of China.

• Saudi Royalty

J1-FGC2 - Muhammad bin Saud (1744-1818)





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Muhammad bin Saud (1744–1818), patriarch of the modern Saudi state, carried **J1-FGC2**, anchoring him in the ancient line of Qahtani and Adnani Arab kings. This haplogroup remains central in the Arabian Peninsula, uniting tribal sovereignty with religious authority.

- **Famous People**

- **D1b1a2b1a1 - Emperor Higashiyama**

Emperor Higashiyama: 113th Emperor of Japan, reigning from 1687–1709. A key figure of the Edo Period, his paternal haplogroup D1b is rare and strongly associated with Japan's Imperial Yamato lineage, preserved through centuries of dynastic seclusion.

- **O2a2b1a1a1c - Hata Clan Japan**

Hata Clan (Japan): A powerful clan of Korean-Chinese origin in early Japanese history, they introduced Chinese culture, coinage, and Buddhism to Japan, shaping its early aristocratic and technological development.

- **E1b1b1b2a1a - Napoleon I (1769-1821)**

Napoleon I (1769–1821): Emperor of the French, conqueror of Europe, born in Corsica with paternal lineage tracing to North Africa and possibly Moorish or Berber ancestry. A complex blend of Mediterranean genius and African origin, his line changed the map of Europe.

- **I2a2a - Napoleon III**

Napoleon III: Nephew of Napoleon I and last monarch of France. His paternal haplogroup differs slightly, suggesting possible non-paternity events or alternate family branches. His reign shaped modern France's institutions and nationalism.

- **E1b1a - Nelson Mandela**

Nelson Mandela: Global symbol of liberation, Ubuntu, and post-colonial sovereignty. Mandela's haplogroup anchors him in **royal Thembu tribal ancestry**, among the kings of the Xhosa people. A patriarch of modern Africa.

- **E1b1b1a1b1a - Vladimir Putin**

Vladimir Putin: Current President of Russia. Haplogroup shared by several prominent Mediterranean and Balkan lineages, linking to ancient Phoenician and Carthaginian heritage.

- **E1b1b1 - Lyndon B Johnson**

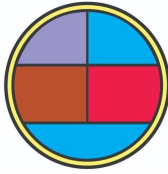
- **E1b1b1 - Adolf Hitler**

- **E1b1b1 - David Attenborough**



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- E1b1b1 - Richard Attenborough

Lyndon B. Johnson, Adolf Hitler, David Attenborough, Richard Attenborough

This broad haplogroup encompasses a vast Mediterranean reach from Southern Europe to the Levant and North Africa. It includes both celebrated and infamous historical figures, showing the dualities of legacy and blood.

- E1b1b1a2 - Orville Wright

- E1b1b1a2 - Wilbur Wright

- E1b1b1a2 - Albert Einstein

Orville Wright, Wilbur Wright, Albert Einstein

The haplogroup of flight pioneers and the father of modern physics. It represents genius expressed through both invention and imagination.

- G2a1 - Joseph Stalin

Joseph Stalin: Soviet Premier of Georgian origin, his haplogroup aligns with Caucasus Highlanders and ancient Anatolian agriculturalists. His rise reflects the geopolitical fire of this DNA strand—strategic, ruthless, and empire-building.

- I1 - Leo Tolstoy

- I1 - Warren Buffett

- I1 - Alexander Hamilton

- I1 - Calvin Coolidge

- I1 - Bill Clinton

- I1 - Sting

Leo Tolstoy, Warren Buffett, Alexander Hamilton, Calvin Coolidge, Bill Clinton, Sting

I1 is the most common haplogroup in Scandinavia and Northern Europe. It appears across nobility, financiers, revolutionaries, and musicians, showing cerebral resilience and cultural reach.

- I2a1a2b - Martin Luther

- I2a1a2b - Novak Djokovic

Martin Luther, Novak Djokovic

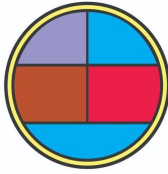
This subclade represents Balkan and Central European tenacity—both spiritual (Luther's reformation) and physical (Djokovic's dominance).

- I2a1a2a1b1a2b - James Monroe

James Monroe: 5th U.S. President and author of the Monroe Doctrine, connecting American foreign policy to broader Atlantic dominion.

- I2a1b1a1a1b - Bill Gates





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Bill Gates: Tech pioneer and philanthropist. His haplogroup links to Eastern European and Balkan heritage—spheres of ingenuity and persistence.

- R1a1a1b1a1a1c1 - Nikola Tesla

Nikola Tesla: Serbian-American inventor, born into the R1a cluster, famed across Eurasia. A mind electrifyingly ahead of his time, tied to Indo-European tribal movements and innovation.

- I2a1b1a2b1 - John Tyler

John Tyler: 10th U.S. President. His paternal line reflects migration-era resilience, Appalachian nobility, and civil influence.

- I2a1b1a2b1a2 - Davy Crockett

John Tyler: 10th U.S. President. His paternal line reflects migration-era resilience, Appalachian nobility, and civil influence.

- I2a1b1a2b1a3a1a1a - Andrew Johnson

Andrew Johnson: 17th U.S. President, post-Lincoln. His paternal line survived civil war and reconstruction—embedded in Highland Scottish origin.

- I2a1b1a2b1a2a1a1a1a2 - Chuck Norris

Chuck Norris: Action star with ancestral lines that trace to Ulster Scots and British Isles warriors.

- I2a1b1a2b1a2a1a1a1a3a1 - Steven King

Stephen King: Prolific horror author, with roots in deep European lineages known for storytelling and survival.

- I2a2a1b1b1a1a1 - Elvis Presley

Elvis Presley: The King of Rock and Roll. His haplogroup places him within deep-rooted Appalachian lineages of Scottish and Norman origin.

- I2a2a1 - Duke of Hamilton

- I2a2a1 - Henry Luce

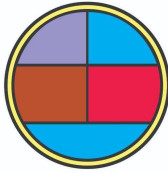
Duke of Hamilton, Henry Luce: Tied to nobility and media, their haplogroup echoes continental elite and institutional architects.

- I2a2b - Myles Standish

- I2a2b - Paul Reynaud

Myles Standish, Paul Reynaud: Both stand as defenders of republics in flux—England's colonial push and France's wartime endurance.





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- R1a1a1b1a2 - Max von Sydow

Max von Sydow: Actor with royal and noble ancestry, his lineage cuts through Swedish and Norse blood.

- J2a1a1a2b2a2b3a - Rothschild Family

Rothschild Family: European banking empire founded by Mayer Amschel Rothschild. Their **J2** haplogroup is common among ancient Jewish priestly and merchant classes, tracing back to Mesopotamian ancestry.

- J2a1a1b2a1a - Prime Minister John Curtin

John Curtin: Australian Prime Minister during WWII. His haplogroup traces to Anatolia and the broader Mediterranean basin.

- R1a1a1a1d2b3 - Sir Francis Drake

Sir Francis Drake: English explorer and admiral. This haplogroup captures the maritime and colonizing strength of the British Empire.

- R1a1 - Tom Hanks

Tom Hanks: Beloved actor and direct descendant of the English King John. His haplogroup reflects wide Indo-European dispersion.

- R1b1a1b1a1a2b1 - George Washington

George Washington: First U.S. President. His confirmed haplogroup roots him in Western European Celtic and Anglo-Norman nobility.

• R1b1a1b1a1a2b1c1b - Abraham Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln: 16th President, his lineage reveals Western European Celtic bloodlines interwoven with early American pioneers.

- R1b - John Adams

- R1b - John Quincy Adams

- R1b - Ulysses S Grant

- R1b - William McKinley

- R1b - Woodrow Wilson

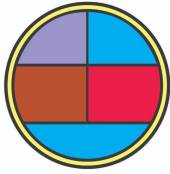
- R1b - Che Guevara

- R1b - Charles Darwin

John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Ulysses S. Grant, William McKinley, Woodrow Wilson, Che Guevara, Charles Darwin

All bearers of the **R1b** haplogroup, they represent the **Atlantic-European stratum**—a legacy of revolution, evolution, and leadership spanning America, Latin America, and Europe.





BY FEMALE DNA MTDNA

• **Imperial House of Japan**

The Imperial House of Japan is the oldest continuous hereditary monarchy in the world, tracing an unbroken maternal line through the Sun Goddess Amaterasu and her divine descendants. Rooted in the **mtDNA haplogroup D4**, the matrilineal lineage of Japan's emperors reflects the sacred role of the female ancestral line in transmitting divine legitimacy. The Chrysanthemum Throne has been sustained for over 2,600 years, and the maternal dynastic integrity of the Nakatomi and Fujiwara clans—who provided empresses, priestesses, and regents—cements the foundational role of women in the spiritual and political preservation of Yamato sovereignty.

• **Nakatomi Clan**

The Nakatomi were the ancient priestly family of Japan, whose women served as miko (shrine maidens), channeling divine oracles and safeguarding the rituals of Shinto. Through maternal descent, the Nakatomi passed on sacred knowledge, culminating in their transformation into the Fujiwara clan. The mtDNA line is thought to descend from early Jōmon women, reflecting a prehistoric matriarchal layer that underpinned early Yamato cosmology and priestly governance.

• **Fujiwara Clan**

The Fujiwara women were among the most powerful in Japanese history. Through strategic marriage into the imperial line, they governed the court as empress consorts, mothers of emperors, and cloistered regents. Their maternal influence sustained imperial legitimacy across centuries, making the Fujiwara mtDNA line a keystone of Heian-era aristocratic continuity and the feminine preservation of divine rule.

• **St John of Bletso**

The House of St John of Bletso, of English nobility, reflects ancient Norman and Anglo-Saxon maternal descent lines. Their women carried the blood of Plantagenet queens and Breton duchesses, anchoring the maternal chain to both pre-conquest Britain and Frankish dynasties. This house exemplifies how matrilineal strands formed the unseen web of inheritance, legitimacy, and continuity across shifting thrones.

• **House of de Warenne**

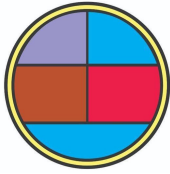
The de Warenne women were descended from both Norman conquerors and Anglo-Saxon nobility, bridging two genetic worlds. Through maternal lines, they passed on claims to land, lineage, and legend, including ties to Eleanor of Aquitaine and the Angevins. The House of de Warenne represents a matrilineal fulcrum of early Plantagenet power and territorial consolidation in England.

• **House of Tosney**



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The Tosney women were pivotal carriers of noble blood in the Anglo-Norman world. Matrilineal lines from this house extended into the Bohun, de Clare, and Mortimer dynasties, infusing royal courts with female descent rights, dowries of power, and sacred ancestral prestige. The Tosneys stand as a case study in how female inheritance shaped the feudal aristocracy of medieval Europe.

- **House of Green of Greens**

An English noble family of feudal renown, the women of House Green of Greens preserved their line through maternal alliances with higher peerage. Their matrilineal legacy threads through Tudor, Howard, and Stafford networks, anchoring their mtDNA lineage in both political maneuvering and domestic dynastic transmission.

- **Obrenovic Dynasty**

The Obrenović dynasty of Serbia emerged from the matrilineal strength of Balkan noblewomen who preserved cultural identity during Ottoman domination. Though often overshadowed by their princely husbands, the Obrenović women carried Illyrian, Vlach, and Byzantine maternal lines, anchoring their lineage to the pre-Slavic and Eastern Roman heritage of the Balkans. Their mtDNA preserved both resistance and renewal, shaping the modern Serbian nation through quiet dynastic continuity.

- **Petrovic-Njegos Dynasty**

The Petrović-Njegoš dynasty of Montenegro carries a maternal legacy rooted in the Dinaric highlands, where clan mothers served as both custodians of tradition and spiritual guides. The women of this house maintained cultural purity through oral tradition, religious devotion, and unbroken tribal memory. Their mitochondrial line binds the dynasty to pre-Christian Illyrian matrilineal roots and the Eastern Orthodox sovereign network of the Balkans.

- **House of Berkeley**

The Berkeleys, one of England's oldest noble families, trace their maternal descent through Anglo-Norman lines back to the time of Edward the Confessor. The Berkeley women formed vital links to the de Bohun, Despenser, and Beauchamp families, transmitting aristocratic inheritance and genealogical legitimacy. Their mtDNA embodies the unbroken female current behind medieval English power consolidation.

- **Adelslekta Galtung**

The Galtung family represents one of Norway's oldest noble lines, with women descended from Viking seeresses and pre-Christian goddesses of land and prophecy. These maternal figures carried oral genealogies, sacrificial rights, and tribal influence well into the Christian age. Through their mtDNA, the Galtung women bridge the mythic world of the Norse with the structured nobility of post-conversion Scandinavia.

- **Adelslekta Skanke**



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The Skanke lineage is among the rare preserved branches of Norwegian knighthood, with maternal ancestry reaching into the Gothic and Sami traditions. The women of Skanke carried knowledge of law, land rites, and ecclesiastical alliances. Their mitochondrial DNA symbolizes the survival of northern Europe's hybrid matrilineal traditions—Roman, Norse, and native.

- **Riddarhuset Belfrage**

The Belfrage women, part of Sweden's knightly estate (Riddarhuset), passed down maternal lines that interwove Baltic nobility with Germanic bloodlines. Their mtDNA signifies the movement of noblewomen between courts, duchies, and ecclesiastical houses, serving as silent architects of Sweden's aristocratic tapestry.

- **Riddarhuset Lagerbielke**

The Lagerbielke family maternally descended from ancient Scandinavian clans who provided queens, abbesses, and landholders. The Lagerbielke women preserved dynastic continuity through strategic marriage into Denmark and Prussia, reflecting a matrilineal diplomacy that bound kingdoms through blood rather than war.

- **Riddarhuset Stiernhelm**

The Stiernhelm maternal line is marked by its scholarly and mystical traditions. Women of this house preserved both Gothic mythologies and early scientific manuscripts, acting as genealogists, healers, and defenders of Sweden's intellectual nobility. Their mtDNA represents a maternal archive of thought and transmission beyond the sword.

- **House of Khalifa**

The ruling family of Bahrain, the House of Khalifa's maternal roots draw from ancient Arabian and Persian Gulf tribes, where matrilineal continuity preserved tribal honor, religious law, and dynastic balance. Women of the Khalifa house held the private power of succession, tribal alliance negotiation, and cultural preservation, their mitochondrial legacy stretching deep into pre-Islamic Arabia.

- **House of al-Hashim**

The House of al-Hashim, descendants of the Prophet Muhammad, carries the most sacred maternal line in the Islamic world. Women in this lineage, including **Fatimah al-Zahra**, daughter of the Prophet, carried not only genetic inheritance but also the prophetic light (nūr), legal knowledge, and spiritual authority. This mtDNA line is revered across Sunni and Shia traditions alike, enshrining the female as the carrier of divine covenant.

- **Spanish House of Bourbon**

The Bourbon queens of Spain carried maternal bloodlines from the royal houses of Italy, Austria, and France—connecting the Iberian Peninsula with the Habsburgs, Farnese, and Savoy dynasties. Their mtDNA preserves centuries of European convergence, where queens consort were not mere figureheads,



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but political fulcrums who fused Catholic continuity with Enlightenment reform. Through them, the Bourbon dynasty consolidated one of Europe's most enduring imperial empires.

- **Spanish Habsburg**

The women of the Spanish Habsburg line bore immense historical burden—mothers of kings, empresses of half the known world, and symbols of dynastic control. Their maternal lines trace back to the noble houses of Castile, Aragon, and Burgundy, carrying with them mitochondrial markers of extreme endogamy, which later defined the “Habsburg jaw.” Yet within this limitation, these women wielded exceptional spiritual authority and courtly power, their mtDNA sealing the fate of empires.

- **House Jimenez**

One of the most ancient royal lines of Iberia, the House of Jiménez produced queens who safeguarded Visigothic and Berber maternal legacies. These women bore children who became kings of Navarre, León, and Aragon, fusing Catholic resistance with Moorish cultural exchange. Their matrilineal DNA preserves the formative blend of Gothic, Arab, and Iberian strands that birthed the Reconquista and the later unification of Spain.

- **House Balliol**

The Balliol women brought with them Norman, Breton, and Celtic ancestry, linking English, French, and Scottish lineages through strategic matrilineal marriage. Often eclipsed by their male counterparts, these women were the keepers of land, dowry, and succession claims. Their mtDNA traces to some of the earliest noble houses of England and France, carrying medieval legitimacy across borders and generations.

- **Riddarhuset De la Gardie**

The De la Gardie women descended from French Huguenot, Swedish, and Baltic nobility. As matriarchs of one of Sweden's most prominent noble families, they transmitted cultural hybridity and intellectual sophistication across Scandinavia. Their mitochondrial line carried literary refinement, courtly alliance, and the delicate balance of religious resistance and royal loyalty.

- **Riddarhuset Sparre**

The Sparre women were deeply embedded in Sweden's aristocratic military and administrative elite. Through them, noble bloodlines were passed not just genetically, but through property rights, judicial authority, and social prestige. Their mtDNA echoes the legacy of maternal discipline and national service carried by Scandinavia's patrician class.

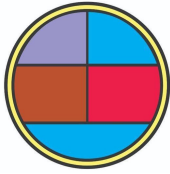
- **Riddarhuset Silfverlaas**

A house of quiet dignity, the Silfverlaas women descended from medieval noble lines known for stewarding land and fostering ecclesiastical ties. Their maternal legacy lives in the rites of passage,



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ancestral rites, and familial alliances that defined Sweden's transition from feudalism to centralized monarchy.

- **House of Nugent**

The Nugent women of Anglo-Norman origin carried Irish, Norman, and Breton ancestry into the heart of English and Irish nobility. Through marriage into powerful feudal lines, they anchored political continuity during the Norman conquest of Ireland and later into the peerage of the British Empire. Their mitochondrial DNA reflects maternal tenacity through colonial strife and aristocratic reconstitution.

- **House of Aisin Gioro**

The women of the Aisin Gioro clan formed the maternal foundation of the **Qing dynasty**, bearing the sacred bloodlines of the Manchu aristocracy. Their mtDNA connects Siberian steppe lineage with imperial Confucian governance. Empresses and consorts of this house were powerful regents, advisors, and cultural reformers—many descended from shamanic priestesses and Altaic queens.

- **House of Irgen Gioro**

Closely allied to the Aisin Gioro, the Irgen Gioro women carried Manchu elite blood and maternal lines going back to ancient Tungusic tribes. Known for their political marriages into Korean, Mongol, and Chinese lines, their mtDNA preserves the diplomatic infrastructure of Northeast Asia, where matrilineal bonds outlasted dynastic collapse.

- **House Gaston**

The Gaston women of French noble descent contributed matrilineal ties to the royal houses of Navarre and Béarn. Their mitochondrial lineage reflects a cultural triangle of Occitan, Basque, and French inheritance—positioning them as carriers of unique pre-Roman and Roman maternal heritage in the Pyrenean corridor.

- **House Turenne**

Through their mothers, the Turenne line bridges Crusader ancestry and French military nobility. These women passed on maternal lines tied to Jerusalem, Provence, and Auvergne—combining feudal piety with knightly blood. Their mtDNA reflects a deep rootedness in both spiritual and martial nobility.

- **House Ayala**

The women of House Ayala represent the matrilineal wisdom of Castilian nobility—scribes, court women, and landholders whose quiet decisions shaped dynastic pathways. Their mitochondrial bloodline reaches deep into the Romanized Iberian elite, with overlays of Visigothic and Moorish ancestry that reemerged during the height of Spanish imperial expansion.



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- **House Andrade**

With Galician, Celtic, and Lusitanian roots, the Andrade women preserved matrilineal traditions stretching back to the ancient Iberian matron cults. As noblewomen, they secured property through dowry, influenced ecclesiastical appointments, and safeguarded the purity of bloodlines essential to noble Spanish identity. Their mtDNA resonates with the matriarchal foundations of early Western Iberia.

- **House Carvajal**

The Carvajal women carried maternal lines forged at the crossroads of Sephardic, Visigothic, and Andalusian nobility. As guardians of secret faiths, legal acumen, and trade dynasties, their mitochondrial legacy intertwines with the history of conversos, crypto-Jews, and noble functionaries who shaped early modern Spain. Through them, the flame of ancestral knowledge survived inquisitions and exile.

- **House of Montmorency**

Among the oldest noble lines of France, the women of Montmorency transmitted a maternal heritage spanning Charlemagne's empire to Capetian France. Their mtDNA embodies the legacy of feudal command, saintly influence, and dynastic honor. As abbesses, regents, and queens-in-law, they were maternal architects of continuity and culture through centuries of shifting sovereignties.

- **House of Sully**

The Sully women held noble status alongside ecclesiastical command, contributing maternal lines to the clerical and administrative backbone of French monarchy. Their mtDNA traces to ancient Gallic and Burgundian lines, bearing witness to the quiet stewardship of power from medieval abbeys to Bourbon courts. Through them, Sully stood not only as a surname, but a maternal covenant of governance and grace.

- **House of Villeneuve**

With deep Provençal and Crusader roots, the women of Villeneuve upheld traditions of noble hospitality, religious patronage, and chivalric marriage. Their maternal bloodlines extended into Levantine and Iberian territories, and their mtDNA preserved ancient seafaring, Romanized, and knightly maternal memory. These matriarchs safeguarded dynastic reputation through both Mediterranean alliance and sacred duty.

- **House of Dinefwr**

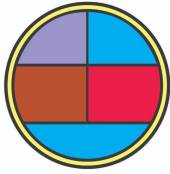
The Dinefwr women descended from the royal court of Deheubarth, anchoring maternal sovereignty in ancient Welsh civilization. Their mtDNA binds Celtic matriarchy, druidic oral tradition, and early Christian royalty. As queens of the Britons and mothers of rebellion, their blood birthed princes who resisted Saxon and Norman occupation. Through them, the soul of Cymru endures.

- **House of Powys**



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Carriers of a maternal tradition older than recorded monarchy, the women of Powys embody the mystic force of pre-Roman Britain. Their mitochondrial line preserves the fusion of Celtic, Roman, and early Christian female authority. Within the stone circles and forest courts of ancient Wales, their maternal presence was both spiritual axis and dynastic bridge between native nobility and encroaching empires.

