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**Denise Carter**

I run a Carter (R-M269) Y DNA project and I know at least four testers who learned that they are genetically part of the Carter family via Y-DNA testing and one Carter who learned he is genetically related to another family. All are part of a "non paternal event" (NPE). Besides the obvious reason, there are quite a few reasons why "new" Y-DNA can be introduced into an established paternal line.

The Lees are genetically related to two different Carter families, namely the Thomas Carter (1630-1700) line which is part of the R-M269 STR haplogroup and the John Carter/Robert "King" Carter STR haplogroup, which, I believe, is the other one mentioned in this thread. Both Carter families crossed with each other plus the Lees, Randolphs and several other prominent Virginia families.

It's difficult to sort out. Genealogy helps to map out the various paternal family branches forward to living male descendants. Then it's down to figuring out which men to test so that the NPE can be mapped.

It should be noted that just because the Y-DNA does not appear to match what it's supposed to, the living testers are still Lees, Carters, Randolphs, etc. And just because a living Lee tester's Y-DNA is unexpected doesn't mean that the two Lee ancestors aren't related. The NPE could have happened at any time.

posted Dec 02, 2021 by [Denise Carter](#)

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As John Lee, Esquire has been detached from father Richard Lee, I, and his line from grandparents William Lee and Alice Felton – because of Lee Y-DNA Projects wrongfully as the linear (FULL) DNA from these descendants do show these relationships, regardless.