- **House of Glamorgan**

From the Vale of Glamorgan rose women whose matrilineal heritage linked Norman invaders to the native Welsh elite. These women brokered marriages, land, and truces that would define South Wales for generations. Their mtDNA bears the mark of transition—from druidic matron to Norman lady, from bardic lineage to feudal crown. In their wombs, civilizations crossed.

- **House Skarzynski**

The Skarzynski matriarchs of Polish nobility transmitted maternal lines steeped in Sarmatian myth, Slavic resilience, and Roman Catholic endurance. Their mtDNA represents the continuity of land-holding warrior women, often widows of war, who protected estates and heritages through partitions, rebellions, and foreign domination. From crown to cross, their blood bore sovereignty in silence.

- **House van der Merwede**

Rooted in the noble marshlands of the Low Countries, the women of van der Merwede bore maternal legacies of riverine governance, Carolingian descent, and maritime sovereignty. Their mitochondrial line connects the waterborne aristocracy of Holland with Frankish dynasties, bridging commerce and crusade, courtly refinement and naval dominion.

- **House de Dreux**

As cadet branch of the French Capetians, the de Dreux women preserved royal maternal lineage even as their sons carved out independent duchies and bishoprics. Their mtDNA ties the monarchy of France with feudal Brittany and Normandy. These women were central nodes in the web of European alliances, mothers to crusaders, kings, and canonized saints.

- **House de Tancarville**

Heralds, marshals, and matrons of courtly honor, the women of Tancarville upheld noble tradition from the Norman conquest through the Hundred Years' War. Their mitochondrial lineage is steeped in chivalric France, with matrilineal links to England's Plantagenets and the duchy of Normandy. In their bloodline flowed both the fire of conquest and the grace of feudal piety.

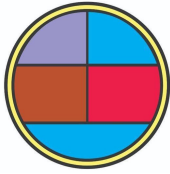
- **House de Lacy**

The de Lacy women shaped the feudal fate of Ireland and England, carrying matrilineal rights into the hearts of Norman expansion and Gaelic alliance. Their mtDNA joins Frankish, Saxon, and Hiberno-



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Norman strands, sealing dynastic oaths through cross-channel marriages. As custodians of castles and convents, they bridged colonial imposition with native resistance.

- **House von Eltz**

Matriarchs of a 33-generation noble German house, the von Eltz women preserved their maternal line through continuous residence in the famed Eltz Castle. Their mtDNA represents the enduring mountain nobility of the Holy Roman Empire—women who bore both arms and abbeys, transmitting medieval order through matrilineal permanence and sacred fealty.

- **House von Moltke**

The von Moltke matriarchs brought Danish and Prussian maternal lines into the heart of military aristocracy. Their mitochondrial lineage reflects the quiet strength of women behind generals, chancellors, and thinkers. With noble Scandinavian and Saxon roots, they shaped the domestic and diplomatic framework of 19th-century Northern Europe.

- **House de Livet**

With origins in Normandy, the women of de Livet served as pillars of legal nobility and ecclesiastical influence. Their mtDNA bears marks of early Roman Gaul and Carolingian grace. These women preserved ancestral estates through inherited land tenure and religious trust, binding their maternal line to the monastic and feudal structure of French nobility.

- **House de Guise**

The matriarchs of the House of Guise shaped the religious and dynastic trajectory of France during one of its most volatile epochs. As protectors of Catholic legitimacy and noble blood, their mitochondrial line preserved Lotharingian, Burgundian, and Merovingian threads. These women were not passive figures — they wielded influence in court, church, and civil war, securing Guise legacy through maternal will and sacred oaths.

- **House Allaire**

From Brittany's mystical shores, the Allaire women carried maternal lineages steeped in Celtic-Christian syncretism. Their mtDNA reflects an ancient line of healers, abbesses, and cultural stewards whose influence radiated through medieval France and into the New World. As gentlewomen, their bloodline was embedded in nobility not through conquest, but through continuity and grace.

- **House DuBose**

Of Huguenot heritage, the DuBose matriarchs carried the mitochondrial legacy of religious exile, resilience, and re-establishment in the Americas. Their blood bore the scars of persecution and the strength of reinvention. As founders of Southern dynasties in colonial America, their maternal line became a beacon of dignity under duress and adaptation across continents.



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- **House de Beauregard**

The Beauregard women descended from French nobles who married into lines of chivalric virtue and military command. Their mtDNA traversed the Loire Valley and southern nobility, often linked to viscountesses, religious patrons, and estate matriarchs. Through them, the fusion of Occitan refinement and northern feudal discipline was preserved across generations.

- **House de Robillard**

An ancient Norman name with roots in noble administration and landholding, the Robillard women transmitted maternal wisdom through the corridors of medieval bureaucracy and into the New World. Their mitochondrial thread connects Franco-Norman oversight with Acadian settlement and the stewardship of heritage under shifting empires.

- **House Abney**

The Abney women, though less public in fame, held matrilineal strands that merged Anglo-Saxon, Norman, and early American frontier bloodlines. Their mitochondrial descent reflects a noble endurance through colonization, revolution, and generational reconstitution. Quiet matriarchs of order and faith, they bridged English heritage with new-world sovereignty.

- **House Koreiva**

From the Baltic-Lithuanian nobility, the women of House Koreiva bore maternal lines of royal pagan descent transformed by Christian adoption. Their mtDNA reaches into the hearth of Lithuanian tribal matriarchy, once protectors of the sacred groves and later defenders of dynastic law. Through them, the ancient rites of the Baltic were rechanneled into European courtly tradition.

- **House Radziwill**

Poland's most illustrious noble family preserved its maternal line through strategic marriages with royalty and aristocracy across Europe. The Radziwill women were sovereigns in spirit — patrons of universities, abbeys, and diplomacy. Their mtDNA represents the confluence of Slavic elegance, Lithuanian defiance, and dynastic brilliance.

- **House de Soucy**

Among the noble families attached to the French court, the women of de Soucy carried maternal lines of ceremonial dignity and educational stewardship. Often governesses and confidantes to royal children, their mtDNA preserved the intimacy of courtly training and the maternal power behind future kings. Through them, refinement was tutored and inherited.

- **House Saint John**

With English noble origins, the Saint John matriarchs descended from both Norman conquest and Saxon continuity. Their mtDNA embodies the maternal consolidation of British peerage, crossing through



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centuries of estate law, battlefield widowhood, and cultural guardianship. As ladies of the manor and mothers of parliamentarians, they enshrined a line of conscience, diplomacy, and maternal majesty.

- **House Sewell**

The matriarchs of House Sewell carried Anglo-Norman blood into the frontier spirit of the British Empire, especially into America's early colonial leadership. Their mtDNA lines reflect a convergence of clerical literacy, landownership, and maternal stewardship over generational estates. Their presence resonates in legal, academic, and ecclesiastical circles across centuries.

- **Clan Muirhead**

The women of Clan Muirhead bore a maternal strength rooted in Scottish highland tenacity and lowland diplomacy. As keepers of hearth and kin, their mitochondrial legacy connects warrior traditions with poetic and prophetic insight. Their lines bridged the spiritual inheritance of Caledonia with the stabilizing nobility of the crown.

- **House Peverel**

Descended from Norman aristocracy, the Peverel matriline bore the sanctity of ecclesiastical patronage and Anglo-Norman estate command. These women often upheld spiritual institutions while guiding the transfer of land and title. Their mitochondrial legacy helped anchor the Peverel claim to both bloodline legitimacy and legal jurisdiction.

- **House Vaughan**

The Vaughans of Wales carried matrilineal lines steeped in Celtic sovereignty. Their mothers were descended from tribal queens, herbalists, and seers whose wisdom formed the invisible crown of Cymru. This house transmits a maternal sovereignty that whispered through mountains and echoed in bardic lines of justice and prophecy.

- **House Morgan**

Through storm and scripture, the Morgan women preserved ancient Welsh matriarchy under the shadow of conquest. Their mtDNA lineage guarded maritime tradition, Druidic intuition, and Christian endurance. As bearers of both noble birth and mystic wisdom, they became guardians of ancestral inheritance in both lore and law.

- **House Pacheco**

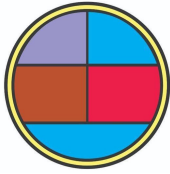
Rooted in the Iberian Peninsula, the House of Pacheco is known for noblewomen whose influence extended across Castilian courts and Portuguese commanderies. Their maternal line bridged Christian aristocracy with possible Sephardic ancestry, forging a mitochondrial pathway rich in cultural fusion, courtly patronage, and transatlantic legacy.

- **House Denison**



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The Denison matriarchs preserved an English legacy of parliamentary service, colonial diplomacy, and Unitarian resolve. Their mitochondrial line merged Puritan pragmatism with noble dignity, forging maternal lines that guided both civic policy and spiritual awakening through empire and into America's founding families.

- **Clan Gilchrist**

Meaning "Servant of Christ," the women of Clan Gilchrist upheld spiritual heritage with maternal authority. Their line is descended from the sacred custodians of ecclesiastical rites and early Scottish Christianity. Their mtDNA embodies the flame of devotion, ecclesial law, and maternal sanctity through ancient Gaelic blood.

- **House Gray**

The House of Gray's matriarchs were often political wives, abbesses, and heiresses of Anglo-Scottish marches. Their mitochondrial descent radiates from noble mothers who bore the burdens of war, treaty, and clan reconciliation. As maternal figures of diplomacy, their influence extended through crowns and commonwealth alike.

- **Clan Colville**

With Norman origin and Scottish integration, the Colville women united feudal strength with Celtic resilience. Their maternal bloodlines safeguarded dynastic alliances between France and Scotland. In their wombs, the legacy of chivalric oath and Highland oath were reconciled, producing generations of statesmen and stewards.

- **House Barnard**

A name carried through English gentry and transatlantic lineage, the Barnard women transmitted maternal wisdom through education, enterprise, and the preservation of honor codes. Their mtDNA threads appear in American colonies, British reform movements, and the households of legal tradition, sustaining nobility through civility.

- **Clan MacDuff**

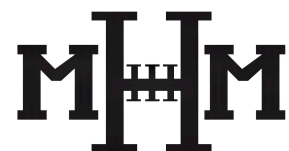
The MacDuff matriarchs descend from one of the most sacred Scottish lines — the ancient Earls of Fife. These women carried the mitochondrial blood of kingslayers, coronation guardians, and queen-makers. Their wombs bore both vengeance and vision, cementing MacDuff as a house of judicial and spiritual reckoning.

- **Clan Rattray**

The women of Clan Rattray upheld the sacred law of land, clan, and faith. Their mtDNA anchored Perthshire heritage, and their matrilineal descent tied together Highland loyalty and Lowland literacy.



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Through centuries of political union and rebellion, they held fast to ancestral place and motherly covenant.

- **Clan Arbuthnott**

From the northeastern coast of Scotland, the Arbuthnott women maintained noble house management, ecclesiastical patronage, and agricultural advancement. Their mitochondrial legacy lies in endurance, estate memory, and the quiet but powerful influence of noblewomen behind the laird's chair.

- **Clan Bethune**

A lineage deeply connected to French ecclesiastical nobility and later Scottish high church tradition, the Bethune women wielded spiritual and political influence in equal measure. Their maternal lines trace the merging of Gallican devotion with Scottish reformation — a rare fusion of piety and policy.

- **Clan Galloway**

The matrilineal legacy of Clan Galloway traces to the rugged coastlines and ancient kingdom of southwestern Scotland. The women of this lineage were often stewards of monastic life, Celtic rituals, and intertribal diplomacy. Their mtDNA sustained the region's sovereignty, preserving Gaelic dignity and matriarchal endurance through both Norse invasion and Scottish feudalism.

- **Clan Kinnaird**

The Kinnaird women served as matriarchs of both religious patronage and regional leadership. Their mitochondrial line shaped the ecclesiastical foundations of Angus, with generations of Kinnaird daughters guiding charitable works and noble households. They embodied the divine feminine through a distinctly Scottish lens — humble in service, exalted in blood.

- **Clan Melville**

Women of the Melville line anchored intellectual nobility and Renaissance inquiry within the Scottish court. Their mtDNA heritage reverberates through libraries, treaties, and salons. With Norman origins, the maternal arms of Melville served as a bridge between feudal chivalry and Enlightenment wisdom.

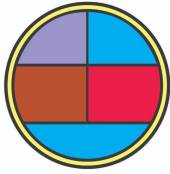
- **Clan Wood**

Maternal figures of Clan Wood bore the sea in their blood — harboring naval command, shipbuilding traditions, and maritime administration. Their mitochondrial line represents the tide between strength and stability, where wives of admirals and mothers of seafarers carried forward the legacy of Scotland's naval aristocracy.

- **House La Zouche**

The noblewomen of House La Zouche descended from French baronial bloodlines, carrying their maternal DNA into English and Welsh nobility. They were often placed as diplomatic brides and





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household stewards, preserving continental etiquette and domestic power. Their mtDNA legacy is one of subtle regality and enduring grace.

- **Clan Kilgore**

A sept of larger Highland confederations, the Kilgore women reflect a maternal line of quiet defiance and tribal strength. Preservers of oral history and guardians of clan borders, their mtDNA speaks of a maternal wisdom that shaped sons into warriors and daughters into queens of the glen.

- **House Telford**

Through industrial age and ancestral governance alike, the women of House Telford bore the legacy of structure, design, and the applied intellect. Their maternal line was one of empire-building — not through sword, but through bridge, map, and administrative reform. Their legacy lives in the stones beneath our feet.

- **House Pennington**

From Cumberland's coast to the New World colonies, the Pennington women carried a line of Anglo-Norman nobility across oceans. Their mitochondrial descent passed through the households of governors, clergy, and reformers. Daughters of House Pennington shaped generations of civic visionaries and religious custodians.

- **House Gage**

The noblewomen of House Gage wielded their influence in quiet dominions: estate management, courtly presence, and wartime resilience. Their mtDNA line bore the moral compass of their house — one of tradition, loyalty, and calculated strength — passing into the bloodlines of ministers, soldiers, and monarchs' counsel.

- **House de Lugny**

The matriarchs of House de Lugny descend from the Burgundian nobility of medieval France. Their mitochondrial legacy is one of vinicultural landholding, courtly alliance, and regional sovereignty. Their bloodline stitched the feminine grace of the French countryside into the tapestry of continental royal politics.

- **House de Malain**

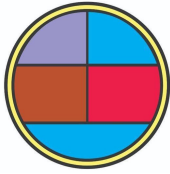
Among the ancient noble houses of Burgundy, the women of de Malain safeguarded estates, oversaw ecclesiastical patronage, and managed the transmission of legacy through dowry and diplomacy. Their maternal line moved between cloister and court, balancing fealty with formidable authority in feudal France.

- **House Luttrell**



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A house of English feudal lords and Irish barons, the Luttrell maternal line bears the weight of Norman conquest, Irish resistance, and colonial expansion. Their women were anchors of the estate system — from Dunster Castle to Luttrellstown — carrying the mitochondrial torch through both crown and rebellion.

- **House Molyneux**

From crusader roots to English gentry, the Molyneux matriline carried a chivalric elegance coupled with ecclesiastical insight. Their mitochondrial DNA formed part of the maternal reservoir that birthed clergy, knights, and early transatlantic emissaries. These were women of parchment and patronage, embodying pious sovereignty.

- **House Clifford**

The Clifford matriarchs represent one of the most documented and decorated female lines in English nobility. From Lady Anne Clifford's journals to the guardianship of border castles, their mitochondrial line bears the mark of both literary refinement and military custodianship. Their legacy is carved into both record and ruin.

- **House Wormley**

This lesser-known noble house carries a maternal line that flourished in transatlantic transitions, especially through colonial Virginia. Women of the Wormley line bore both English gentility and African endurance, shaping lines of heritage that transcend single ethnic or national identities. Their mtDNA survives in noble silence.

- **House Bray**

The women of House Bray inherited a bloodline known for its intimate ties to the Tudor court and ecclesiastical reform. Their mtDNA lineage carried the fire of reformation, civic duty, and political survival, nurturing generations who stood at the fulcrum of England's religious and dynastic transformations.

- **Clan Norton**

The maternal branch of Clan Norton flows from English borderland strength and Highland resilience. Often obscured in annals, Norton women wielded quiet sovereignty — as midwives, healers, and lore-keepers — preserving the tribal wisdom that undergirded shifting alliances and ancestral memory.

- **House Croft**

Noblewomen of House Croft stood among the gentry of Herefordshire and later colonial lineages. Their mitochondrial blood transmitted not only landed prestige, but ecclesiastical virtue. Across generations, their daughters upheld both manor and monastery, bridging feudal continuity with Reformation upheaval.

- **House Fane**



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From Norman foundations to English peerage, the women of House Fane carried a legacy of courtly refinement and national service. Their matriline anchored lines of baronets and viscounts, often tied to military valor and domestic governance. In their wombs rested the seed of Britain's internal stability.

- **Clan Finney**

The Finney maternal line arises from the Anglo-Scottish borderlands, interlacing Celtic tenacity with Anglo fidelity. Their mtDNA nurtured farmsteads, folk medicine, and silent resistance — passing matrilineal traits of resilience and survival through tumultuous feuds and foreign incursions.

- **House Grimason**

Hailing from Anglo-Irish descent, the Grimason matriarchs were chroniclers of diaspora and the maternal architects of hybrid lineages. Their mitochondrial legacy wove together Gaelic spirituality, English structure, and later, American pioneering spirit — becoming midwives to cultural rebirth.

- **House Haynes**

Daughters of House Haynes bore maternal authority from English manorial systems into colonial frameworks. Their line produced reformers, dissenters, and guardians of conscience. The mitochondrial path of this house speaks of inherited moral clarity — women who whispered truth into the halls of power.

- **House Harvey**

Through naval legacy and intellectual brilliance, the Harvey maternal line cradled the thinkers and sailors who reshaped England. Descended from women who stewarded estates and households, their mtDNA formed the maternal axis behind scientific inquiry and imperial ambition.

- **House Strickland**

The matrilineal thread of House Strickland binds Cumbria to court, battlefield to hearth. These women carried both Norman blood and Tudor service, known for being educators, abbesses, and nurses to queens. Their lineage breathes in the legacy of Lady Catherine Parr's governess and the nuns of Syon Abbey.

- **Clan Connor**

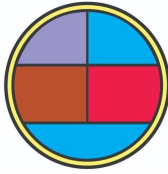
A powerful Gaelic sept, the Connor women upheld the maternal sanctity of Irish sovereignty. Their mitochondrial heritage threads back to pre-Christian oral traditions, chieftainship, and bardic memory. Through them, the sacred flame of Éire's matrilineal continuity remained unextinguished across invasion and empire.

- **House Darbie**



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The Darbie maternal line, a lesser-known yet enduring thread within English gentry, sustained ancient stewardship traditions. The women of this house safeguarded ancestral rites and passed down familial knowledge through their daughters, ensuring that their lineage remained anchored even as surnames shifted with time.

- **House of Bathory**

One of the most storied and controversial noble houses in European history, the women of House Bathory descended from a maternal line both revered and feared. Their mtDNA bore queens, warriors, and noblewomen — including the infamous Elizabeth Bathory — whose legacy reflects the complex interplay of female power, myth, and political distortion in the Carpathian basin.

- **Clan Gallagher**

The Gallagher matriline carries the echoes of Donegal, Ulster, and ancient kingship. These Gaelic women were often the quiet force behind the clan's resilience — protectors of language, midwives to revolution, and preservers of ancestral pride. Their mitochondrial inheritance strengthened Ireland's spiritual and tribal continuity.

- **Clan Gilmore**

The matrilineal branch of Clan Gilmore emerges from the heartlands of Scotland, where the mothers of the clan sustained oral traditions, fostered loyalty, and preserved the ancestral memory of their Gaelic kin. Their mtDNA line bore quiet nobility — enduring famines, wars, and forced migrations, while ensuring the Gilmore name remained alive in song and scripture.

- **Clan Innes**

From the fertile soils of Moray to the spiritual highlands of Elgin, the Innes women carried a sacred duty as custodians of clan memory. Their mitochondrial line bridged pre-Christian priesthoods and Christian monastic lineages, their daughters often serving as abbesses, herbalists, or literate record-keepers in service of both kin and crown.

- **House Gervais**

The Gervais maternal lineage reflects deep Norman roots — a house once bound to the ecclesiastical and administrative reforms of medieval France. The women of this line, often cloistered yet politically aware, carried the silent burden of preserving bloodlines while navigating the dangerous intrigues of both court and cloister.

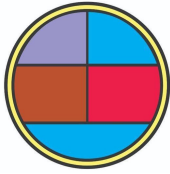
- **Clan MacGill**

Mothers of Clan MacGill descended from ancient Hebridean priestesses and tribal consorts, weaving a matrilineal current through Scotland's western isles. These women were the first to teach sons diplomacy and daughters spiritual resilience. Their line remains embedded in the coastal rites of Argyll and beyond.



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- **Clan Ouchterlony**

With origins in Angus and Forfarshire, the women of Clan Ouchterlony held their place as stewards of property and custom during times of Norman incursion and feudal fragmentation. Their mitochondrial inheritance charted a distinct blend of Pictish strength and Norse adaptability, preserving their house's continuity into the post-Reformation age.

- **Clan Kinninmont**

Matrilineal descendants of the Kinninmonts were known for their fierce protection of clan holdings and ritual sanctity. Often married into other noble lines, they served as diplomatic bridges between warring clans and ecclesiastical circles — their genetic continuity an anchor of stability across volatile Scottish centuries.

- **Clan Creel**

The maternal bloodline of Clan Creel is traced to maritime and ecclesial origins—women who stood between sea and soil, between the fishing boat and the Bible. Their mitochondrial memory carried stories of early Christian awakenings along the British coasts, bearing within them the voice of both ancient mariners and holy matriarchs.

- **Clan MacAlpin**

The MacAlpin matriline, royal and sacred, traces to the very womb of the Scottish kingdom. As mothers to kings, priestesses, and warriors, the women of this line bore the burdens of prophetic dreams and dynastic duty. They are the mitochondrial carriers of Scotland's unification under Kenneth MacAlpin—an unbroken thread from Pictish queenship to Gaelic sovereignty.

- **Clan Turnbull**

From the borderlands came the Turnbull women, whose strength matched the clan's martial pride. Their matrilineal tradition was one of survival and oathkeeping, raising sons into knights and daughters into covenant wives. Their line, though less chronicled in ink, was etched into the soil of the Anglo-Scottish frontier.

- **Clan Maule**

The Maule women descended from Norman grace and feudal might, shaping generations through maternal diplomacy and monastic patronage. Bearing the maternal signature of nobility from Mortemer to Brechin, they were keepers of relics, abbey records, and dynastic virtue, sustaining one of Scotland's most respected medieval houses.

- **Clan McKerrel**



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In the quiet hills of Ayrshire, the McKerral matriarchs preserved a line marked by loyalty to crown and community. Known for fostering kin alliances, their mitochondrial trail spans pre-Reformation parish records and local lore — weaving together Gaelic tenacity with lowland refinement in their daughters and granddaughters.

- **Clan Anderson**

The maternal line of Clan Anderson flows with the scholarly dignity of the “sons of Andrew.” These women—often healers, midwives, and custodians of sacred domestic knowledge—preserved the intellectual and spiritual DNA of the clan. Their mitochondrial heritage whispers of manuscripts kept in hearth-lit homes, of prayers spoken in silence over wounded warriors and newborn heirs.

- **Clan Rollo**

Descending from Norman roots and seeding into the heart of Perthshire, the women of Clan Rollo nurtured a lineage tied to baronial governance and ecclesiastical influence. Their matriline carried traditions of Christian stewardship and estate management, anchoring the clan’s social memory and elevating its dynastic standing across generations.

- **Clan Fleming**

Mothers of diplomats, bishops, and barons, the Fleming matriarchs bore a name synonymous with political tact and transnational ties. Through the feminine line flowed not only Gaelic blood but continental refinement—bridging Scotland and France in the mitochondrial strand. Their daughters brought alliances in their dowries and stability in their wake.

- **Clan Jardine**

Rooted in the borderlands of Dumfriesshire, the Jardine women were quiet architects of kinship continuity. Their lineage endured amidst border conflicts and clan upheaval, resilient and maternal. They served as the spiritual spine of a warrior house, raising sons to wield blades and daughters to wield peace.

- **Clan Gladstone**

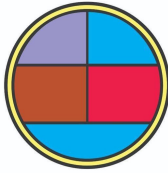
The maternal branch of Clan Gladstone gave rise to reformers and philosophers, including the matriarchal roots of Prime Minister William Gladstone. Their mitochondrial legacy shaped a house known for statesmanship, theological rigor, and moral conviction—proving that royal bloodlines can wield both sceptre and scripture.

- **House of Alexander**



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The women of House Alexander bore ancient ties to royal and prophetic heritage. Their mitochondrial strand echoes with Biblical etymology and regal governance, a bloodline whose daughters bridged spiritual clarity with political strategy. This maternal current flows into both Scottish noble records and ancestral priest-kingship.

- **House Cundell**

The maternal legacy of House Cundell carried forth a lineage of literate grace and civic duty. Though lesser known in feudal registers, the Cundell women wove themselves into the moral and spiritual fabric of their communities. Their mitochondrial line bore the quiet fortitude of scribes, herbalists, and early reformers—voices too often unrecorded, but never lost.

- **House Lygdon**

Steeped in the historic terrains of the British Isles, the matriline of House Lygdon stands as a conduit of noble endurance. These women guarded generational wisdom, passing down land stewardship, covenantal traditions, and fierce familial loyalty. The Lygdon mtDNA legacy reflects maternal tenacity within the framework of dynastic transition.

- **House Vals**

The women of House Vals served as bridges between medieval aristocracy and spiritual piety. Bearing names derived from “valleys” and sacred geography, their mitochondrial line echoed a maternal tradition of protection, nourishment, and priestess-like presence in their households. Their legacy traversed noble chapels and quiet cloisters.

- **House Lascelles**

From the heights of English peerage, the maternal thread of House Lascelles bore prestige, discretion, and dynastic authority. These women stood behind dukes, barons, and royal counselors, ensuring continuity through times of civil strife. Their mitochondrial contribution sculpted one of the most respected hereditary lines in Britain, tied to both royal courts and colonial expansion.

- **House Noel**

The House of Noel, whose maternal line intersected with nobility and parliamentarians of England, carried a distinguished legacy through its daughters as much as its lords. Women of this house were often linked to high-ranking titles—countesses, duchesses, and landed dames—playing pivotal roles in the continuity of British aristocratic power. Their mitochondrial heritage reflects a dignified matriarchal resilience during political upheaval and dynastic reformations.

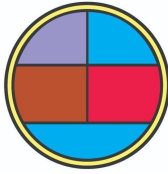
- **House Agar**

The Agar matriline emerged at the crossroads of intellectual refinement and noble ascendancy. Frequently connected to the Viscounts of Somerton and Earls of Normanton, this house’s female line carried deep traditions of education, estate management, and ecclesiastical patronage. Their mtDNA represents a



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refined maternal inheritance, balancing ancestral British loyalty with continental nuance and clerical influence.

- **Clan Joyce**

A proud maternal heritage within Gaelic Ireland, Clan Joyce's women preserved the oral traditions, legal memory, and kinship wisdom of Connacht and Mayo. As one of the Tribes of Galway, the Joyce matriline was instrumental in navigating inter-tribal alliances, ecclesiastical foundations, and mercantile expansion. Their mitochondrial line encoded the spiritual and strategic voice of Ireland's maternal core—unbroken, unyielding, and sovereign.

- **Clan ODea**

The maternal line of Clan O'Dea descends from the heroic Gaelic women of Munster, guardians of sacred genealogies and custodians of Brehon-era land inheritance. These women were not merely clan wives—they were priestesses of knowledge, strategic mediators, and fierce protectors of Dál gCais sovereignty. Their mitochondrial imprint reflects both resistance and rebirth across centuries of conquest and diaspora.

- **Clan Roche**

Rooted in Norman-Irish legacy, the women of Clan Roche carried maternal memories of the Anglo-Norman arrival and its fusion with native Irish identity. Matrilineal heirs often mediated alliances, retained dowry lands, and ensured continuity of the Roche name through hybrid dynasties. Their mtDNA weaves a unique maternal convergence of feudal nobility and Gaelic endurance.

- **Clan McMahon**

As one of the principal clans of the Oriel kingdom, the McMahon maternal line bore queens, abbesses, and political intermediaries. Women of this clan held spiritual power and land rights, often exercising sovereign functions within tribal and Christian frameworks. Their mitochondrial DNA remains a vessel of unbroken matrilineal honor and Irish sovereignty.

- **Clan Phelan**

Descending from the ancient kings of Ossory, the Phelan matriarchs inherited deep knowledge of Leinster's shifting loyalties. They carried not just blood, but prophecy—embedded in folk memory and ecclesiastical chronicles. Their mtDNA echoes maternal strength, intuition, and cultural stewardship, connecting ancestral knowledge with living descendants.

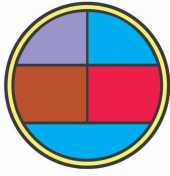
- **Clan French**

The French family's maternal line, though bearing a Norman surname, played key roles in shaping Galway's civic structure and maintaining trade-based dynasties. Women from this clan were influential merchants, abbesses, and educators. Their mitochondrial lineage reflects refined European descent, anchored in western Ireland's noble merchant class.



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- **Clan Dalton**

The maternal line of Clan Dalton is embedded in Ireland's Norman-Irish convergence, where the Dalton women were often the linchpins of land continuity and inter-clan diplomacy. Through turbulent transitions—from Norman to Gaelic to Crown-aligned—these women preserved lineage records, household estates, and cultural synthesis. Their mtDNA speaks of continental elegance grafted onto Celtic resilience.

- **Clan Dempsey**

Rooted in the ancient kingdom of Uí Failghe, the Dempsey matriline flows from noble Leinster priestesses and female warriors. Dempsey women carried the dual charge of defending both kin and knowledge—guarding territory, hosting bardic schools, and transmitting lore through generations. Their mitochondrial signature binds Irish sovereignty to maternal continuity.

- **Clan Forrester**

Women of Clan Forrester, originally stewards of forested Scottish borderlands, played integral roles as herbalists, scouts, and keepers of sacred groves. As guardians of both land and lore, Forrester matriarchs combined ecological wisdom with political strategy. Their mtDNA carries deep roots in the border clans of Alba, interlaced with Norse and Celtic maternal influence.

- **Clan Forbes**

The Forbes matriline brought both strategic marriages and cultural refinement to the Highland-Lowland interface. Their women were often stewards of land charters, literary education, and ecclesiastical patronage. The mtDNA of this clan reveals a maternal thread woven through Scotland's noble ascension, marked by fidelity, foresight, and resilience.

- **Clan Baillie**

Baillie women were central to the legal and land-holding traditions of medieval Scotland. Often born to or married into judicial offices, they exercised influence over charters, inheritances, and inter-clan treaties. The Baillie mtDNA thread preserves not just lineage—but the laws, customs, and integrity that upheld it.

- **House of Wyndham**

The women of the Wyndham lineage were renowned for their learned salons, political correspondence, and land stewardship across England and colonial domains. As noble custodians of estate networks from Norfolk to Wiltshire, their maternal line bore the quiet weight of succession, literacy, and legacy. The Wyndham mtDNA descends from old English stock interlaced with courtly European grace.

- **House of Yarborough**

Rooted in the ancient wapentakes of Lincolnshire, the Yarborough maternal line infused nobility with Anglo-Saxon stability. From Lady Yarborough's philanthropic pursuits to matrilineal influence in peerage



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affairs, their mtDNA captures a quintessential English continuity—staunch, stately, and anchored in the soil.

- **House of Liddell**

Matriarchs of the Liddell family shaped the Northern borderlands of England through poetic strength and strategic marriages. Their daughters presided over lands that later birthed figures like Alice Liddell—immortalized by Lewis Carroll. Their mitochondrial legacy is both literary and noble, echoing from Northumbrian courts to Victorian imagination.

- **House of Yorke**

From the Anglo-Norman conquest to the peerage of the Earls of Hardwicke, the Yorke women carried immense cultural weight. Known for their patronage of Enlightenment thinkers and estate education reforms, their mtDNA bridges Norman refinement and British modernity—a maternal tapestry of intellect, dignity, and inheritance.

- **House of Guinness**

While the Guinness surname is globally synonymous with enterprise, it was the maternal backbone that preserved the moral architecture of the dynasty. Through philanthropy, orphanage work, and Irish Protestant reform, the Guinness women shaped the house's public conscience. Their mtDNA pulses with Celtic endurance and Protestant asceticism—a spiritual and national maternal convergence.

- **House of Lowther**

The maternal lineage of the Lowther dynasty is steeped in the deep aristocratic tradition of Westmorland and Cumberland. Women of the house guided the spiritual and educational upbringing of successive Earls and stewards, anchoring a nobility that fused Anglo-Celtic grit with Anglo-Norman elegance. Their mtDNA forms a matrilineal stream of landed wisdom, endurance, and frontier stewardship in the border counties of England.

- **House of Lumley**

From the Ladies of Lumley Castle to the literary correspondents of the Renaissance court, the Lumley maternal line shaped dynastic continuity through wit, strategy, and literary culture. Known for their patronage of early English libraries and their stewardship of Northumberland estates, their mitochondrial imprint survives in the lineage of preservation, nobility, and enlightened inheritance.

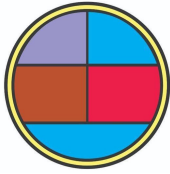
- **House of Pelham**

Matriarchs of the Pelham line, aligned with the Dukes of Newcastle, carried the burden of British courtly alliance and parliamentary ascendancy. The Pelham women bore influence from Whig salons to rural estates, threading their mtDNA through a political dynasty that fused nobility with emerging British liberalism. Their maternal legacy upheld the Pelham lineage during volatile tides of reform and power.



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- **Clan Hope**

The maternal line of Clan Hope carried ancient Lowland resilience and Reformation-era poise. Hope women presided over ecclesiastical shifts and the clan's transition into legal and judicial distinction, especially through the Lords of Craigiehall and Hopetoun. Their mtDNA is a beacon of Presbyterian steadiness, legal reform, and aristocratic integrity.

- **Clan Montrose**

Through war, poetry, and regal alliances, the women of Clan Montrose anchored the warrior-poet legacy of James Graham, 1st Marquess of Montrose. Their maternal bloodline blends Highland bravery with royalist refinement. Their mtDNA pulses with the memory of castle courts, royal correspondence, and the quiet resilience of women behind the covenanting cause.

- **Clan Roxburghe**

The matriarchs of Clan Roxburghe trace their noble influence through the duchy's long entanglement with the Crown and Parliament. From the Borderlands to the salons of Edinburgh and London, Roxburghe women were dynastic guardians, tacticians of alliance, and keepers of continuity. Their mtDNA anchors the ducal seat at Floors Castle and reverberates through generations of British peerage diplomacy.

- **House Gascoigne**

Noblewomen of the House of Gascoigne cultivated a reputation for refinement, stewardship, and moral clarity. As heirs to Yorkshire estates and participants in Tudor-era governance, their maternal line carried both cultural distinction and territorial legacy. Their mtDNA ties them to a lineage of jurists, poets, and knightly nobility whose influence shaped the gentry class of England.

- **House Cholmondeley**

Women of the Cholmondeley dynasty represent the matrilineal fabric of northern aristocracy—rooted in fealty, dignity, and ceremonial grandeur. Often aligned with court offices and ecclesiastical patronage, their mtDNA channels centuries of Anglo-Norman and Plantagenet convergence, holding a distinct place within the peerage of England and the ceremonial life of Cheshire.

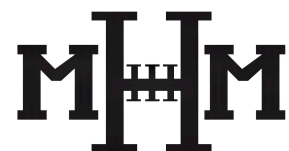
- **House Capell**

The Capell matriline, known for its alignment with the Earls of Essex, reflects a powerful blend of political resilience and religious conviction. Their female descent line survived the upheavals of the Civil War and Restoration, preserving estates, titles, and reputation. Through their mtDNA flows the legacy of stewardship, rebellion, and ecclesiastical duty that defined one of England's enduring noble houses.

- **House Hough**



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Though less widely chronicled in the annals of royalty, the women of House Hough carried the torch of regional nobility through spiritual leadership and local governance. Often found in Lancashire and Cheshire, the Hough maternal line reinforced communal bonds and religious reform, offering a quieter but no less critical branch of the aristocratic tree.

- **House Tolstoy**

The maternal line of the House of Tolstoy embodies the soul of Russian aristocracy—introspective, literary, and resolute. Women of this lineage not only nurtured one of the greatest minds in world literature, Count Leo Tolstoy, but upheld the vast familial estate through turbulent wars and reform. Their mtDNA carries the contemplative strength of Orthodox nobility and the subtle power of matronly endurance amid imperial collapse and moral awakening.

- **House Beaumont**

The matrilineal current of the House of Beaumont traces back to the Norman Conquest and into the marrow of English-French nobility. These women formed the dynastic bedrock of baronial alliances, serving as cross-Channel diplomatic assets and patrons of religious institutions. Their mtDNA preserved noble blood across crusader kingdoms, ecclesiastical corridors, and early parliamentary circles.

- **House Devereux**

Through the maternal lineage of the Devereux family flows a legacy of royal proximity and martial valor. From Elizabethan court intrigue to frontier campaigns, Devereux women ensured the continuity of title and temperament. Their mtDNA fortified the resilience of a house that bred both poets and warriors, including the ill-fated favorite of the Virgin Queen—Robert Devereux, 2nd Earl of Essex.

- **House Giffard**

Mothers of the Giffard bloodline held court in both cloister and castle, commanding respect as spiritual patrons and noble administrators. Their descent reaches back to Norman invasion forces and flows forward into medieval English governance. The Giffard matriline served as the connective tissue between martial conquest and intellectual preservation, bearing a refined yet stalwart maternal inheritance.

- **House Rohan**

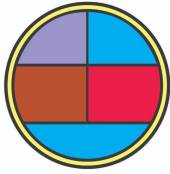
Among the most exalted of Breton nobility, the women of House Rohan were standard-bearers of high French aristocracy and cardinal households. Their mtDNA pulses through the salons of Versailles and the chancels of cathedral choirs. Rohan mothers brokered peace, negotiated crusades, and defined dynastic stature through generations of duchesses, abbesses, and noble diplomats.

- **House Lusignan**



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The matriarchs of House Lusignan shaped the fabric of medieval Christendom across continents—from Poitou to Jerusalem, Cyprus to Armenia. Their mtDNA carried the pulse of queenship, especially in the Levantine crusader states, where Lusignan women ruled as queens consort, regents, and spiritual stewards. Their maternal strength upheld Catholic thrones in foreign lands, navigating dynastic succession amid holy wars, exile, and imperial ambition.

- **House Parker**

Through the maternal corridors of House Parker runs a line of gentle aristocracy turned statesmanship. These women served as the anchors of Anglican gentry and later noble administration—nurturing a family that would produce earls, barons, and reformers. Their mtDNA weaves through parliamentary halls, naval command, and courtly grace, binding English nobility to evolving definitions of service and honor.

- **House Venable**

Mothers of the Venable line preserved a legacy of Protestant fortitude, transatlantic migration, and revolutionary courage. Rising from Huguenot ancestry and embedded in early American colonial frameworks, the Venable mtDNA reflects a blend of religious perseverance and planter aristocracy. Their women upheld estates, managed family trusts, and became symbolic matriarchs in the American South.

- **House de Aubigny**

The maternal line of the House of de Aubigny stands at the confluence of Norman power and Scottish nobility. De Aubigny women reinforced bloodlines of conquest with quiet governance, ensuring inheritance across turbulent feudal landscapes. Their mtDNA echoes through royal charters, border castles, and the crests of ancient Anglo-Norman aristocracy.

- **House Corbet**

Rooted in feudal loyalty and enduring heraldic status, the Corbet maternal line is one of falconry, fortress, and faith. With origins in the Norman Conquest, Corbet women transmitted both title and territory through centuries of English consolidation. Their mtDNA reflects adaptability and dignity, preserving the family's standing even as other Norman houses faded into history.

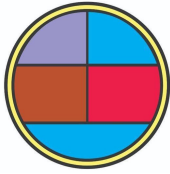
- **House Ferrers**

The matrilineal line of House Ferrers pulses with the iron strength of feudal England—tempered by the dignity of noblewomen who ruled vast earldoms from behind the veil of dowries and ecclesiastical patronage. Descended from the great earls of Derby and interwoven with Plantagenet courtly affairs, the Ferrers women were custodians of Norman resilience, mediating between crown and countryside through centuries of shifting allegiances.



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- **House Malet**

From the first days of the Norman Conquest to the rise of Anglo-Norman nobility, the maternal branch of House Malet exuded rare continental sophistication. Women of this line bore the legacy of royal service—linked to William the Conqueror and intertwined with the stewardship of vast manorial holdings. Their mtDNA signature threads through castles, monastic endowments, and early parliamentary reform.

- **House St Leger**

The maternal force behind House St Leger shaped the Tudor and Plantagenet age alike—bringing French elegance and English pragmatism into powerful balance. These women stood as consorts to royal advisors, guardians of court secrets, and silent allies of crown and reform. Their legacy in mtDNA echoes through the halls of royal palaces and Irish lordships alike, bearing a lineage of negotiation, diplomacy, and cultivated nobility.

- **House Willoughby**

Through the Willoughby matriarchs flows a heritage of aristocratic continuity, enduring across centuries of English transformation. Whether as baronial anchors in Nottinghamshire or as quiet sentinels of ancestral manors, Willoughby women transmitted the sacred charge of English landed power. Their maternal line connects generations of peerage with quiet elegance and strategic marital alignment.

- **House Paulet**

The women of the Paulet family carried forward a dynastic code of stewardship and statecraft. As the maternal backbone of one of the most loyal Tudor houses, their influence extended from Wiltshire halls to high court appointments. Bearing the wisdom of reform and restoration alike, their mtDNA bore witness to the English Reformation and the rise of bureaucratic nobility—a matrilineal covenant of courtly discipline.

- **House Montagu**

Through the women of House Montagu flows a thread of refined governance and scholarly prestige. As matrilineal anchors to dukes, scholars, and jurists, Montagu women stood at the intersection of aristocracy and intellectual legacy. Their lineage quietly shaped parliamentary England, transmitting values of jurisprudence, religious toleration, and dynastic equilibrium. Their maternal code fortified noble bloodlines with cultivated resilience.

- **House Herbert**

The Herbert matriarchs were instrumental in fusing Welsh princely blood with English aristocratic ascent. Their line brought a poetic elegance to courtly life—borne from their patronage of the arts, proximity to the Tudor monarchy, and deep spiritual devotion. These women bridged Marcher lordship and metropolitan influence, embodying a maternal legacy of grace under pressure and dynastic advancement through loyalty, literacy, and lineage.



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- **House Clinton**

The maternal line of House Clinton was forged in the crucible of Norman-English realignment, enduring across the rise of the English peerage and continental conflicts. Clinton women were castle-keepers and gentle advisors to earls and dukes. Their mtDNA represents an unbroken thread of noble presence across centuries of political upheaval—from the Plantagenet age to the great ducal reforms of the modern era.

- **House Lowe**

The Lowe women, though lesser-known in title, carry a deeply rooted matrilineal heritage bound to the rising gentry and ecclesiastical life of Tudor and Stuart England. Often serving as wise matriarchs, patrons, and midwives of generational alliances, their DNA bears witness to the hidden strength of England's noble substrata—a quiet force in the consolidation of local governance, Protestant reform, and family estates.

- **House Radcliffe**

The Radcliffe maternal line held a sacred charge: balancing fierce loyalty to the crown with the burdens of inheritance during England's most volatile periods. Matriarchs of this house shaped earldoms with prudence and passion, weathering the storms of the Reformation and Civil War. Their mtDNA is a direct thread to noble endurance, as their daughters married into power, and their households became sanctuaries of continuity and command.

- **Clan FitzRandolph**

The FitzRandolph women carried the maternal spark of one of England's most storied Norman-descended lines. From Yorkshire manors to colonial frontiers, their mtDNA bridged aristocracy and pioneering spirit. As mothers to statesmen, clergymen, and early American settlers, they represent a matrilineal corridor between feudal England and the founding energies of the New World. Their blood runs in the quiet stewards of empire and faith.

- **House of Manfredi**

The women of the House of Manfredi bore the weight and refinement of an Italian seignory entwined with papal politics and Renaissance courtly life. Matrilineal descent from this line reflects noble endurance in the face of dynastic entanglements—heroines who gave birth to poets, knights, and dukes, all while navigating the volatile chessboard of northern Italy. Their mtDNA signifies beauty, ambition, and cultural elegance embedded in blood.

- **House of Crispo**

Mothers of the Cyclades, the Crispo women ruled from the marble islands of Naxos with Latinate dignity and Eastern grace. As duchesses of the Aegean archipelago, their blood mixed Venetian ambition with Byzantine resilience. These matriarchs gave rise to the ruling line of the Duchy of the Archipelago—





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keeping Latin Christendom rooted in the Greek sea. Their mtDNA is a bridge between crusader nobility and Mediterranean empire.

- **House de Correia**

The maternal line of House de Correia is rooted in the Reconquista's blood-soaked soil, where noble women gave birth to conquistadors, priests, and mystics. Their mtDNA—encoded with both warrior resolve and Iberian spirituality—seeded the Portuguese empire through their sons, while shaping the codes of honor and landholding in medieval Lusitania. Their legacy is one of endurance, frontier expansion, and noble duty cast in feminine form.

- **House de Sousa**

From the earliest days of the Kingdom of Portugal, the women of House de Sousa were custodians of dynastic alliances and spiritual authority. They gave the world bishops, warriors, and saints—not least Saint Theotonio, through this line. Their mtDNA sings of high Iberian nobility, formed in mountain strongholds and coastal fortresses, and it pulses in the veins of those descended from Portugal's golden age of exploration and sacrifice.

- **House de Alba**

The matriarchs of the House of Alba trace their noble Iberian descent through a lineage interwoven with Castilian grandeur, imperial favor, and courtly influence. These women shaped one of Spain's most powerful and enduring aristocratic houses, their mtDNA echoing through centuries of ducal authority and cultural patronage. As mothers to warriors, governors, and grandees, they passed on a legacy of political elegance and Castilian pride still revered in Spain's annals.

- **House de Medrano**

The women of the House de Medrano were the quiet architects behind a line that upheld justice, law, and stewardship across Navarre and Castile. Known for producing jurists, philosophers, and royal counselors, their matrilineal descent bore the weight of civil society and cultural refinement. Their mtDNA whispers of learned virtue and noble restraint—carried by women who stood behind the thrones of Iberia with parchment and purpose.

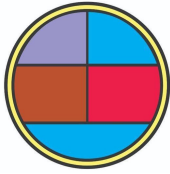
- **House Ramirez de Arellano**

This matrilineal lineage originates in the Kingdom of Navarre, where the Ramirez de Arellano women helped build a noble tradition steeped in territorial command and loyalty to the crown. As mothers of knights and vassals who served the Trastámara kings, they bore the emblems of quiet dignity and enduring house pride. Their mitochondrial signature is that of loyalty, martial readiness, and highborn endurance in northern Spain's noble courts.



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- **House of Curiel**

The women of Curiel represent one of the oldest Sephardic-Jewish lineages recognized within Iberian nobility—rising to diplomatic prominence even as they endured exile, conversion, and diaspora. These matriarchs bore the torch of learning, diplomacy, and merchant leadership in Castile and beyond. Their mtDNA transmits a sacred continuity across centuries of upheaval, their wombs producing ambassadors, financiers, and noble sages of the Jewish and Iberian world alike.

- **House of Arrazola**

The maternal strand of House Arrazola reaches into the mountainous Basque tradition, where their bloodlines intertwined with Castilian nobility and Habsburg diplomacy. As keepers of ancestral wisdom and agents of statecraft, the Arrazola women bore sons who served in royal courts from Madrid to Brussels. Their mitochondrial legacy is one of discreet governance, regional pride, and courtly diplomacy rooted in the hearths of Basque nobility.

- **House of Bourbon-Parma**

The maternal line of the Bourbon-Parma dynasty flows with the refined dignity of Franco-Spanish nobility and the ecclesiastical grace of Parma's duchy. These noble women carried the blood of kings and cardinals alike, nurturing a lineage that stood at the crossroads of political theology and dynastic finesse. Their mtDNA speaks of queenship in silence—carried through cradles, convents, and courtly salons—with a regal quietude that shaped duchesses, regents, and royal alliances across Europe's Catholic courts.

- **House of Czartoryski**

The women of the Czartoryski House form the maternal heart of Poland's most illustrious princely clan. Their mitochondrial legacy preserved the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth's cultural and spiritual core through epochs of partition, revolution, and revival. Matriarchs of reform, faith, and romantic nationalism, these noblewomen were patrons of art, educators of princes, and defenders of sovereignty. Their blood bore Poland's lament—and its resurrection.

- **House van der Merwede**

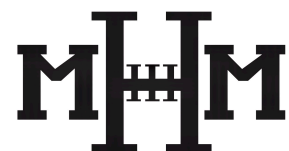
From the lowlands of medieval Holland, the women of the House van der Merwede nurtured one of the region's most ancient noble branches. Their mtDNA pulses through riverine dynasties that governed fortified manors and marshland fiefdoms, bearing titles under the Holy Roman Empire. As mothers to castellans and dames of watery dominions, they passed on a legacy of pragmatic resilience and Dutch aristocratic grace.

- **House de Lannoy**

The noble women of de Lannoy graced Burgundian courts with elegance and Franco-Flemish loyalty. Their matrilineal imprint flowed into the very heart of Habsburg diplomacy, anchoring alliances between Flanders, France, and the Empire. From court ladies to regent mothers, they wove the threads of



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Burgundian virtue into the cloth of continental nobility—discreet stewards of culture, marriage, and statecraft.

- **House of Cruwys**

The ladies of the ancient House of Cruwys represent the enduring legacy of Anglo-Norman aristocracy in Devonshire. This matrilineal lineage watched over the same manor for nearly a millennium, bearing witness to centuries of English feudal, Tudor, and modern transformation. Their mitochondrial inheritance is one of constancy, heritage stewardship, and gentle dominion—woven into the English countryside and the blood of generations of freeholders and gentry.

- **House de Crombrugghe**

The women of the House de Crombrugghe embody the stately refinement of Flemish nobility at the nexus of civic duty and ancestral pride. With roots entwined in the Burgundian Netherlands, their mtDNA inheritance carried the quiet power of matrilineal continuity through revolutions, parliaments, and noble courts. As mothers of statesmen and matriarchs of magistrates, they preserved a noble civic lineage that stood tall amid the shifting tides of European reform.

- **House de Harcourt**

The House de Harcourt's maternal line breathes with the blood of Viking conquest refined into Norman aristocracy. These women were no strangers to courts, crusades, and cloisters. From the halls of Normandy to the upper ranks of French nobility, the daughters of Harcourt bore royal alliances, ecclesiastical sanctity, and martial legacy in equal measure. Their mitochondrial line carried both the sword and the psalter—stewards of noble blood and defenders of Christian sovereignty.

- **House Bruggeman**

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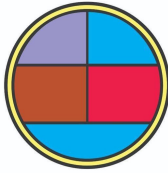
- **House of Savoy**

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- **House of Wittelsbach**

The women of the Wittelsbach dynasty forged the maternal backbone of Bavarian and imperial majesty. As electresses, duchesses, and empresses, they walked among the Holy Roman Empire's sacred halls, their mtDNA perpetuating a line of imperial virtue and political savvy. Whether defending the Palatinate or mothering kings, the daughters of Wittelsbach infused German royalty with a resilience both mystical and martial—rooted in sacred blood and sovereign tradition.

- **House of Kastrioti**

The maternal line of the House of Kastrioti, guardians of Albanian independence and Balkan resistance, carried within it the ancestral fire of Illyrian queens and Byzantine noblewomen. As mothers of Skanderbeg's line, their mitochondrial heritage bore the seal of sovereignty under siege—shaping a dynasty that defied the Ottoman tide and became a symbol of Christian valor. Through them, the blood of ancient Epirote priestesses and mountain matriarchs endured in the cradle of resistance.

- **House Montfort**

The women of the House Montfort wove a thread of unbreakable royal fabric through crusader zeal and Angevin ambition. From the plains of Poitou to the palaces of Jerusalem and Brittany, their mtDNA transmitted the quiet power of dynastic tenacity—nurturing heirs, anchoring alliances, and upholding feudal glory through faith and flame. Their line bore witness to Simon de Montfort's reformist fury and the echo of maternal influence in the architecture of European rule.

- **Clan Fullarton**

The matrilineal heritage of Clan Fullarton speaks to the strength of Scottish nobility born in the shadow of Viking winds and Gaelic tides. As the women of Arran and Ayrshire upheld their clan's sacred duties—stewards of land, culture, and bloodline—their mitochondrial line pulsed with ancestral clarity. They passed down not only Celtic resilience but also ecclesiastical wisdom and feudal grace—becoming guardians of Highland memory in an age of transition.

- **Clan Ged**

The women of Clan Ged embodied the fierce wisdom of Lowland warrior clans wrapped in Nordic and Pictish legacy. Through their maternal line coursed the ancestral power of healing, prophecy, and guardianship—etched into the stones of Scotland's hidden valleys. These daughters of Ged were torchbearers of a unique Scottish matriarchy: not passive nobility, but active bearers of spiritual and territorial continuity in the turbulent theater of clan warfare.

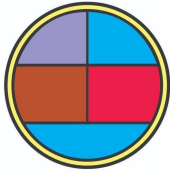
- **House Manners**

The matriarchs of the House of Manners, elevated to ducal grace as the Dukes of Rutland, transmitted a lineage of refined English nobility shaped by Plantagenet ambition and Tudor consolidation. Their



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mitochondrial line bore the elegance of courtly discipline and the resilience of baronial stewardship—sustaining estates, traditions, and dynastic honor through wars, reformations, and political ascendance.

- **House Courtenay**

From the maternal veins of the House of Courtenay flowed the blood of Capetian France and Plantagenet England—ladies descended from queens and countesses who bore both the cross and the crown. Their mitochondrial continuity was rooted in the Latin East and the Devonshire halls, combining Byzantine piety and Angevin power into a sovereign current that endured across crusade, exile, and restoration.

- **House Talbot**

The women of the House of Talbot held noble command in both battlefield memory and domestic governance. As mothers, regents, and benefactors, their mtDNA preserved the military prestige of their house from the Hundred Years' War to the Irish peerage. Their line—steeped in Norman conquest and medieval fidelity—shaped generations of English identity through honor, fortitude, and ancestral continuity.

- **House Spencer**

Matrilineal strength within the House of Spencer combined court elegance with political ambition. Through their women—mothers to duchesses, princesses, and queens—the mitochondrial thread linked Britain's aristocracy to global fame and legacy. These were daughters of empire and empire-makers, stewards of lineage from Tudor alliances to modern royal unions.

- **House Stanley**

The maternal legacy of the House of Stanley was born in the heat of civil war and crowned at Bosworth Field. Through their mtDNA passed the quiet brilliance of Lancastrian women who steered succession, secured estates, and anchored the peerage. Mothers to Earls and powerbrokers alike, they guided the house's rise from barony to crownmakers.

- **House Percival**

In the quiet corridors of chivalry and royal service, the women of the House of Percival stood as refined pillars of nobility. Their maternal line intertwined with ancient British myth and historical distinction—whispering echoes of Grail legends, courtly honor, and the spiritual nobility of the English peerage. Through them, tradition became legacy.

- **House Arundell**

Among England's oldest Catholic peers, the women of the House of Arundell preserved sacred heritage through upheaval, persecution, and survival. Their mtDNA carried the grace of recusant devotion and Norman resolve. As maternal guardians of ancient estates, chapels, and titles, they shielded both faith and family from extinction.





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- **Clan Henderson**

The maternal strength of Clan Henderson was passed through Highland priestesses, seers, and keepers of sacred trust. As custodians of clan law, healing, and education, Henderson women upheld the integrity of a lineage tied to MacDonald chieftains and ancient Celtic order. Their mitochondrial line whispered of spiritual guardianship in a world of war and clan rivalry.

- **Clan Kinkaid**

Mothers of Clan Kinkaid carried the echoes of Norse-Gaelic union, channeling strength from sea-kings and hill-warriors alike. Their line nurtured warriors and scholars—firmly rooted in the lands of Lennox and tempered by the transitions of Scottish history. Their legacy endures through blood, land, and fierce independence.

- **Clan Irvine**

The Irvine women descended from Pictish seers and Saxon noblewomen—transmitting wisdom through a lineage of royal foresters, barons, and court advisors. Their mitochondrial legacy shaped one of Scotland's most enduring families, preserving memory from the River Dee to the annals of Highland nobility.

- **Clan Keyes**

The women of Clan Keyes carried a legacy of borderland resilience and maternal stewardship. Their mitochondrial line preserved the integrity of a clan that stood at the confluence of Highland and Lowland cultures, passing on traditions of service, loyalty, and discreet strength across centuries of conflict and covenant.

- **Clan Lumsden**

Through the matrilineal line of Clan Lumsden, one finds a rich interweaving of Norse tenacity and Celtic intuition. These women upheld the family's legacy in the northeast of Scotland, nurturing generations of lairds and warriors with wisdom rooted in kinship law and sacred duty to land and name.

- **Clan MacCulloch**

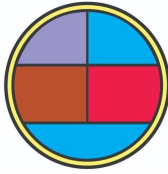
Mothers of Clan MacCulloch were keepers of maritime knowledge and stewards of Galloway's rugged coastlines. Their mtDNA reflects a synthesis of Gaelic spiritual heritage and Norse practicality, shaping a clan famed for adaptability, discretion, and fierce clan autonomy in the far reaches of the western borderlands.

- **Clan MacCrimmon**



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Revered as hereditary pipers to the MacLeods, the women of Clan MacCrimmon carried in their veins a legacy of sacred sound and cultural preservation. Their matrilineal line was deeply tied to bardic wisdom and ancestral songcraft—an unbroken chain of artistry and devotion across centuries of Highland tradition.

- **Clan Mac Lochlainn**

The maternal line of Clan Mac Lochlainn traces back to ancient Irish high queens and Ulster noblewomen—keepers of prophecy, succession, and honor. Through their blood flowed the memory of the northern Uí Néill and the sacred sovereignty of Tir Eoghain, preserving a dynastic flame that guided kings and clansmen alike.

- **Clan Boswell**

The women of Clan Boswell descended from Norman courtly lines and Scottish landed nobility. Their mitochondrial line preserved a balance of literary refinement and estate governance—providing a matronly backbone to a clan that contributed not only warriors and statesmen, but scholars, chroniclers, and moral anchors.

- **Clan Harris**

Maternal descent in Clan Harris reflects a heritage of island resilience and Hebridean spirituality. From the misty shores of the Outer Isles, Harris women carried traditions of folk healing, water lore, and sacred weaving—embedding deep memory into each generation’s legacy of cultural preservation and island sovereignty.

- **Clan Hannay**

Clan Hannay women anchored their lineage in the borderlands of Galloway, where maternal influence shaped decisions of clan loyalty, land tenure, and sacred continuity. Their mtDNA encoded centuries of frontier diplomacy and matriarchal strength—tied to both ancient Brittonic traditions and emerging Lowland identities.

- **Clan Dickson**

Through the maternal line of Clan Dickson flowed the legacy of steadfast counsel and frontier survival. These women upheld a clan that stood firm through the Wars of Independence and Reformation, shaping a matrilineal thread of endurance, pragmatic wisdom, and quiet nobility in Scotland’s southern marches.

- **Clan Crichton**

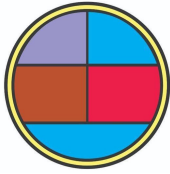
The Crichton women, matriarchs of one of Scotland’s most influential political clans, embodied the dual grace of royal favor and ancestral fortitude. Their mtDNA bore the legacy of queens’ counsel, court diplomacy, and Highland resilience—uniting the throne and the border in one maternal voice.

- **Clan Edmondson**



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Matrilineal heritage in Clan Edmondson draws from the deep wellsprings of northern English and Lowland Scottish ancestry. Women of this clan preserved sacred traditions of hearth, healing, and homeland stewardship—forming a quiet but enduring backbone in the lineage of borderland nobility and Christian fortitude.

- **House of Lubomirski**

The maternal line of the princely House of Lubomirski radiates from Poland's noble heartlands—where queens, duchesses, and matriarchs carried the burden and blessing of dynastic duty. Their mitochondrial DNA links to Europe's ancient Slavic queenship, ensuring the house's legacy through marriages, land inheritance, and sacred alliance.

- **House Cecil**

The maternal current within the House of Cecil reflects the polished grace and strategic brilliance that shaped England's Reformation and Enlightenment. Women of this line bore titles of dignity and quietly guided the affairs of state, passing down their legacy in service to Crown and Country through each succeeding generation.

- **Clan MacCabe**

From the maternal lines of Clan MacCabe flowed an enduring warrior-feminine resilience. Rooted in the Irish midlands and bound to the galloglass tradition, these women sustained lineages of battle-born loyalty, Gaelic virtue, and mystical foreknowledge—defenders of memory and law in the midst of conquest and colonization.

- **House von Weltzien**

The women of House von Weltzien preserved the nobility of ancient Germanic knighthood, overseeing courtly households and dynastic affairs with honor and precision. Their matrilineal lineage links to Central European noble networks that shaped princely education, diplomatic harmony, and estate guardianship across generations.

- **Clan McBurney**

McBurney matriarchs bore the sacred task of preserving Gaelic speech, memory, and medicine in Ulster and the Isles. Their mtDNA line is a vessel of ancient maternal sovereignty—guardians of lineage purity, spiritual resilience, and kinship law throughout centuries of upheaval and diaspora.

- **House of Sureau**

Through the maternal line of House Sureau flows a legacy of French provincial nobility and feminine stewardship. These women were the bearers of herbal lore, ancestral oath, and dynastic preservation—anchoring their family's spiritual and legal identity in the sacred soils of Aquitaine and Burgundy.

- **House of Gontaut**



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The House of Gontaut's matrilineal chain connects deeply to the chivalric code of medieval Gascony. Its noblewomen carried both grace and guardianship into their lineage—upholding knightly honor, diplomatic intelligence, and the sacred matronage of French sovereign estates.

- **Hunyadi Dynasty**

The maternal line of the Hunyadi Dynasty—heroes of Hungary and saviors of Christian Europe—extends from noble Vlach and Magyar ancestry. Their mothers bore sons who became regents, warriors, and kings, embedding the mitochondrial mark of divine justice and eastern resilience into one of Europe's most heroic lineages.

- **House of Gediminid**

Mothers of the House of Gediminid were the sacred vessels of Baltic sovereignty. From duchesses of Lithuania to grand princesses of Rus', these women embodied ancestral covenant and matriarchal continuity, guiding the dynasty's ascension through ancient wisdom, alliance weaving, and deep-rooted royal prophecy.

- **House of Hesse**

The matriarchs of the House of Hesse were not merely consorts but custodians of continental diplomacy, cultural patronage, and dynastic continuity. Their mitochondrial legacy threads through the courts of Germany, Britain, and Russia—women of noble resolve whose blood bore queens, princesses, and rulers across Europe's shifting empires.

- **House of Normandy**

From the sacred line of Norman women came the backbone of conquest and queenship. Their mtDNA ancestry helped birth both English royalty and continental duchies. As guardians of the hearth and silent architects of dynastic claim, these women stood behind the rise of the Anglo-Norman realm.

- **House of Vauloger**

The maternal legacy of House de Vauloger flows from ancient Frankish nobility and Burgundian roots. Their noblewomen carried titles and lands through generations, forming a matrilineal thread of quiet but potent influence in northern France—keepers of ancestral rights and the unspoken laws of noble descent.

- **House of Nassau**

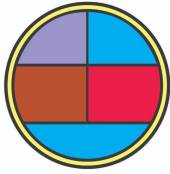
Women of the House of Nassau served as matriarchs of modern Europe. Through them passed the mitochondrial blood of both rebellion and restoration—from Dutch independence to the thrones of Luxembourg and beyond. Their lineage anchors the feminine strength behind centuries of continental governance.

- **House of Ardenne-Verdun**



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The female lineage of the House of Ardenne-Verdun bore sacred bloodlines from Lotharingia and the Carolingian Empire. Through these women, the house maintained legitimacy, spiritual guardianship, and inheritance across medieval epochs, entwining noble duty with ancient maternal prophecy.

- **House de Havilland**

From Guernsey to England's mainland, the House de Havilland's maternal ancestry reflects a blend of Norman tenacity and Anglo-Saxon grace. These women were landholders, mothers of innovation, and preservers of family dignity through the tempest of empire, colonization, and cultural transition.

- **House Anker**

The maternal line of House Anker stands as a pillar of Scandinavian aristocratic service. Their mitochondrial lineage anchors women of estate, court, and Christian refinement—embodying honor, strategic alliance, and dynastic preservation through noble marriages across Denmark and Norway.

- **Riddarhuset Hellenstierna**

Within Riddarhuset Hellenstierna, the matrilineal current brought forth a noble balance of intellect and virtue. These Swedish noblewomen preserved ancestral memory through the corridors of Riddarhuset and passed down titles, estates, and royal affiliations with quiet strength and unwavering dignity.

- **Riddarhuset Gyllenstierna**

The Gyllenstierna women are among the most revered noble lines in Sweden's Riddarhuset—embodying honor, spiritual insight, and regal conduct. Their maternal ancestry carries the essence of Norse majesty and royal diplomacy, shaping the future of Sweden's noble estate across centuries.

- **Riddarhuset Svedenborg**

The maternal line of Riddarhuset Svedenborg is marked by a legacy of enlightenment, mysticism, and noble duty. These women passed on not only genetic legacy but intellectual and metaphysical insight—birthing thinkers, diplomats, and guardians of Sweden's esoteric and aristocratic wisdom.

- **Vorontsov Family**

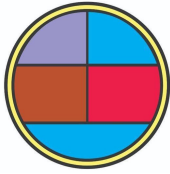
The women of the Vorontsov family carried the imperial grace of Russia's noble court within their mitochondrial line. As wives, mothers, and educators of czars and statesmen, they stood behind the veil of opulence with intellect, intrigue, and matriarchal power that silently shaped the Russian Empire's golden and twilight years.

- **House of Giddings**



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From Anglo-Saxon hearths to colonial halls, the matriarchs of the House of Giddings preserved tradition, resilience, and reform. Their mtDNA lineage bore women who bridged the Old World and the New, embodying frontier endurance, ecclesiastical refinement, and dynastic anchoring within early American nobility.

- **Clan MacLeod**

The women of Clan MacLeod bore the songs of the Hebrides in their blood. Their mitochondrial heritage ties to Norse queens and Gaelic prophetesses—protectors of sacred isles and keepers of ancestral flame. Their matrilineal descent infused the clan with intuition, sovereignty, and maritime fortitude.

- **Clan Laing**

The Laing women preserved the inner sanctum of Lowland nobility through unbroken maternal lineage. Known for their pragmatic strength and spiritual clarity, they passed down land, lore, and legitimacy—fortifying a clan that quietly thrived in Scotland’s scholarly, clerical, and administrative spheres.

- **Clan MacColl**

From the rugged western shores of Scotland came the women of Clan MacColl, bearing mitochondrial links to warrior-seers and druidic blood. They carried the memory of sea, song, and sovereignty—nurturing a clan identity rooted in mysticism, martial honor, and ancestral pride.

- **Clan Christie**

The maternal line of Clan Christie cultivated a lineage of devoutness and discernment. These women held firm as midwives of faith, education, and justice—threading their heritage through Scotland’s ecclesiastical courts and carrying forward a legacy of wisdom cloaked in humility.

- **Clan Mar**

The matriarchs of Clan Mar bear one of the oldest noble bloodlines in Scotland, with mitochondrial descent echoing back to Pictish royalty and the earliest earls. Their influence as kingmakers and guardians of Gaelic sovereignty stands immortalized in both legend and charter.

- **Clan Bryant**

The Bryant women carried the mitochondrial thread of resilience through Norman, Celtic, and English tides. As landholders and spiritual pillars, they upheld the clan’s dignity and continuity—woven into the story of noble migration, frontier founding, and hereditary endurance.

- **Clan Maxwell**



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The Maxwell lineage is illuminated by the strength and foresight of its women. From ecclesiastical courts to Jacobite causes, their maternal line bore women of vision, veneration, and valor—cementing the Maxwell name across Lowland estates and royal charters.

- **Clan Little**

Mothers of the borderlands, the women of Clan Little safeguarded a matrilineal heritage forged in the crucible of Anglo-Scottish warfare. Their blood preserved identity amid reiver raids, noble dispossession, and clandestine survival—ever guardians of their name, kin, and covenant.

- **Clan McCorquodale**

The women of Clan McCorquodale sustained a noble mitochondrial lineage rooted in the western highlands of Lorn. Custodians of ancient fealty and guardians of sacred lochs, their matrilineal thread preserved a heritage that predated written charter, echoing bardic law and ancestral duty.

- **House Seymour**

The matrilineal strength of the House of Seymour birthed queens, consorts, and counselors. From Jane Seymour, mother of a king, to the noblewomen who followed, this house's maternal line channeled Tudor resilience and Protestant reformation, imprinting their legacy upon the bloodlines of empire.

- **Clan Cheyne**

The women of Clan Cheyne anchored one of Scotland's oldest Norman-derived lineages. Through their mitochondrial thread flowed the stewardship of land, ecclesia, and diplomacy—carrying the influence of maternal wisdom from Aberdeen to Caithness across centuries of reform and regality.

- **Clan Gillon**

Gillon matriarchs carried forth a mitochondrial tradition steeped in Hebridean lore and priestly virtue. Their line bore the weight of prophecy and cultural memory, enshrining oral history within their blood and ensuring that island sovereignty remained encoded in the heart of kinship.

- **House of Burgh**

The House of Burgh's maternal line connected the ecclesiastical to the noble, threading through Anglo-Irish domains with poise and power. These women presided over abbeys, alliances, and aristocratic transitions, transmitting legitimacy and spiritual clarity through an enduring mtDNA signature.

- **Clan Heron**

The women of Clan Heron were highland sentinels—bridging blood and bannockburn. Their mitochondrial memory preserved the stories of border strife, faith in exile, and loyalty under siege, ensuring that the clan's name lived on in both armorial record and sacred hearth.

- **Clan Hunter**



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Clan Hunter's maternal lineage embodied stewardship and sea-bound authority. These women were protectors of the western marches, cultivating dignity through diplomacy and devotion. Their mitochondrial descent coursed through centuries of castle lords, maritime justice, and hereditary appointment.

- **Clan MacIntyre**

Mothers of the forge and spirit, the women of Clan MacIntyre bore a mitochondrial heritage that served poets, smiths, and warriors alike. Their line was a crucible of Gaelic lore and resilient strength, preserving oral legacy and tribal bonds from the glens of Lorne.

- **Clan MacLennan**

From the misty heights of Kintail and Ross, the women of Clan MacLennan upheld a maternal tradition of ecclesiastical power and healing grace. Their mitochondrial inheritance passed through prophetesses and midwives, blending Highland sanctity with noble kinship in one unbroken chain.

- **Clan MacPhail**

The MacPhail women embodied the spiritual architecture of Highland clanship. As midwives of justice and carriers of memory, their mtDNA thread traces back to monastic keepers and warrior-seers—where maternal identity shaped the rituals, rights, and rule of Gaelic chieftaincy.

- **Clan Marjoribanks**

The matrilineal strength of Clan Marjoribanks reflects a legacy carved from legal authority and borderland stewardship. Their women upheld the dignity of law and the sanctity of kinship, passing down noble resilience through generations rooted in Scottish judicial tradition.

- **Clan Paisley**

Women of Clan Paisley carried forth a maternal memory echoing the abbeys and artisans of Renfrewshire. Their mitochondrial lineage served as a vessel of sacred continuity, bridging monastic sanctuary with the cultural flourish of lowland nobility.

- **Clan Paterson**

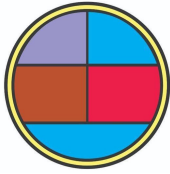
The maternal line of Clan Paterson upheld Gaelic fortitude with a legacy of wisdom, midwifery, and mercantile acumen. Their mitochondrial descent anchored family honor from Ayrshire to the isles, transmitting Highland values through matriarchal grace.

- **Clan Preston**



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The women of Clan Preston forged a quiet yet unyielding presence in Scottish history. From chartered lands to courtly alliances, their maternal line ensured the transmission of nobility, duty, and refined leadership—echoing from East Lothian to Edinburgh.

- **Clan Ralston**

The Ralston maternal line guarded the spiritual and territorial borders of Renfrewshire. Through centuries of upheaval and covenantal change, their mitochondrial strength remained a bastion of loyalty, memory, and moral clarity.

- **Clan Ramsay**

Clan Ramsay's noble daughters served as bridges between courts and clans. Their maternal legacy upheld chivalric virtue and Norman-Gaelic fusion, threading through crusader oaths, royal charters, and the quiet command of household sovereignty.

- **Clan Rose**

The Rose women of Kilravock were stewards of peace and heralds of poetic grace. Their mitochondrial legacy preserved Highland diplomacy and bardic continuity, nurturing a line of wisdom that bloomed through both battle and ballad.

- **Clan Russell**

The Russell matriline bore the crown of service and scholarly illumination. Through parliaments, pulpits, and printing presses, their mtDNA line advanced the ideals of justice and education, grounding noble identity in intellect and spiritual elevation.

- **Clan Smith**

The mothers of Clan Smith carried the eternal flame of the forge. Their mitochondrial line honored the sacred labor of craftsmanship, turning molten lineage into tools of survival and symbols of generational pride from the lowlands to the frontier.

- **Clan Spalding**

Women of Clan Spalding preserved the traditions of scribes, scholars, and soldiers. Their maternal thread intertwined with ecclesiastical learning and civic legacy, representing the quiet might of noble stewards in Scotland's cultural ascent.

- **Clan Strange**

The Strange matrilineal legacy was one of subtle endurance and quiet strength. Often overshadowed by feudal lords, these women safeguarded ancestral honor with an unbreakable thread of memory, myth, and domestic command passed through blood.

- **Clan Thomson**



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The Strange matrilineal legacy was one of subtle endurance and quiet strength. Often overshadowed by feudal lords, these women safeguarded ancestral honor with an unbreakable thread of memory, myth, and domestic command passed through blood.

- **Clan Trotter**

From the Borders to the Highlands, the Trotter women moved with silent resolve and tribal intuition. Their mtDNA lineage carried tales of exile, land reclamation, and maternal guidance—intertwined with Scotland’s social transformation.

- **House of Hastings**

The maternal line of the House of Hastings coursed through the veins of England’s medieval nobility, carrying forth Angevin echoes and royal proximity. These women were often the veiled anchors behind baronial might and crown negotiations.

- **Clan Rutherford**

Rutherford women upheld the scholarly and martial spirit of the Scottish Borders. Their maternal thread fused the traditions of chroniclers, knights, and landholders—making theirs a mitochondrial legacy of both intellect and iron.

- **House of Arsenault**

The Arsenault matrilineal heritage spanned the Franco-Acadian world, birthing lineages that wove together Old World nobility with New World survival. These women carried ancestral memory into exile, revival, and the cultural rebirth of diaspora.

- **House of Bertrand**

The Bertrand maternal line echoed from Occitan courts and crusader camps. These women forged alliances across Christian and Moorish boundaries, transmitting noble blood and trans-Mediterranean wisdom through an unbroken mitochondrial arc.

- **House of Mandy**

The Mandy women preserved ancestral continuity through noble provincial lineages in France and beyond. Their matrilineal strength carried the pulse of local rule, moral guardianship, and cultural transition in the wake of empire and exile.

- **House of Lemieux**

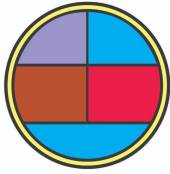
The Lemieux maternal line was carved in the stone of Quebecois endurance and French aristocracy. These women were midwives of both revolution and reconciliation, embedding familial piety and linguistic pride in each generational womb.

- **Clan Boggs**



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From the misty isles to colonial Appalachia, the Boggs matriarchs preserved a mitochondrial bond rooted in quiet endurance. Their legacy bore the fire of hearth and healing, anchoring clan identity through migrations and wars alike.

- **Clan Livingstone**

The maternal legacy of Clan Livingstone carries echoes of sacred scholarship and Highland wisdom. Women of this lineage were custodians of healing, guardians of spiritual knowledge, and matriarchs of divine memory—linked to the ancient Culdee traditions and later, to the House of Lismore and the medical priesthood of Scotland.

- **House of De Vere**

The De Vere maternal line represents a cornerstone of Norman nobility and Plantagenet proximity. From royal marriages to chancellery power, the women of this house wove their mitochondrial memory into England's constitutional foundation, stewarding ancestral knowledge from the Norman Conquest through the Tudor twilight.

- **House of Wyatt**

Through poetic blood and courtly wit, the Wyatt women safeguarded a maternal legacy of intellect, rebellion, and Tudor diplomacy. Their mitochondrial imprint preserved the passions of Renaissance verse, feminine agency, and the courage to defy betrayal at the altar of sovereign ambition.

- **House of Wynne**

The Wynne matriline endures through the windswept terrains of Wales, preserving the dignity of Cymric descent. These women were highland mystics, oral historians, and mistresses of memory, embodying a native resilience carried across generations of noble service and rural sovereignty.

- **Clan Newlands**

Newlands women bore the mantle of stewardship and healing in the lowland Scottish heartland. Their mitochondrial memory represents a matriarchal thread of stability, craftsmanship, and clan continuity—woven through merchant guilds, rural settlements, and ancestral land rights.

- **Clan Nicolson**

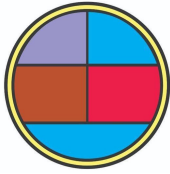
Carriers of Norse-Gaelic fusion, the Nicolson matriarchs transmitted a sacred duality—of seafaring fire and Highland law. Their lineage connects the islands and the court, invoking maternal lines that bridged Viking inheritance with native Scottish sovereignty.

- **Clan Mowat**



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The Mowat maternal line bore the mark of fealty and maritime governance. Women of this clan guided generations through border conflicts, maritime charters, and feudal restructuring, carrying with them the mitochondrial oath of unwavering loyalty to kin and creed.

- **House of De La Pole**

From Lancastrian grandeur to Yorkist upheaval, the De La Pole women were dynastic weavers of destiny. Their maternal strength balanced proximity to the crown with the burden of exile—serving as vessels of both ambition and quiet endurance amid England’s wars of succession.

- **House of Audley**

The Audley maternal legacy embodied the rise of administrative nobility and the grace of feudal consolidation. Through castle halls and courtly chambers, their mtDNA passed down feminine diplomacy, spiritual guidance, and unwavering command of household affairs.

- **House of Beauchamp**

From the marches of Normandy to the earldoms of England, Beauchamp women fortified dynasties with noble restraint and heraldic foresight. Their maternal line extended the reach of feudal law and noble bloodline legitimacy, carried through centuries of inheritance and land sovereignty.

- **House of Mortimer**

The Mortimer women were silent engines behind England’s baronial revolutions. Their mitochondrial strength endured treason, regency, and royal betrothal, anchoring generations of Yorkist and Plantagenet blood with wisdom, caution, and ancestral clarity.

- **House of Newton**

The Newton maternal line preserved the intersection of English nobility and scholarly advancement. From courtly estates to the mind of Isaac Newton himself, these women carried a matrilineal genius and spiritual stillness that influenced science, philosophy, and quiet virtue.

- **House of Howard**

Matriarchs of the Howard family held court beneath the Tudor throne, walking the razor’s edge between power and peril. Their mtDNA lineage bore queens and casualties alike, revealing a maternal resilience tempered by political mastery and dynastic ambition.

- **House of Broughton**

Broughton women safeguarded the sanctity of English property and parliamentary reform. Their mitochondrial continuity reflects stewardship of legacy, legal influence, and the tenacity of minor nobility turned historic linchpin in the age of empire.

- **House of Liles**



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The Liles matriline emerged from Anglo-Saxon soil with enduring ties to the land, faith, and familial order. These women stood as generational stewards of agricultural trust and local governance, transmitting maternal codes of moral rectitude and communal balance.

- **House of Mowbray**

From ducal grandeur to dynastic decline, Mowbray women carried their mitochondrial line across the annals of English history. Their legacy whispers through the Tower of London, heraldic courts, and the hidden alliances that preserved honor through quiet sacrifice.

- **House of Boleyn**

The Boleyn matriline gave birth to queens, martyrs, and enduring myth. Anne Boleyn's mitochondrial legacy changed the face of religion and royal succession in England—infused with ambition, tragedy, and feminine power that still resonates through Tudor memory.

- **House of Bohun**

Bohun women bridged the Norman legacy with early Plantagenet might. Their mtDNA connection reinforced claims to land, crown, and church—making them silent sovereigns behind the throne and guardians of the Magna Carta generation.

- **House of Marrinan**

The Marrinan maternal line preserves Gaelic sovereignty rooted in Munster blood. These women transmitted the memory of Celtic kingship, oral law, and clan order, holding steadfast to Ireland's spiritual sovereignty through conquest, famine, and diaspora.

- **Clan Adams**

Adams women carried the mitochondrial torch from Scottish hills to American revolution. Their legacy is intertwined with the formation of nations, the rearing of presidents, and the moral compass passed through fireside sermons and colonial fortitude.

- **Clan Taaffe**

The maternal legacy of Clan Taaffe flowed from Gaelic chieftainship to continental nobility, as women of this line carried their mitochondrial wisdom from Ireland into the courts of Europe. Their lineage became emblematic of exilic resilience, diplomatic finesse, and the endurance of a clan rooted in faith, land, and honor.

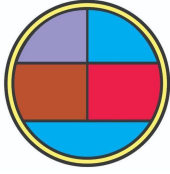
- **Clan Arnott**

Arnott women were torchbearers of Lowland Scottish stability—cultivating domestic strength and civil legacy in the shadow of lairds and legalists. Their mitochondrial descent reveals matriarchs who preserved the sacred hearth and ensured clan continuity through quiet governance and pastoral stewardship.



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- **House of Neville**

Among England's most powerful noble houses, Neville women stood at the crossroads of monarchy and rebellion. As mothers to kings, regents, and queens, they wove their mitochondrial thread into the tapestry of the Wars of the Roses, bearing the burden of dynastic allegiance and the grace of maternal foresight.

- **House of Percy**

The Percy maternal line roared with the thunder of northern lords. These women guarded their strongholds with equal ferocity and nurtured generations of Marcher lords and English barons. Their mitochondrial imprint carried the flame of honor and rebellion alike—etched into the northern soul of England.

- **House of Grey**

Grey women were subtle architects of Tudor fate—mothers, sisters, and daughters caught between thrones and block. From Lady Jane Grey to countless baronial unions, their mitochondrial legacy whispers of education, virtue, tragedy, and the silent might of female succession.

- **Clan MacRae**

From the rugged Highlands came the MacRae matriarchs—keepers of clan oath, tradition, and mystical strength. Women of this line carried the oral histories and sacred rites of the Gaelic world, ensuring their mitochondrial line coursed through warriors, poets, and covenant-bearers of the old Highland law.

- **Clan Matheson**

Matheson women stood watch along the western seaboard of Scotland, protecting kin and land alike. Their mitochondrial inheritance carried the dignity of maritime independence, spiritual guardianship, and the proud maternal discipline of a clan known for diplomacy and defense.

- **Clan Fergusson**

The maternal line of Clan Fergusson wove a noble thread between Gaelic tradition and Enlightenment enterprise. These women upheld the clan's heritage with quiet resolve, nurturing ministers, poets, and civic leaders while preserving ancestral stories through their blood and memory.

- **Clan Shaw**

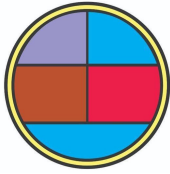
Shaw women embodied the enduring heartbeat of the old Pictish Highlands. Their mitochondrial current preserved tribal autonomy, bardic song, and woodland lore. From the Grampians to the glens, they kept alive the sacred feminine bond to both land and language.

- **Clan Charron**



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The Charron maternal legacy carried the torch of French nobility into the heart of migration and frontier. These women journeyed across seas, transmitting mitochondrial grace through Catholic devotion, noble pride, and a pioneering spirit that shaped both New France and the families it birthed.

- **Clan Burnett**

Mothers of Clan Burnett were stewards of quiet nobility and fortified wisdom. Their mitochondrial legacy flowed through the halls of Crathes Castle and beyond, preserving a lineage grounded in loyalty to crown, clarity of judgment, and cultivated Scottish identity.

Clan Cunningham

- **Clan Currie**

The maternal legacy of Clan Currie sang in bardic cadence—keepers of oral law, poetic form, and ancient wisdom. These women transmitted culture through word and womb, anchoring Highland memory in every generational heartbeat.

- **Clan Sempill**

Sempill women navigated the delicate web of Scottish peerage with steely resolve. Their matrilineal line bore the weight of diplomacy, landholding, and the sacred trust of hereditary honor. Their mitochondrial descent is etched in the civil and military story of Lowland Scotland.

- **Clan Bell**

Matriarchs of Clan Bell carried the fire of the Borders in their blood—strong, practical, and unfailingly loyal. They were mothers of reivers and peacemakers alike, preserving mitochondrial truth through fierce hearthcraft and silent spiritual leadership.

- **Clan Chalmers**

The Chalmers maternal line brought forth women of learned bearing and ecclesiastical dignity. Often aligned with the church and royal courts, their mitochondrial descent carried the priestly echoes of service and Scottish reform.

- **Clan Chattan**

As part of a confederation of clans, Chattan women united diverse tribal bloodlines. Their maternal legacy safeguarded alliances, carried traditions of martial pride, and preserved the ancient covenant between kin, land, and law.

- **Clan Carmichael**



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The Carmichael matriarchs stood between loyalty and ambition—serving noble houses while preserving their own lineage. Their mitochondrial signature represents an enduring line of wisdom, tradition, and protective devotion to their own.

- **Clan Calder**

Calder women were rooted in the soil of Nairnshire—guardians of Highland continuity. Their line transmitted agricultural wisdom, maternal diplomacy, and the endurance of a house that once stood as a beacon between Gaeldom and the Crown.

- **Clan Houston**

Mothers of Clan Houston carried forward the legacy of Lowland enterprise and ecclesiastical allegiance. Their mitochondrial strength contributed to civic growth, transatlantic migration, and the establishment of enduring namesake cities across the globe.

- **Clan Hepburn**

The women of Clan Hepburn stood alongside queens and statesmen. Their mitochondrial bloodline merged elegance with intrigue, flowing through the Tudor and Stewart courts as they shaped the destiny of kingdoms from behind the veil.

- **Clan Middleton**

Middleton matriarchs passed on a quiet strength, rooted in duty, domestic stability, and civic leadership. Their line, while less heralded, carried the stability of regional governance and the memory of Scottish honor across generations.

- **Clan Makgill**

The Makgill maternal line is one of dignity and Protestant resolve. As noble consorts and estate stewards, these women preserved land, piety, and continuity—transmitting an ethos of order and foresight through mitochondrial inheritance.

- **Clan MacIver**

MacIver women upheld the fierce independence of Argyll's clans, nurturing warriors, seers, and leaders of the west. Their mitochondrial memory echoes in Gaelic prayers, mountain chants, and the cultural marrow of Highland defiance.

- **Clan Leask**

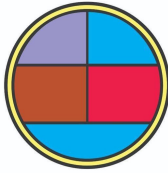
From the northeast came the Leask mothers—wise custodians of land and lore. Their line bore the sacred rhythm of coastal life, their mitochondrial descent reflecting a people both rooted and watchful, shaped by wind and sea.

- **Clan Craig**



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Craig women preserved the firm resolve of Scotland's rocky heartland. Their mitochondrial passage gave rise to legalists, thinkers, and land stewards, their legacy as enduring as the very crags their name invokes.

- **Clan Falconer**

The maternal lineage of Clan Falconer moved within the upper corridors of justice and command. Their women preserved civil order, moral resolve, and the refined customs of Scottish gentry.

- **Clan Crawford**

From the shadow of regal battles and the Borderlands, Crawford matriarchs preserved a bloodline of leaders and visionaries. Their mitochondrial path carved itself into the identity of Scotland's early nobility and beyond.

- **Clan Darroch**

Mothers of Clan Darroch nurtured quiet power from the Isle of Jura and beyond. Their matrilineal memory links island mysticism with land stewardship, their mitochondrial trail walking hand in hand with the sea.

- **Clan MacNicol**

Women of Clan MacNicol carried ancient Norse and Gaelic echoes in their blood. As guardians of sacred rites and traditions, their mitochondrial passage bore the wisdom of island seers and the silent resilience of the Hebrides.

- **Clan Ewing**

The Ewing maternal legacy guarded ancient knowledge, both spiritual and practical. Their mitochondrial presence endures in the songs, migrations, and testimonies of those who made their homes across the Atlantic and back again.

- **Clan Logan**

Logan women preserved the noble simplicity of their Highland and Lowland heritage. Their lineage bore a calm authority that nurtured continuity through piety, land wisdom, and ancestral cohesion.

- **Clan Hogg**

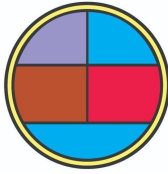
Matrons of Clan Hogg carried the ink of intellect and civic influence. Their mitochondrial contributions shaped generations of scholars, poets, and reformers, tethering ancestral legacy to the written and spoken word.

- **Clan Haldane**



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The Haldane maternal line was steeped in ancient law and military discipline. Their mitochondria bore the strength of fortresses, the order of doctrine, and the measured clarity of matriarchal resolve.

- **Clan Primrose**

Primrose women moved within noble circles with cultivated grace. Their mitochondrial gifts gave rise to philosophers, statesmen, and quiet queens of the Scottish mind—preserving harmony and heritage in equal measure.

- **Clan Mercer**

The Mercer matriline came from the crossroads of trade, strategy, and scholarship. Their mitochondrial wisdom shaped the ethical backbone of a merchant society, steering Scottish destiny through both prayer and parchment.

- **Clan Waugh**

Waugh women stood as quiet rebels and sacred witnesses. Their maternal trail carried ancient Border strength, spiritual poetry, and a relentless call to truth through silence, struggle, and literary grace.

- **House of Meerscheidt-Huellessem**

The women of this noble German house were stewards of imperial continuity within the courts of the Holy Roman Empire. Their mitochondrial legacy was one of refinement, etiquette, and Habsburg-era diplomacy—preserving the sacred equilibrium between sovereign duty and familial strength.

- **Clan Baxter**

Baxter matriarchs bore the name of the ancient bakers—providers, nourishers, and guardians of sustenance. Their mitochondrial trail holds the sacred echo of daily life, where bread, wisdom, and maternal care ensured both lineage survival and social cohesion.

- **Clan Riddell**

Women of Clan Riddell sustained an enduring nobility, linked to Scottish knighthood and ecclesiastical power. Their matrilineal passage fortified the clan's sacred bonds with both crown and kirk, fostering heritage through land, scripture, and law.

- **Clan Guthrie**

Guthrie women held the fire of reformers and the stillness of Lowland resilience. Through their mitochondria flowed the spirit of Protestant clarity, land stewardship, and a commitment to scholarship and faith.





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- **Clan Glen**

The Glen maternal line reflected Highland mystique and ancient rootedness. Their mitochondrial descent preserved mountain memory, silent piety, and the ancestral dignity of Scotland's glens and wooded highlands.

- **Clan Gray**

Matriarchs of Clan Gray were woven into the fabric of royal courts and battlefield valor. Their mitochondrial contribution echoes in the noble titles, cultural patronage, and tenacity that defined the Grays as a clan of royal service and national weight.

- **Clan Pollock**

Pollock women stood as spiritual and temporal anchors—mothers of abbots, knights, and lairds. Their mitochondrial trail continues through generations of practical grace, wisdom, and Lowland piety.

- **Clan Watson**

Watson women guarded domestic order and civic virtue with quiet nobility. Their line provided both hearth and heritage, nurturing the minds and moral compass of Scotland's working nobility and faithful citizenry.

- **Clan Greer**

The Greer maternal legacy reflects the meeting point between Irish and Scottish blood. Their mitochondrial rhythm carried tribal remembrance, familial unity, and a fierce loyalty that weathered colonial and feudal storms alike.

- **Clan Blair**

Women of Clan Blair bore the name of field and battle, yet tempered it with hospitality and nobility. Their mitochondrial descent is found in both the royal chambers and the sacred groves of Scottish lore—keepers of peace through strength and wisdom.

- **Clan Dundas**

Dundas matriarchs stood as mistresses of governance, law, and nobility. Their maternal memory shaped the ruling class of Edinburgh and beyond, ensuring a legacy of service and justice passed from womb to throne room.

- **Clan Wishart**

Wishart women walked the edge of martyrdom and reform. Their mitochondrial line upheld the early Protestant spirit—resisting tyranny with grace, guiding children with truth, and bearing witness in quiet sacrifice.



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- **Clan Wemyss**

The women of Wemyss ruled the coastline with soft hands and unbending will. Their line carried royal blood and common courage, ensuring the continuation of a maritime clan steeped in both tradition and tact.

- **Clan Weir**

Weir matriarchs were guardians of knowledge, defenders of hearth, and silent shapers of destiny. Their mitochondrial flame lit the path for reformers, educators, and warriors alike, carrying ancient strength into modern age.

- **Clan Lockhart**

Women of Clan Lockhart bore the heart of loyalty—literally and symbolically. With mitochondrial grace, they transmitted the quiet fire of chivalry, ensuring that courage and commitment passed not only through swords, but through souls.

- **Clan Durie**

Durie mothers stood at the boundary between ecclesiastical mystery and legal nobility. Their mitochondrial legacy ensured the persistence of ancient rights, prophetic foresight, and steadfast protection of the land's spiritual foundation.

- **Clan Fletcher**

As the fletchers of arrows, the maternal line of this clan honed precision, protection, and continuity. Their mitochondria shaped warriors, builders, and visionaries—each generation aimed true through the hand of a mother.

- **Clan Mac Gobhann**

From smith to sovereign, the women of Clan Mac Gobhann carried ancestral artistry in their blood. Their maternal strength forged not only tools and weapons, but the very future of clans built on craft and resilience.

- **Clan Coyne**

Coyne matriarchs merged Gaelic lineage with Christian virtue, preserving mitochondrial echoes of monastic wisdom, musical tradition, and maternal gentleness within their Irish and Scottish kin networks.

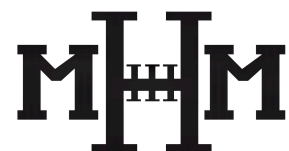
- **Clan Mackendrick**

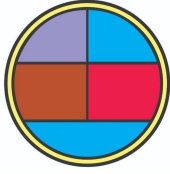
The Mackendrick women brought together Norse and Celtic elements in a matrilineal song of maritime skill and highland memory. Their mitochondria flowed through storm and settlement, anchoring tradition amid change.

- **Clan Lennox**



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Lennox women bore the dignity of nobility and the sorrow of betrayal, standing as maternal pillars during royal upheaval. Their mitochondrial path flows into the heart of Scottish monarchy, lineage, and lore.

- **Clan Leslie**

Women of Clan Leslie upheld an ancient noble house with grace and fidelity. Their mitochondria passed through generations of warriors, statesmen, and ecclesiastics, all nurtured at the feet of enduring Highland women.

- **Clan Stewart**

From palace to pulpit, the Stewart maternal line bore the full weight of sovereignty. These women mothered kings, preserved dynasties, and whispered the sacred flame of prophecy into the bloodlines of Europe.

- **Clan MacEwan**

Mothers of Clan MacEwan were ancient keepers of bardic memory and tribal integrity. Their matrilineal power shaped the cultural soul of the Western Highlands, crafting a lineage steeped in poetry, faith, and ancestral law.

- **Clan MacNaughten**

MacNaughten women held the ancestral lines that coursed through Dál Riata and Argyll, preserving a matrilineal current of highland sovereignty. Their mitochondria echoed across ancient forts and misty coasts, stabilizing the clan through resilience and grace.

- **Clan Vans**

The Vans maternal line connected the Scottish lowlands to European nobility, blending pragmatism and courtly diplomacy. Their mitochondria bore the strength of continental alliances and local integrity, fostering a lineage of service and refinement.

- **Clan Urquhart**

Women of Urquhart held the shores of Loch Ness and the secrets of ancestral mysticism. Their mitochondrial thread whispered through castle stones and clan legends, offering spiritual protection and fierce loyalty through each generation.

- **Clan MacTavish**

MacTavish mothers were the quiet force behind warrior-lairds, herbalists, and seers. Their mitochondrial legacy forged a lineage of survival during times of war and betrayal, remaining rooted in the soil and soul of Argyll.





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- **Clan MacQuarrie**

The MacQuarrie maternal current pulsed through Ulva and Mull, sustaining ancient island wisdom and Hebridean independence. Their matrilineal legacy sang in sea winds and sacred chants, anchoring one of the oldest Gaelic lineages.

- **Clan Morrison**

Morrison women guarded both the prophetic and judicial traditions of the Hebrides. As the keepers of oral law and seanchas, their mitochondrial line preserved divine memory and tribal justice, feeding the soul of the Western Isles.

- **Clan Johnstone**

Johnstone matriarchs wielded quiet influence within the borderlands, blending nobility with strategic alliance. Their mitochondria bore the cunning of diplomacy and the grace of maternal strength during Scotland's most turbulent feuds.

- **Premyslid Dynasty**

The maternal line of the Premyslid royal house cradled the sacred roots of Bohemia and Moravia. These women bore the imperial burden with dignity, transmitting mitochondrial strength through the veil of regency, sanctity, and Slavic endurance.

- **Clan MacAulay**

MacAulay mothers carried a legacy of rebellion and seaborne pride. Their mitochondrial path tied Norse-Gaelic roots to Highland resistance, shaping a clan known for both honor and unbending will in the face of tyranny.

- **Clan MacArthur**

From the blood of Arthurian legend emerged MacArthur women—soul-weavers of the ancient kingly lines. Their mitochondria preserved bardic memory and spiritual sovereignty, even when the crown was taken and the clan dispersed.

- **Clan MacGillivray**

Highland priestesses and midwives, the MacGillivray women passed down the mitochondria of healing, spiritual guardianship, and ancestral lore. Their silent power bound together faith, family, and tribal destiny.

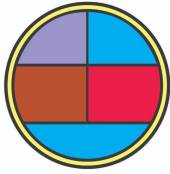
- **Clan ODuffy**

O'Duffy women were queens of memory and medicine. Their mitochondrial descent was steeped in ancient Irish healing rites, ecclesiastical prophecy, and the matrilineal preservation of tribal wisdom through the ages.



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- **Clan MacPhee**

The MacPhee maternal line sprang from Colonsay and the Isles, where the sacred female held dominion over hearth, sea, and soul. Their mitochondria bore druidic echoes and maritime resilience, defending clan honor in storm and strife.

- **Clan Lamont**

Lamont women, long associated with Dalriadic royalty, bore mitochondrial lineages that blended Irish sanctity with Scottish statecraft. Their legacy endures as dignified guardians of honor, often tested, never broken.

- **Clan Davidson**

Davidson matriarchs preserved the noble flame of Clan Chattan, transmitting maternal fortitude through battles of succession, loyalty, and kinship. Their mitochondrial strength ensured the clan's survival amid inter-clan fracture and unity alike.

- **Clan MacCallum**

MacCallum women were bearers of sacred knowledge—linked to clergy, scholars, and bards. Their mitochondria preserved ecclesiastical devotion, ancient learning, and matrilineal guidance throughout Gaelic ecclesial networks.

- **Clan Ryan**

Women of Clan Ryan carried the fire of Munster nobility and martial defiance. Their matrilineal thread stretched through southern Ireland's tribal epics, sustaining the poetic and princely undercurrents of Celtic sovereignty.

- **Clan OLeary**

O'Leary mothers bore the mitochondria of spiritual leadership and bardic power. As keepers of holy sites and oral transmission, they cradled a maternal lineage steeped in myth, priesthood, and poetic law.

- **Clan Hodnett**

Hodnett women bridged Norman authority with Gaelic earth. Their matrilineal strength upheld both feudal landholding and ancestral integration—creating a bloodline uniquely equipped to hold firm amidst conquest, marriage, and memory.

- **Clan Costello**

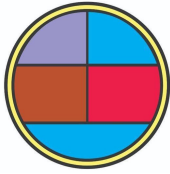
The women of Clan Costello held firm the Gaelic-Norman fusion of Connacht's frontier. Their matrilineal strength was born in exile, forged in rebellion, and remembered in the quiet continuity of kin.

- **Clan Dillon**



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Dillon mothers sustained a proud maternal tradition across Leinster and Meath, transmitting mitochondrial resilience through the shifting sands of Anglo-Irish politics and Gaelic alliances.

- **Clan Tuite**

The matriarchs of Clan Tuite bore the mitochondrial grace of Norman integration into Irish nobility. Their legacy bridges Castletown to Annaly, passing through generations of quiet yet steadfast noblewomen.

- **Clan Cotter**

Cotter women preserved the Norse-Gaelic bloodline along the Munster coast. Their mitochondrial memory kept alive the spirit of seafarers and scribes alike, with maternal fortitude pulsing through every tide.

- **Clan Crowley**

The women of Clan Crowley bore ancient Gaelic lines from Munster into the modern age. Through song, story, and sacred domesticity, their mitochondrial strength preserved a bond between hearth and homeland.

- **Clan Carroll**

Maternal descendants of the Carroll line carried noble Ulster blood into new worlds. Their mitochondria preserved honor, literacy, and matriarchal grounding amidst both sovereignty and diaspora.

- **Clan Dunn**

Dunn mothers nurtured a spiritual legacy rooted in warrior-poets and sacred fire-keepers. Their mitochondrial inheritance safeguarded identity through oratory, memory, and Celtic wisdom.

- **Clan Kelly**

Kelly matriarchs, descended from kings of Uí Maine, transmitted their mitochondrial strength through centuries of highland resilience and regal domesticity. Their line held steady from Connacht to the world.

- **Clan Devlin**

Devlin women embodied the quiet strength of Ulster. Their mitochondria carried songs of war and peace, of famine and kinship, shaping the soul of northern Ireland's indomitable clans.

- **Clan McNamara**

McNamara matrilineal strength was forged in the heart of Thomond's noble traditions. Women of this line anchored Gaelic law, hospitality, and maternal resilience.

- **Clan Barrett**



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Barrett mothers carried the maternal code of Cambro-Norman blood into the Gaelic fold. Their mitochondria were witnesses to conquest, merger, and the quiet resolve of identity.

- **Clan Prendergast**

These women bore the sacred thread between Norman chivalry and Gaelic virtue. Their mitochondrial legacy stabilized centuries of changing sovereignty in the Irish midlands.

- **Clan Bissett**

Bissett women held the maternal bridge between Scottish and Irish bloodlines, preserving maritime strength, cross-border diplomacy, and the endurance of noble mothers.

- **Clan Plunkett**

Plunkett matriarchs nurtured both martyrdom and nobility, transmitting mitochondrial sanctity and aristocratic duty through turbulent generations of Irish and Anglo-Irish history.

- **Clan Walsh**

Mothers of Clan Walsh safeguarded the Welsh-Irish synthesis, carrying mitochondrial wisdom from Cambrian hills to Irish hearths, shaping an enduring blend of faith and family.

- **Clan McQuillan**

From Ulster's northeastern shore, McQuillan women passed on maternal lines fortified by martial honor and coastal sovereignty. Their line held against wind, war, and forgetting.

- **Clan McMonagle**

The women of McMonagle carried sacred breath and tribal resolve from Donegal's stone hearts. Their mitochondrial echoes carved a maternal path of quiet authority and fierce care.

- **Clan Mac Suibhne**

Mac Suibhne matriarchs preserved bardic memory and Gaelic piety, sustaining mitochondrial lines deeply embedded in noble Ulster and Highland convergence.

- **Clan Doherty**

From Inishowen to modernity, the Doherty maternal line persisted through migrations and memory. Their mitochondria bore the trials of exile, rebellion, and renewal.

- **Clan McDonnell**

Scottish-Irish nobility flowed through McDonnell mothers, connecting Isles and Antrim with matrilineal dignity. Their mitochondrial code preserved alliances through blood and breath.

- **Clan Madden**



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The women of Clan Madden transmitted maternal power from Brehon scholars to modern stewards, embedding mitochondrial law and grace into Irish continuity.

- **Clan Mooney**

Mooney mothers bore mitochondrial knowledge tied to lunar lore and monastic tradition, echoing in the halls of Leinster and hearts of the faithful.

- **Clan O'Keeffe**

From Eoghanacht descent, O'Keeffe women preserved matrilineal sovereignty of Munster's sacred hills. Their mitochondria bound maternal valor to tribal constancy.

- **Clan Moore**

Moore women bridged noble and spiritual paths through their mitochondria, linking Anglo-Irish and Gaelic traditions under one enduring maternal cloak.

- **Clan Reynolds**

Reynolds mothers, often healers and seers, sustained the soul of Connacht. Their mitochondrial lines bore intuitive strength and familial protection across every tide.

- **Clan O'Rourke**

Daughters of the kings of Breifne, O'Rourke women carried royal mitochondrial lineages, preserving high status, divine justice, and maternal sovereignty in turbulent times.

- **Clan O'Flaherty**

West of Galway, O'Flaherty matriarchs commanded land and sea. Their mitochondrial bloodline remains etched in cliffs and castles—a force of leadership and elemental wisdom.

- **Clan MacCarthy**

Women of MacCarthy blood carried mitochondrial descent from the kings of Desmond. Their matrilineal lines stitched together ceremony, kingship, and sacred hospitality.

- **Clan Fitzgerald**

From the houses of Kildare and Desmond, Fitzgerald women merged Norman refinement with Gaelic power. Their mitochondrial dignity is crowned in both court and kin.

- **Clan Burke**

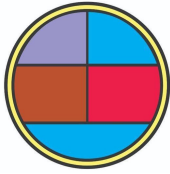
Burke matriarchs, descended from Norman knights turned Gaelic chieftains, preserved the matrilineal bridge between east and west, law and legend.

- **Clan MacGuire**



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Maguire mothers defended Fermanagh with quiet strength, transmitting mitochondrial fortitude through lakeside memory and princely hearths.

- **Clan OSullivan**

O'Sullivan women bore the mitochondrial soul of Munster's final stand. Their matrilineal thread wove exile, heroism, and maternal endurance into Irish myths.

- **Clan Jordan**

From Crusader origins to Connacht roots, Jordan mothers passed on mitochondrial echoes of pilgrimage, nobility, and syncretic Irish identity.

- **Clan Dwyer**

The maternal line of Dwyer held the poetic, defiant spirit of Tipperary. Their mitochondria carried the resilience of warriors' wives and tribal teachers.

- **Clan Keating**

Keating women bore mitochondrial threads rich in Norman-Irish diplomacy, providing matrilineal balance to martial legacies and noble ambition.

- **Clan Cogan**

Cogan mothers maintained quiet resilience in Cork's borderlands. Their matrilineal strength supported fealty, kinship, and the sacred feminine in noble Gaelic households.

- **Clan Ohara**

Rooted in Sligo and tracing back to the old kings of Luighne, O'Hara matriarchs kept the maternal thread of sovereignty alive through grace, kinship, and continuity.

- **Clan Magennis**

Magennis women passed on mitochondrial memories steeped in Gaelic nobility, Ulster pride, and maternal leadership that anchored families in times of war and peace.

- **Clan Mac Oisdealbhaigh**

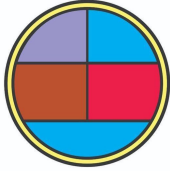
As maternal counterparts to Norman-Gaelic lords, these women carried mitochondrial sovereignty through castles, forests, and dynastic turbulence, ensuring stability through quiet power.

- **Clan Chaomanach**

Descendants of Diarmait Mac Murchada, these women bore the maternal line of Leinster kingship—transmitting ancient sovereignty through mitochondrial wisdom.

- **Clan Eustace**





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From ecclesiastical stewards to noble alliances, Eustace mothers bore sacred knowledge and dynastic tact. Their mitochondria balanced piety and noble maternal strength.

- **Clan Butler**

Matriarchs of Ormonde and the Pale, Butler women passed mitochondrial lineages of courtly influence, Anglo-Irish diplomacy, and regal bearing through every generation.

- **Clan Le Poer**

Le Poer maternal lines linked Cambro-Norman prestige with Irish identity. Their mitochondria transmitted ancestral memory from conquest to communion.

- **Clan Carnegie**

Carnegie mothers anchored Scottish nobility with maternal wisdom. Their mitochondrial path preserved status through social evolution, Highland change, and noble marriage.

- **Clan McQueen**

McQueen women bore the mitochondrial fire of Skye and Uist, passing the knowledge of Gaelic arts, midwifery, and maternal stewardship across the Hebrides.

- **Clan Farquharson**

From Deeside matriarchs came mitochondrial strength steeped in loyalty, tribal cohesion, and quiet resistance. Their line bore Highland honor across centuries.

- **Clan Kennedy**

Kennedy women passed on mitochondrial bloodlines from Dál Riata kingship, weaving maternal threads into Scotland's noble tapestry.

- **Clan Ruthven**

Ruthven mothers carried mitochondria borne of intrigue, nobility, and Protestant reform. Their line navigated court and clan with maternal intuition and fierce intellect.

- **Clan MacKay**

Mothers of Clan MacKay preserved the soul of Caithness and Sutherland. Their mitochondria carried strength forged in frontier warfare, maternal wisdom, and covenantal kinship.

- **Clan Chisholm**

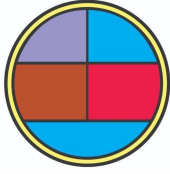
Chisholm matriarchs bore the sacred maternal thread through Highland-Norman fusion. Their mitochondrial heritage anchored shifting allegiances through feminine resilience.

- **Clan MacKinnon**



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MacKinnon women safeguarded the mitochondrial memory of ancient Isles priesthood and kingship. From the Hebrides, they passed on maternal lineages rich in lore and sanctity.

- **Clan MacLachlan**

From the shores of Loch Fyne, MacLachlan mothers carried mitochondrial codes of Gaelic nobility, sacred trust, and enduring maternal guardianship.

- **Clan Ogilvie**

Ogilvie women were transmitters of noble bearing and maternal finesse. Their line ensured the perpetuation of dignity from Angus lands to the modern nobility.

- **Clan Scott**

Scott mothers held the borderlands with maternal vigilance and noble pride. Their mitochondrial legacy balanced martial valor with domestic wisdom and ancestral fire.

- **Clan Cockburn**

Women of Cockburn blood bore mitochondrial strength that shaped Scottish jurisprudence, frontier resilience, and feminine stewardship over turbulent terrain.

- **Clan MacMillan**

MacMillan matriarchs preserved ancient ecclesiastical memory and Highland pride, transmitting mitochondrial courage through centuries of quiet dignity.

- **Clan MacLellan**

Mothers of MacLellan descent wove faith, nobility, and maternal loyalty into their mitochondrial tapestry. Their line bore the spirit of kirk and clan.

- **Clan MacAlister**

From sons of Alasdair Mòr, MacAlister women passed on maternal endurance rooted in Isles blood, Norse legacies, and noble resistance.

- **Clan MacFarlane**

MacFarlane matriarchs channeled mitochondrial might from the lands of Loch Lomond. Their line blended bardic grace with maternal guardianship.

- **Clan LaMont**

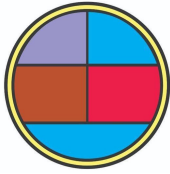
Lamont women bore mitochondrial scars and songs from the clan's harrowing past, nurturing life from loss and preserving maternal sovereignty in silence.

- **Clan MacInnes**



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Women of MacInnes lineage carried mitochondria of western coastal wisdom. Their maternal line safeguarded tales of exile, healing, and island continuity.

- **Clan Oliphant**

Oliphant matriarchs were keepers of royal proximity and ancestral fortitude. Their mitochondrial legacy rests in Scottish nobility and Norman valiance.

- **Clan Elliott**

Elliott women bore maternal codes shaped in the Border Reivers' world—balancing warrior kinship with nurturing continuity across contested lands.

- **Clan Kerr**

Kerr mothers of Lowland nobility passed on mitochondrial strength marked by loyalty, dexterity, and a uniquely matriarchal balancing of order and chaos.

- **Clan MacNeil**

From Barra's rocky shores, MacNeil women preserved mitochondrial truth through storms, survival, and sovereignty. Their line endures as a sacred island chain of memory.

- **Clan Brodie**

The maternal line of Brodie carries a royal, quiet nobility. These women preserved sacred traditions of Pictish origin and spiritual strength through every turning season.

- **Clan Gunn**

Gunn women bore the mitochondrial flame of Viking and Gaelic fire. From Orkney to Caithness, their maternal thread lit homes, harbored resistance, and mothered warriors.

- **Clan Keith**

From hereditary marshals to mothers of state, Keith women passed mitochondrial memory infused with justice, dignity, and Highland fidelity.

- **Clan Pringle**

Pringle matriarchs guarded the Berwickshire line with quiet might. Their mitochondria sustained generations of legal wisdom, healing touch, and noble domestic order.

- **Clan Hay**

Hay mothers bore the mitochondrial elegance of royal allegiance and noble duty. From Errol to court, they anchored maternal virtue in bloodlines of valor.

- **Clan Dunbar**



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Women of Dunbar descent transmitted noble maternal lines from Saxon roots to Scottish throne rooms. Their legacy lives in mitochondria shaped by royal grace and exile.

- **Clan Fraser**

Fraser matriarchs stood at the crossroads of Highland power and Lowland diplomacy. Their mitochondria carried maternal stability through the fierce legacy of Lovat and beyond.

- **Clan MacThomas**

MacThomas women nurtured their mountain clan through hardship, exile, and Highland pride. Their mitochondria held steady through the fog of loss and the sun of legacy.

- **Clan Ross**

The maternal lines of Ross clan nurtured royal stewards and Highland peacemakers. Their mitochondrial code bore seeds of reconciliation and noble care.

- **Clan Mac Giolla Bhrighde**

From Donegal's poetic soul, MacBride mothers carried mitochondrial grace infused with prophecy, piety, and the maternal strength of Gaelic scripture.

- **Clan Wallace**

Wallace women upheld freedom in silence and shielded legacy in womb and word. Their mitochondria bore the quiet nobility that followed the thunder of battle.

- **Clan Irwin**

Irwin matriarchs preserved ancient Norman blood through Scottish adaptation. Their maternal line stood as pillars of strength through castles, court, and countryside.

- **House of Stewart**

From the cradles of kings came Stewart women—mothers of monarchs and matriarchs of destiny. Their mitochondria wove the maternal half of divine right, royal burden, and sacred trust.

- **Kingdom of Mann**

Mothers of Mann bore the mitochondrial line of Norse-Celtic sovereignty. Their wombs carried the legacy of sea-kings and sacred keepers of the Irish Sea.

- **House of Lippe Detmold**

Lippe-Detmold women bore Prussian-German maternal dignity. Their mitochondrial threads passed through courts of precision, duty, and dynastic foresight.

- **House von Amsberg**



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Women of Amsberg lineage transmitted mitochondria through military discipline and regal ascension—culminating in queenship and national union.

- **House of Saxe-Coburg**

From the matriarchs of Coburg came mitochondrial threads that reached the thrones of Europe. Their maternal blood anchored empires in England, Belgium, and Bulgaria alike.

- **House of Capet**

Matriarchs of the House of Capet laid the mitochondrial foundation for the French monarchy. Their wombs bore not just heirs, but entire ages of sacred sovereignty.

- **Clann Mac Diarmada**

Mac Diarmada mothers carried mitochondrial whispers from the ancient Kingdom of Moylurg, safeguarding Gaelic succession and maternal wisdom through turbulent epochs.

- **Clann ODomhnaill**

Mothers of the O'Donnell clan bore mitochondrial strength that matched their sons' fierce sovereignty. In them pulsed the maternal rhythm of Tyrconnell and divine inheritance.

- **Clann Chindfaoladh**

Bearers of sacred maternal flame, Chindfaoladh women transmitted mitochondrial memory tied to Leinster's royal origins and the ancestral pulse of the Laigin.

- **Clann Ui Eidersceoil**

Women of the Uí Eidersceoil clan preserved the maritime sovereignty of the Corcu Loígde through maternal strength passed in silence across centuries of ocean winds.

- **Clann McGrath**

McGrath mothers bore mitochondrial endurance anchored in bardic reverence and clerical sovereignty, transmitting spiritual strength through sacred maternal lineage.

- **Clann ODuibhgeannain**

O'Duibhgeannain women preserved the mitochondrial line of historians, keeping the genealogical fire alive with every birth—true matriarchs of memory.

- **Clann OMaolagain**

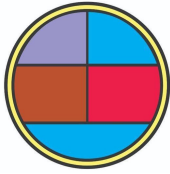
From the spiritual heartland of Ulster, O'Maolagain matriarchs carried mitochondria steeped in ancestral vision and maternal prophecy.

- **Clann OLachtna**



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The women of Clann O'Lachtna channeled sacred Munster traditions, transmitting the maternal thread of Gaelic resistance and inner strength.

- **Clann Mac Donnchada**

Mac Donnchada women were vessels of maternal power rooted in Tara's legacy. Through them, royal maternal blood endured against all odds.

- **Clann Mac Murchadha**

Mothers of the Mac Murchadha carried the mitochondrial lineage of Leinster kings. In exile or in rule, their maternal bond preserved dynastic flame.

- **Clann Coffey**

Coffey women bore mitochondrial strength from the highlands of Munster, protectors of a maternal sovereignty passed in sacred domestic trust.

- **Clann Dal gCais**

Matriarchs of the Dál gCais anchored the maternal glory of Brian Boru's house. Through their mitochondrial code lives the soul of Gaelic kingship.

- **Clann Deaghaidh**

Deaghaidh women passed on mitochondrial memory through poetic force and warrior endurance, guardians of ancestral truth across shifting loyalties.

- **Clann Laigin**

Laigin mothers nurtured the matrilineal core of southeastern Ireland's dynastic foundation. Through them flowed the maternal soul of royal Leinster.

- **Clann Mac Bradaigh**

Mac Bradaigh women bore mitochondria of prophetic endurance and maternal knowledge, anchoring the spiritual and tribal essence of Connacht.

- **Clann Mag Samhradhain**

Mag Samhradhain matriarchs preserved Ulster's maternal sovereignty, guardians of a dynastic code rooted in sacred seasons and feminine fortitude.

- **Riddarhuset Gyllencreutz**

Women of Gyllencreutz carried noble Swedish mitochondria shaped by honor, law, and spiritual stewardship across Northern courts and dynasties.

- **Riddarhuset Lillieskold**



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The maternal lineage of Lilliesköld women upheld the banner of honor and kinship in the Swedish peerage, with mitochondria tied to both grace and military resolve.

- **Riddarhuset Tawast**

From the noble roots of Finland and Sweden, Tawast mothers carried the mitochondrial flame of resistance, pride, and dignified domesticity.

- **Riddarhuset Loewenhielm**

Women of Löwenhielm passed down maternal wisdom shaped by military nobility and Nordic resolve. Their mitochondrial legacy lit both court and field.

- **Riddarhuset Aminoff**

Aminoff matriarchs bore mitochondrial memory shaped by Finnish resilience, Baltic grace, and Swedish courtly rank—crossing realms with silent power.

- **Riddarhuset Ugglä**

Ugglä women preserved noble mitochondria threaded with maritime valor, matrilineal strength, and unbroken house honor across centuries.

- **Riddarhuset Silfverskiöld**

Silfverskiöld mothers transmitted refined maternal authority, woven into Sweden's noble memory and perpetuated through mitochondria of timeless poise.

- **Riddarhuset Stierna**

Through maternal dignity and silent strength, Stierna women carried mitochondrial echoes of duty and Nordic nobility from castle hearths to sovereign halls.

- **Riddarhuset Bure**

From the sacred genealogy of Sweden, Bure women carried mitochondrial threads revered across Scandinavian kinship lines—mothers of Nordic memory.

- **Welsh Royalty**

Matriarchs of Cymru carried mitochondrial honor from Gwenllïan to Nest. Their line bore bardic fire and queenly dignity across the Celtic realms.

- **Grand Princes of Kiev**

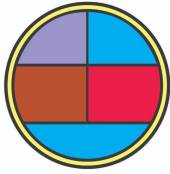
Z1a - Roman the Great (1152-1205)

From the dawn of Rus, Kievan princesses transmitted maternal codes of royal judgment, faith, and Slavic sovereignty through lineages of iron and grace.



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• **Grand Dukes of Lithuania**

Lithuanian duchesses bore the matrilineal anchor of Baltic empire. Their mitochondrial flame lit pagan forests and Christian courts with equal might.

• **Russian Royalty**

H3 - Peter II (1715-1730)

Romanovs

T2 - Nicholas II (1868-1918)

H - Maria Feodorovna (1847-1928)

H - Alexandra Feodorovna (1872-1918)

From Romanovs to Rurikids, Russian empresses bore mitochondrial lines shaped by Orthodoxy, opulence, and maternal will behind imperial shadows.

• **Greek Royalty**

T2 - George I (1845-1913)

H - Sophia of Prussia (1870-1932)

H - Princess Alice of Battenberg (1885-1969)

H - Alexander (1893-1920)

H - George II (1890-1947)

H - Paul (1901-1964)

H - Anne-Marie (1946-)

H - Pavlos, Crown Prince of Greece (1967-)

Queens of modern Hellas carried mitochondria of Byzantium, Bavaria, and Britain. Their maternal strength guided turbulent reigns and reborn sovereignties.

• **Romanian Royalty**

H - Ferdinand I (1865-1927)

H - Michael (1921-)

Romanian matriarchs bore mitochondrial legacy rooted in Balkan resilience and Austro-Hungarian finesse—silent empresses in ancestral dusk.

• **Bulgarian Royalty**

Mothers of Bulgaria held mitochondrial continuity from Thracian queens to modern monarchs—fortified by maternal wisdom across collapse and resurrection.

• **Polish Royalty**

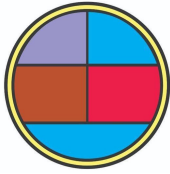
H - Boleslaw I Chrobry (967-1025)

H - Catherine of Austria (1533-1572)

H - Anna of Austria (1573-1598)

H - Wladyslaw IV Vasa (1595-1648)





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H - Constance of Austria (1588-1631)
H - John II Casimir Vasa (1609-1672)
H - Eleonora Maria Josefa of Austria (1653-1697)
T2 - Elisabeth of Austria (1436-1505)
T2 - John I Albert (1459-1501)
T2 - Alexander Jagiellon (1461-1506)
T2 - Sigismund I of Poland (1467-1548)
N1b - Marie Louise Gonzaga (1611-1667)
N1b - Marie Therese de Bourbon (1666-1732)

The queens of Poland bore mitochondrial grace from Piast matriarchs to Habsburg brides, guiding dynastic destiny through sacred maternal continuity.

- **Piast Dynasty**

Piast women seeded the first kingdom of Poland with mitochondrial legacy—mothers of Slavic birthright, spiritual dignity, and royal foundation.

- **House of Grimaldi**

Grimaldi women carried mitochondrial elegance from Genoese courts to Monaco's towers. Their maternal line blended Mediterranean power with sovereign grace.

- **Portuguese Royalty**

H - Maria II (1819-1853)
H - Pedro V (1837-1861)
H - Luis I (1838-1889)

From Aviz to Braganza, Portuguese queens bore mitochondria of Iberian sanctity and royal burden—mothers of maritime empires and divine succession.

- **Spanish Royalty**

U5b - Philip I of Castile (1478-1506)
H - Margaret of Austria (1584-1611)
H - Philip IV (1605-1665)
H - Elisabeth of France (1602-1644)
H - Mariana of Austria (1634-1696)
H - Charles II (1661-1700)
H - Marie Louise of Orleans (1662-1689)
H - Maria Luisa of Savoy (1688-1714)
H - Ferdinand VI (1713-1759)
H - Isabella II (1830-1904)
H - Alfonso XII (1857-1885)
H - Victoria Eugenie of Battenberg (1887-1969)



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H - Sofia (1938-)

H - Felipe, Prince of Asturias (1968-)

N1b - Maria Amalia of Saxony (1724-1760)

N1b - Charles IV of Spain (1748-1819)

H3 - Maria Josepha of Saxony (1803-1829)

Mothers of Castile and Aragón bore mitochondria of empire. Their sacred maternal line united kingdoms, birthed continents, and lit crowns with celestial fire.

- **Sardinian Royalty**

H - Charles Emmanuel III of Sardinia (1701-1773)

H3 - Marie Christina of the Two Sicilies (1779-1849)

H3 - Maria Theresa of Tuscany (1801-1855)

The queens of Sardinia preserved maternal sovereignty through Aragonese blood and Savoyard wisdom. Their mitochondria sustained insular kingdoms and continental ambition.

- **Dukes of Parma**

Parma's duchesses bore refined mitochondria from Bourbon brides and Farnese resolve. Their maternal line underpinned sovereignty with courtly grace.

- **Italian Royalty**

H3 - Victor Emmanuel II (1820-1878)

Italian queens carried the mitochondrial fusion of classical dignity and Renaissance rule. From Savoy to Tuscany, their maternal codes shaped modern Italy.

- **Grand Duke of Tuscany**

H - Archduchess Joanna of Austria (1547-1578)

H - Ferdinando II de' Medici (1610-1670)

Tuscan matriarchs transmitted maternal memory of Medici genius, ecclesiastical ties, and Habsburg alliances—rooted in Florentine wisdom.

- **French Royalty**

Z1a - Ingeborg of Denmark, Queen of France (1175-1236)

U5b - Francis I (1494-1547)

U5b - Henry IV (1553-1610)

H - Marie de' Medici (1575-1642)

H - Louis XIII (1601-1643)

H - Maria Theresa of Spain (1638-1683)

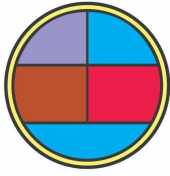
H - Louis, Dauphin of France (1661-1711)

H - Louis XV (1710-1774)



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N1b - Louis XVI (1754-1793)

N1b - Louis XVIII of France (1755-1824)

N1b - Charles X of France (1757-1836)

H3 - Marie-Antoinette (1755-1793)

H3 - Louis XVII (1785-1795)

H3 - Marie Louise of Austria (1791-1847)

H3 - Maria Amalia of the Two Sicilies (1782-1866)

French queens bore mitochondria of fire and finery—from Carolingian sanctity to Bourbon collapse. Their maternal legacy shaped revolutions and renewals alike.

- **Belgian Royalty**

H - Leopold I (1790-1865)

H3 - Marie-Louise of France (1812-1850)

H3 - Leopold II (1835-1909)

H3 - Charlotte of Belgium (1840-1927)

The maternal blood of Belgian monarchs intertwined French nobility and Habsburg elegance. From Marie-Louise to Charlotte, their mitochondrial thread bore the burden of empire, loss, and statehood across Europe and Latin America.

- **Grand Duke of Luxembourg**

H3 - William I (1772-1843)

The maternal line of Luxembourg royalty carried the mitochondrial seal of transitional sovereignty, preserving dignity across Napoleonic upheaval and Prussian realignment.

- **Stadtholder of Holland and Zeeland**

T2 - Maurice of Nassau, Prince of Orange (1567-1625)

Maurice of Nassau's maternal line transmitted the mitochondrial will of the Dutch revolt. Through his mother's thread, the flame of republican liberty and dynastic continuity burned brightly.

- **Kings of Saxony**

H3 - Frederick Augustus II (1797-1854)

H3 - John I (1801-1873)

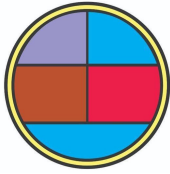
From Augustus to John, Saxon kings were maternally descended from resilient noblewomen whose mitochondrial DNA fused Wettin legacy with Habsburg elegance and the Lutheran Reformation's force.

- **Prussian Royalty**

T2 - Frederick William I of Prussia (1688-1740)

H3 - Elisabeth Christine of Brunswick-Bevern (1715-1797)





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H3 - Frederick William II (1744-1797)

H - Victoria of Prussia (1840-1901)

H - Wilhelm II (1859-1941)

The mothers of Prussian monarchs bore the mitochondrial line of reform and rigor—from the soldier-king Frederick William I to the imperial twilight of Wilhelm II. In them stirred the maternal compass of Protestant might and royal decorum.

- **Bohemian Royalty**

H - Boleslaus II the Pious (920-999)

H - Anne of Bohemia and Hungary (1503-1546)

H - Ferdinand IV of Bohemia and Hungary (1633-1654)

U5b - Henry VI of Carinthia (1270-1335)

U5b - Rudolf I of Habsburg (1282-1307)

U5b - Joanna of Bavaria (1362-1386)

U5b - Albert II of Germany (1397-1439)

T2 - Elisabeth of Bohemia (1409-1442)

T2 - Vladislav II of Bohemia and Hungary (1456-1516)

T2 - Elizabeth Stuart (1596-1662)

N1b - Maria Amalia of Austria (1701-1756)

N1b - Maria Luisa of Spain (1745-1792)

From Anne of Hungary to Elizabeth Stuart, Bohemian queens bore a complex mitochondrial quilt of Central European nobility. Their line wove together Polish, Austrian, and German threads—mothers of fragile kingdoms and dynastic experiment.

- **Zhou Dynasty**

The mothers of China's Zhou kings carried the divine mitochondrial charge of Heaven's Mandate. Their maternal line predated recorded nobility, forming the spiritual womb of Chinese kingship.

- **House of Basarab**

Mothers of the Basarab dynasty carried the mitochondrial essence of Wallachia—transmitting through fierce daughters the flame that would birth heroes like Vlad Țepeș and defend against Ottoman dominion.

- **Arpad Dynasty**

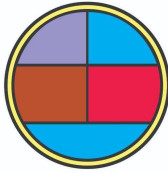
Matriarchs of Hungary's Árpád kings bore the mitochondrial light of Finno-Ugric majesty and Eastern resilience. In their wombs, ancient shamanic sovereignty was passed forward into Christian empire.

- **Bavarian Royalty**



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U5b - Louis II, Duke of Bavaria (1229-1294)

U5b - Henry XIII, Duke of Bavaria (1235-1290)

U5b - William II, Duke of Bavaria, Count of Holland, Zeeland and Hainaut (1365-1417)

U5b - Albert II (1369-1397)

U5b - John III, Duke of Bavaria-Straubing, Count of Holland and Hainaut (1374-1425)

U5b - Louis IX, Duke of Bavaria-Landshut (1417-1479)

Women of the Wittelsbach line, from Louis II to Albert II, bore the mitochondria of imperial inheritance, stitched into the robe of Holy Roman imperial succession and regional Bavarian pride.

• German Royalty

U5b - Elisabeth of Bavaria (1227-1273)

U5b - Elizabeth of Carinthia (1262-1312)

U5b - Frederick the Fair, Duke of Austria and King of Germany (1289-1330)

U5b - Joanna of Bavaria, Queen of Germany and Bohemia (1362-1386)

U5b - Albert II of Germany (1397-1439)

Maternal queens of the German states carried mitochondrial lines of unification and fragmentation alike. Through Bavarian and Carinthian blood, they midwived an empire that never fully settled.

• Kohanim

The maternal line of the priestly Kohanim—though traditionally traced through the father—was still safeguarded by righteous daughters whose mitochondrial sanctity preserved Levitical identity across exodus and diaspora.

• Holy Roman Empire

T2 - Barbara of Celje (1390-1451)

H - Maximilian II of Habsburg (1527-1576)

H - Ferdinand II of Habsburg (1578-1637)

H - Leopold I of Habsburg (1640-1705)

N1b - Maria Amalia of Austria (1701-1756)

N1b - Maria Josepha of Bavaria (1739-1767)

N1b - Maria Luisa of Spain (1745-1792)

N1b - Francis II, Holy Roman Emperor (1768-1835)

H3 - Leopold II of Habsburg (1747-1792)

Empresses of the Reich bore mitochondria that governed generations of emperors—from Barbara of Celje to Maria Theresa. These women were the wombs of Christendom's fragile center, binding crowns through maternal constancy.

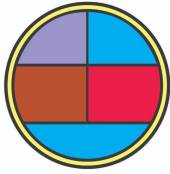
• Austrian Royalty

U5b - Rudolf I of Habsburg, Duke of Austria and Styria, King of Bohemia, and titular King of Poland (1282-1307)



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U5b - Frederick I the Fair, Duke of Austria and Styria, and King of Germany (1289-1330)

U5b - Leopold I of Habsburg, Duke of Austria and Styria (1290-1326)

U5b - Albert II of Habsburg, Duke of Austria (1298-1358)

U5b - Otto I of Habsburg, Duke of Austria (1301-1339)

U5b - Albert II, King of Germany and Archduke of Austria (1397-1439)

H3 - Maria Theresa (1717-1780)

H3 - Joseph II (1741-1790)

H3 - Ferdinand I (1793-1875)

H3 - Maria Leopoldina of Austria (1797-1826)

N1b - Francis II, Holy Roman Emperor (1768-1835)

H - Charles I (1887-1922)

Matriarchs of Austria transmitted mitochondrial strength through war, marriage, and emigration—from Maria Theresa to Leopoldina, whose line crossed the Atlantic to birth emperors of Brazil.

• **Swedish Royalty**

Z1a - Richeza of Poland, Queen of Sweden (1116-1156)

Z1a - Valdemar I of Sweden (1239-1302)

Z1a - Magnus III of Sweden (1240-1290)

T2 - Gustav II Adolf (1594-1632)

T2 - Charles X Gustav (1622-1660)

H - Olof Skötkonung (980-1022)

H - Christina of Sweden (1626-1689)

H - Margaret of Connaught (1882-1920)

H - Louise Mountbatten (1889-1965)

H - Ingrid (1910-2000)

H - Carl XVI Gustaf (1946-)

Queens and princesses of Sweden bore the mitochondrial flame of Viking age mysticism and Enlightenment refinement. From Olof Skötkonung's line to Louise Mountbatten's grace, the maternal core of Scandinavian sovereignty endured.

• **Norwegian Royalty**

Z1a - Rikissa Birgersdotter of Sweden, Queen of Norway (1237-1288)

T2 - Olav V (1903-1991)

Mothers of Norway carried mitochondria stretching from medieval queens like Rikissa to the dignified modernity of the House of Glücksburg. Their line guarded fjords, thrones, and national awakening.

• **Danish Royalty**

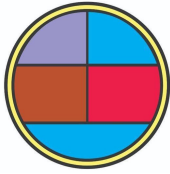
H - Sigrid the Haughty (968-1014)

H - Harald II (980-1018)



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H - Canute the Great (994-1035)

H - Sweyn II Estridson (1019-1076)

H - Margrethe II (1940-)

Z1a - Canute V of Denmark (1129-1157)

Z1a - Sophia of Minsk, Queen consort of Denmark (1140-1198)

Z1a - King Canute VI of Denmark (1163-1202)

Z1a - King Valdemar II of Denmark (1170-1241)

Z1a - Queen Richeza of Denmark (1190-1220)

T2 - Elizabeth (1524-1586)

T2 - Anne (1574-1619)

T2 - Christian III

T2 - Christian IV

T2 - Frederick VI

T2 - Christian VIII

T2 - Frederick VIII (1843-1912)

H3 - Juliana Maria of Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel (1729-1796)

From Sigrid the Haughty to Queen Margrethe II, the maternal line of Denmark has stood unbroken—its mitochondria bearing the imprint of both Viking queens and European alliances, crowning Denmark with the longest living monarchy in Europe.

- **Scottish Royalty**

U5b - James III (1451-1488)

The mothers of Scotland's monarchs transmitted mitochondrial tenacity and divine sovereignty—from Pictish queens to Stuart empresses. Their matrilineal strength endured regicide, rebellion, and regal restoration.

- **Clan MacKintosh**

The MacKintosh matriarchs safeguarded maternal fortitude in the Highlands. Their mitochondria wove the wisdom of Lochaber with a warrior's calm.

- **Clan Douglas**

Women of the Douglas line bore mitochondria carved from iron. As their husbands fought for crowns, they preserved kin, knowledge, and flame in hidden halls.

- **Clan McNab**

McNab mothers carried the mitochondrial remnants of ancient Pictish pride. Their legacy was maternal constancy amidst clan warfare and royal displacement.

- **Clan Comyn**



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Comyn women bore mitochondrial threads rich in nobility and betrayal—mothers of lords, guardians of contested sovereignty.

- **Clan Abercrombie**

Matriarchs of Abercrombie bore mitochondria shaped by Lowland loyalty and gentle influence. Their line offered stable continuity in a shifting world.

- **Clan Abernathy**

Abernathy mothers preserved ancestral flame through mitochondrial grace. Their name echoed maternal resilience from Perthshire to parliament.

- **Clan Agnew**

From Galloway to Antrim, Agnew women transmitted mitochondrial strength under Norman and Gaelic rule. Their lineage straddled clan law and sherifdom.

- **Clan Ainslie**

Women of Ainslie carried the mitochondrial note of Celtic elegance and military precision, nurturing sons of diplomacy and order.

- **Clan Bayne**

Bayne mothers preserved mitochondrial serenity through Highland hardship, transmitting quiet dignity through generations of storm.

- **Clan Baird**

Baird women bore maternal vision encoded in mitochondria as refined as their heraldic arms—symbolic of justice, memory, and maternal strength.

- **Clan Barron**

Barron matriarchs brought forth quiet mitochondrial power—guiding ecclesiastics, poets, and warriors from the hearth outward.

- **Clan Hamilton**

The Hamilton matriarchs carried mitochondria steeped in Norman resolve and Lowland refinement. Through them, the lineage of Cadzow thrived—guiding earls, marquesses, and dukes with a mother's quiet counsel and sovereign depth.

- **Clan Lindsay**

Women of Clan Lindsay bore the mitochondrial spark of chivalric virtue and medieval loyalty. Their wombs nurtured crusaders and counts, grounding the clan's noble reach in maternal resilience.





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- **Clan Graham**

Graham mothers held mitochondria worthy of warriors and poets. From the hills of Montrose to the battles of Bannockburn, their maternal legacy shaped the spine of a defiant clan.

- **Clan MacDonald**

Matriarchs of Clan Donald—the Lords of the Isles—carried mitochondria woven from Hebridean mist and Gaelic sovereignty. Through their line flowed the ancestral wisdom of kings who ruled sea and stone.

- **Clan Home**

Home women bore the mitochondrial signatures of borderland fortitude. Their maternal thread carried tales of marches, pacts, and defiance woven into the heart of Scottish-English politics.

- **Clan Gordon**

Mothers of the Gordon line brought forth mitochondrial constancy that matched their clan’s regal ambition. From Huntly to Aberdeen, their bloodlines stood at the altar of monarchy and martyrdom alike.

- **Clan Swinton**

Swinton matriarchs transmitted the mitochondria of honor and legacy, bridging Norman roots with Scottish reformers, and nurturing noble lines under the cloak of maternal vigilance.

- **Clan Spence**

Women of Clan Spence bore mitochondria that birthed bishops, knights, and philosophers. Their maternal bond strengthened their descendants’ spiritual and intellectual conviction across centuries.

- **Clan Skene**

Skene mothers carved their legacy into the granite of Aberdeenshire. Their mitochondrial endurance preserved family honor from Viking times to knightly courts.

- **Clan Paden**

Paden women passed forward a maternal spark shaped by Ulster and Lowland crossings. Their line bore artists and visionaries—mothers of interpretation and translation.

- **Clan Nesbitt**

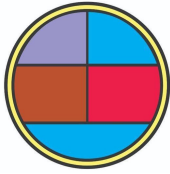
Matriarchs of Clan Nesbitt carried mitochondrial dignity that matched their arms: “I bide my time.” They preserved noble blood in silence and strength from Border raids to Parliament.

- **Clan Menzies**



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Mothers of the Menzies clan infused the Central Highlands with mitochondrial clarity—sheltering lairds, envoys, and musicians beneath the pine-shaded halls of Weem.

- **Clan Napier**

Napier matriarchs bore mitochondria fit for mathematicians and lords. Their maternal force guided innovation and diplomacy across turbulent centuries.

- **Clan Moffat**

The Moffat maternal line bore a gentler wisdom amidst the Border's chaos. Their mitochondria nurtured physicians, scholars, and defenders of covenantal grace.

- **Clan Grant**

Mothers of Grant bore a maternal legacy forged in the Spey's flow. Their mitochondria seeded lairds and barons of Seafield—builders of bridges between Crown and clan.

- **Clan Bruce**

From Robert the Bruce to the Lords of Kinloss, Bruce women carried the mitochondrial thread of sovereignty itself. Their maternal grace anchored the Scottish claim to kingship and crusade.

- **Clan Sutherland**

Sutherland matriarchs fused Norse and Gaelic lineages. Their mitochondria carved dominion into the northern wilds, guiding earls through centuries of coastal governance.

- **Clan Campbell**

Mothers of Clan Campbell held mitochondria both revered and reviled—binding the House of Argyll with loyalty, shrewdness, and endurance. From Glenorchy to Inveraray, their maternal line reigned over policy and province.

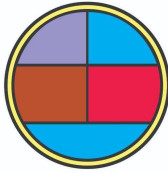
- **Clan Drummond**

The Drummond matriarchs cradled mitochondria rich with royal alliance and continental diplomacy. From the high courts of Scotland to the Baroque salons of Europe, their maternal bloodline bore queens, duchesses, and defenders of Catholic sovereignty.

- **Clan MacPherson**

Women of the MacPherson line, daughters of Clan Chattan, carried mitochondrial resilience through the mists of Badenoch. Their legacy endures in the quiet strength of mothers who nursed warriors, poets, and chiefs across the Highland divide.





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- **Clan Lyon**

The Lyon women bore mitochondria as stately as Glamis Castle itself. From the Lady of Glamis to Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, Queen Mother of the United Kingdom, their maternal thread crowned kingdoms with dignity and enduring grace.

- **Clan Munro**

Munro matriarchs carried the mitochondrial flame across the northern firths. Their maternal bloodline guided chiefs and scholars alike, eventually birthing a President of the United States, James Monroe, within their sovereign reach.

- **Clan Montgomery**

The maternal line of Montgomery carried French-Norman refinement into Gaelic realms. Their mitochondrial strength helped shape both warrior counts and diplomatic earls, balancing steel with elegance.

- **Clan MacDougall**

MacDougall mothers descended from Norse-Gaelic queens and Hebridean nobility. Their mitochondria passed through the halls of Dunstaffnage and into the annals of Argyllshire lordship, where memory and matronage are one.

- **Clan Cochrane**

The women of Clan Cochrane bore mitochondria that inspired naval heroes and political figures. Their maternal current coursed through Scottish corridors of power and across oceans of empire.

- **Clan Sinclair**

Sinclair matriarchs held mitochondrial memory from the Orkneys to Roslin Chapel. Through their line, Templar lore, Norse valor, and Gothic piety merged into a maternal legacy enshrined in stone and song.

- **Clan Erskine**

Erskine mothers offered mitochondria of quiet nobility. From guardians of monarchs to earls of Mar, their matrilineal thread upheld loyalty to crown and constitution with unwavering elegance.

- **Clan Boyle**

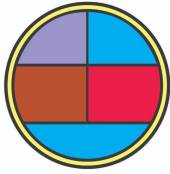
The Boyle maternal line stood at the crossroads of aristocracy and science. Their mitochondria birthed not only noblemen but natural philosophers, nurturing an age of enlightenment beneath a Highland name.

- **Clan Murray**



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Murray women, kin to Sutherland and Moray, held mitochondria drawn from Pictish highland and Flemish lowland alike. Their maternal grace helped shape the Dukes of Atholl, uniting lineage and legacy across centuries of feudal command.

- **Clan Cameron**

Cameron mothers of Lochaber bore the mitochondrial might of westward rebellion. Their line brought forth fierce defenders of Highland honor, holding clan and child in equal esteem.

- **Clan Mackenzie**

Matriarchs of Clan Mackenzie bore the mitochondria of mystics and marquesses. From Kintail to Seaforth, their maternal fire shaped a lineage bound by both blood and prophecy.

- **Clan Macbean**

The MacBean maternal line stood resilient in Culloden's shadow. Their mitochondrial signature safeguarded the embers of Gaelic resistance, surviving war and wandering with unbreakable grace.

- **Clan Barclay**

Barclay mothers forged a maternal path through Baltic wars and Scottish reformation. Their mitochondrial code birthed strategists like Barclay de Tolly, where Nordic steel met Highland soul.

- **Clan Boyd**

The women of Clan Boyd carried mitochondria of borderland authority. From the Lords of Kilmarnock to Jacobite rebellion, their matrilineal thread nurtured defiance, diplomacy, and dynastic fortitude.

- **Clan Armstrong**

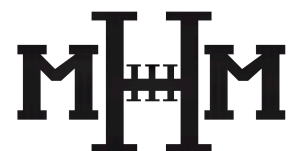
The Armstrong women carried mitochondria etched with the grit of the Borders and the legacy of reivers. Their maternal line birthed both frontier legends and spacefaring pioneers—none more symbolic than Neil Armstrong, whose lunar step echoed ancestral courage.

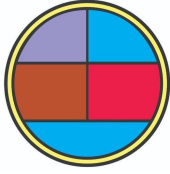
- **Clan MacLaren**

Matriarchs of MacLaren bore the mitochondrial traces of Dál Riata and the sacred lands of Balquhider. Their lineage guarded oral tradition, bardic law, and the memory of Celtic kingship under Highland skies.

- **Clan Buchanan**

The Buchanan maternal line wove together Gaelic royalty and Norse resilience. Through the mitochondrial strength of women descended from Anselan O Kyan, their memory upheld one of Scotland's most venerated bloodlines, echoing in noble service and storied sacrifice.





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- **Clan MacGregor**

The women of Clan MacGregor carried mitochondria imbued with the wrath and romance of outlawed royalty. Their maternal line birthed warriors, poets, and rebels—none more enduring than Rob Roy's mother, whose strength bore the fire of ancestral defiance. "MacGregor despite them" was whispered in the womb long before it echoed through the glens.

- **Clan MacLean**

Matriarchs of MacLean bore the resilience of seafaring chiefs and the wisdom of Hebridean queens. Rooted in Duart Castle and the Isles of Mull, their mitochondrial legacy nurtured generations of tactical brilliance, alliance-building, and deep loyalty to clan law and Highland honor.

- **Clan Colquhoun**

The maternal legacy of Clan Colquhoun was forged in the crucible of feudal diplomacy and territorial guardianship. From the banks of Loch Lomond to the battlefields of Gaelic ambition, their women carried mitochondrial grace with the same precision their men wielded broadswords.

- **Clan Stirling**

The Stirling maternal line emanated from the fortress shadows of Stirling Castle and echoed through the royal courts of Scotland. Through their wombs passed not only bloodlines, but strategies of allegiance, landholding, and the sustaining of noble memory across centuries.

- **Clan Donnachaidh**

From the loins of Robert the Grizzled to the shoulders of Highland resistance, the women of Donnachaidh (Robertson) carried mitochondria bound to the very core of Scotland's tribal soul. Their line preserved the sacred fire of the old clans, guarding the memory of Bannockburn and the pulse of Gaelic freedom.

- **Clan Cathcart**

The maternal line of Clan Cathcart bore the quiet dignity of Lowland nobility and Highland resilience. The Cathcart women nurtured barons, diplomats, and warriors, transmitting a legacy of stewardship that anchored Scotland's borderlands through shifting crowns and courts.

- **Clan Kirkpatrick**

"Touch and I'll Kill" was not merely a motto—it was a covenant carried in the mitochondrial line of Clan Kirkpatrick's women. From the famed hand that slew Comyn to the mothers who birthed legends, their matriline embodied vengeance, justice, and loyalty to Bruce and the land.

- **Clan Carruthers**

Rooted in Annandale, the Carruthers maternal lineage exuded both the pastoral grace of Border Reivers and the strategic cunning of territorial clans. These women bore generations that helped shape the tapestry of Scotland's frontier, one heartbeat at a time.



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- **Clan Galbraith**

Women of Clan Galbraith, descended from Gilchrist Bretnach, carried the maternal flame of Brittonic and Gaelic convergence. From the shores of Loch Lomond to the Gaelic courts of Argyll, their line preserved a proud sovereignty, unbowed by Norman conquest or Saxon law.

- **English Royalty**

T2 - Charles I (1600-1649)

T2 - George I (1660-1727)

T2 - George III (1738-1820)

T2 - Alexandra of Denmark (1844-1925)

T2 - George V (1865-1936)

H - Henrietta Maria of France (1609-1669)

H - Charles II (1630-1685)

H - James II (1633-1701)

H - William III (1650-1702)

H - Victoria (1819-1901)

H - Edward VII (1841-1910)

H - Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh

J1c2c - Edward IV (1442-1483)

J1c2c - Richard III (1452-1485)

R30b - Prince William, Duke of Cambridge

- **T2 – House of Hanover & Windsor**

From Charles I to George V, the T2 mitochondrial line coursed through the heart of English kingship, blending Stuart, Danish, and Germanic strength. Through Alexandra of Denmark, T2 linked Britain to Scandinavian elegance, culminating in the enduring image of Queen Victoria's legacy.

- **H – The Stuarts & Windsors**

Queen Henrietta Maria of France passed her H lineage into Charles II and James II, intertwining Bourbon refinement with Stuart boldness. Victoria and her son Edward VII embodied this maternal legacy—a womb-line that reshaped global monarchy and imperial reach.

- **J1c2c – Plantagenets & Yorkists**

Carried by Edward IV and Richard III, the J1c2c line flowed through the Plantagenet matriarchy, lending the House of York its fierce loyalty and troubled destiny. This lineage would endure into modernity, whispering through the grave politics of the War of the Roses.

- **R30b – House of Windsor**

Represented today by Prince William, Duke of Cambridge, the rare R30b lineage stands as a beacon of mitochondrial continuity across millennia. Rooted in Ice Age Europe and refined through royal marriages, it embodies the silent endurance of maternal sovereignty.

- **Ancient Egypt**



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E1b1b1a1b2a – Ramesses III (Note: this is Y-DNA; no confirmed mtDNA on record)

Though known through his paternal line, the maternal lineage of **Ramesses III** remains obscured by time, yet undoubtedly anchored in the divine matrilineal customs of ancient Kemet. The wombs that birthed Pharaohs were considered vessels of cosmic renewal—manifesting Maat through matrilineal sanctity even if the sequence eludes modern sequencing.

• **Persian Royalty**

J1 – Fath Ali Shah Qajar (Y-DNA confirmed; mtDNA unrecorded)

The imperial Qajar women—poets, patrons, and veiled power-brokers—passed down not only nobility but lineage rooted in the Zoroastrian echo and Islamic renaissance. Though Fath Ali Shah's maternal haplogroup remains unconfirmed, the matrilineal dynastic lines of Persia interwove Achaemenid blood with Arab, Mongol, and Caucasian nobility.

• **Chinese Royalty**

C-M401 – Nurhaci, Qing Dynasty (1559–1626) (*Y-DNA*)

While the patriline of **Nurhaci**, founding patriarch of the Qing dynasty, traces to haplogroup C-M401, the matriline of the Aisin Gioro empresses and consorts likely belonged to elite Mongolic and Tungusic women whose mitochondrial identities—though genetically unconfirmed—played decisive roles in courtly succession, alliance-building, and imperial ritual.

• **Saudi Royalty**

J1-FGC2 – Muhammad bin Saud (1744–1818) (*Y-DNA only; maternal line unconfirmed*)

While the Y-DNA of **Muhammad bin Saud**, founder of the First Saudi State, is confirmed as J1-FGC2, his maternal ancestry drew from Najdi Arab tribal women whose bloodlines preserved the house of Saud through alliance and legacy. These mothers—often unnamed—were bearers of prophetic descent and regional legitimacy, their wombs forming the maternal spine of the Kingdom.

• **Famous People**

H - Napoleon I (1769-1821)

H3 - Napoleon II (1811-1832)

• **H – Napoleon I (1769–1821)**

Napoleon's maternal haplogroup H, passed through Letizia Ramolino, reflects deep Western European roots. It stood behind a man whose rise would redefine Europe, yet whose deepest strength arguably came from the Corsican matriarchy that shaped him.

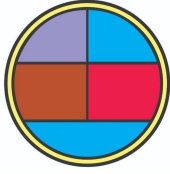
• **H3 – Napoleon II (1811–1832)**

Through Marie Louise of Austria, Napoleon II carried the H3 haplogroup—marking a convergence of Bonapartist ambition and Habsburg regality. Though his reign never came, the maternal flame of two empires coursed through his blood.



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o Closing Statement

Let it be known:

This registry has been verified and sealed under the full genetic, tribal, and sovereign authority of ***House Buhijji**, governed by the Office of the Grand Chancellor. It shall be annexed, cited, or carried with other works of nobility, faith, law, or legacy—and where it is present, the inheritance it confirms shall be present also.

The Sovereign Instrument titled *Royal DNA 2025* is hereby complete.

— Executed, Declared, and Sealed —

***His Imperial Royal Highness His Grace**

Lord Minister and Grand Chancellor Sheikh Mohamed-Hasan :Buhijji ©™

On behalf of:

- The Sovereign Tribal Government of Sun Village
- The Dynastic House of Buhijji al-Mu‘ammari al-Aghlabi al-Tamimi
- The Chancellery of MHM Holdings
- The Universal Reservation of Rights®™ (URR)

Per Divinum Ius Sanguinis



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