

DNA, Scottish Freemasons and Jewish Settlements In Colonial North America

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ABSTRACT: This research documents the high levels of Jewish ancestry found among historically prominent members of Scottish Freemason lodges during the 1500s to 1700s. It proposes that Scottish Freemasonry served as a conduit for persons of Jewish descent to settle in British North America and that this served to influence the political philosophy of the United States.

KEYWORDS: Jewish DNA, Scottish Freemasons, Colonial North America, Separation of Church and State

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I. INTRODUCTION

A series of recent studies has documented that the majority of colonists arriving in North America from England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and France during the 1589 to 1700 time period were likely of Jewish ancestry (2021a,b,c,d,e, Hirschman Vance and Harris 2019a, b, Hirschman, Vance and Harris 2018). This was determined by examining lists of early North American colonists and comparing them with their descendants' published DNA profiles. These profiles were then compared to DNA databases of known Jewish persons and found to be consistent to a high degree of specificity. Additional studies found that several prominent Colonial American statesmen (e.g., Alexander Hamilton, Benjamin Franklin), United States Presidents (e.g., Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, John Adams), folk heroes (e.g., David Crockett, Daniel Boone, Stephen F. Austin) and Civil War Generals (e.g., Robert E. Lee, Ulysses S. Grant) also had Jewish ancestral DNA (Hirschman 2021d,e,f,g,h,i).

In earlier writings which did not have the benefit of the extensive DNA databases now available (Hirschman 2005, Hirschman and Yates 2007, 2009, 2012), it was speculated that an important social mechanism for communication among these early colonists might be their membership in Freemasonry. Freemasonry is a private, semi-secretive society that has been in existence since at least the late 1500s – a time period that would correspond well with the initial colonization efforts in North America by Britain (Stevenson 2005). Freemasonry requires extensive vetting of its initiates and, once accepted, members have access to other Freemason Lodges across a broad span of countries (Stevenson 2005).

Thus membership in Freemasonry would have permitted persons desiring to immigrate to Colonial North America the benefit of a support network with access to ships, financial assets, and political connections. For persons who were of the Jewish faith, but who presented themselves publicly as having Catholic or Protestant Christian affiliation (i.e., crypto-Jews), Freemasonry could have provided a vital network of connections both in their home countries and in North America (Hirschman and Yates 2012). We turn now to a discussion of earlier material proposing this connection.

EARLIER DISCUSSIONS OF FREEMASONRY AND JUDAISM IN THE AMERICAN COLONIES

The present researcher became intrigued by the possible overlap between the members of the Colonial-era Freemasons and an Appalachian ethnic group termed the Melungeons (Hirschman 2005). Because ancestral DNA testing was in its infancy, it was not possible to make any detailed genetic comparisons of the Melungeons to other ethnic groups, such as Jews, but it was proposed that the Melungeons were likely of Jewish and Muslim ancestry, given their religious practices and naming patterns (Hirschman 2005). But there was a strong overlap between the Melungeon population in Appalachia and the presence of Freemason lodges in the same area.

“Virtually every town where the Melungeons settled also simultaneously had established a Freemason lodge...Indeed, the correlation between Freemasons and Melungeons was becoming overwhelming (p.103, 2005)”. After discussing the history of Freemasonry and the expulsions of Jews from various European countries during the 1300 to 1500 time period, she proposed, “It is this network of Freemasonry which I believe

helped guide the outgoing groups of Sephardic Jews and Moors displaced by the Spanish and Portuguese Inquisitions of 1492 and 1497 to their safe havens in France, Holland, Germany, North Africa, Italy and Turkey and subsequently guided them over a 200 year period, from 1567 to 1790, to America and ultimately to Appalachia (Hirschman, p. 106, 2005)”.

The correlation between Jewish ethnicity, Judaic symbols and Freemasonry is carried forward in a later work on Scotland (Hirschman and Yates 2007). In that research, several photographs are presented showing the prevalence of both Jewish and Freemason symbols on grave markers and houses of worship in Scotland. Additionally, specific families, e.g., Cowen, Bruce, Alexander, Campbell, Forbes, Fraser, Gordon, Leslie, are identified as being linked both to Judaism and Freemasonry through heraldic images and grave markers (Hirschman and Yates 2007). However, the lack of publicly available genealogical DNA samples made firm conclusions impossible.

By 2012, genealogical DNA testing was becoming more common and large, public databases were being compiled. A book (Hirschman and Yates 2012) using DNA data from early North American colonists found that DNA samples supported the initial hypothesis of Jewish ancestry among groups of colonists in several states, e.g., Georgia, Virginia, Maryland, New York, Massachusetts. A chapter also was devoted to discussing the link between these colonists and Freemasonry. The discussion focused upon the activities of Elias Ashmole, a British barrister and Freemason during the early 1600s, who was one of the first Englishmen to write extensively about the Masonic philosophy (Hirschman and Yates 2012).

THE MUDDLED ORIGINS OF FREEMASONRY

As is befitting a semi-secret organization, Freemasonry has a cloudy and confused origin history. The most cited and authoritative book on the subject was written by Stevenson (1988, 2005) and published by Cambridge University Press. It underwent its tenth printing in 2005. Stevenson does a remarkable job of accessing original documents and reproducing lengthy passages from key texts regarding Freemason philosophy and practices. He identifies William Schaw, a Scotsman, as authoring a document titled “Organising and Regulating the Conduct of Masons” (Schaw 2005, p. 8) in 1598, and notes that the decade of the 1590s appears to be the origin point for the organized practice of Freemasonry in Scotland.

Although Schaw seems to accept that originally masonic lodges were intended to be centered on *operative* masonry, he also acknowledges that “these new masonic lodges are as much or more concerned with rituals and secrets, as with regulating the working practices of stonemasons (p. 9).” Indeed many of the first lodges had memberships that were drawn not from actual masons but from

a wide set of men residing primarily in Lowland Scottish cities such as Glasgow and Edinburgh and a few large northerly port cities such as Aberdeen (Stevenson 2005).

This suggests that Scottish Freemasonry may have served primarily as a social and business organization in which urban men could discuss issues of mutual interest in a private setting. Because membership was limited to those who had been properly vetted and initiated, the members would have been able to conduct private discussions on proscribed or controversial topics. The cities where Scottish Freemasonry was centered are the same as those recently identified as having large levels of Jewish ancestry within the population (Hirschman 2021e)

What is also notable about Scottish Freemasonry is that its symbolism, texts and imagery are drawn from Middle Eastern sources (Baigent and Leigh 2020). The most central of these, the secret passwords of Jachin and Boas, the pillars of the Temple of Solomon, the six-pointed Davidic star, the All-seeing Eye are derived from Judaic and Cabalistic texts (Stevenson 2005). The prayer used to open each formal meeting is a Davidic psalm:

*Behold, how good and how pleasant it is
For brethren to dwell together in unity!
It is like the precious ointment upon the head,
that ran down upon the beard,
Even Aaron's beard: That went down to the skirts of his garments;
As the dew of Hermon,
And as the dew that descended upon the mountains of Zion:
For there the LORD commanded the blessing,
Even life for evermore.*



Freemason badge

Additional Freemason images are derived from Egyptian structures, such as the pyramid (Stevenson 2005).



Freemason Imagery on US currency

Given this evidence, we hypothesize that one of the central purposes of Freemasonry in Scotland (and likely elsewhere, e.g., England, France, Italy) during the Colonial Era was to **assist persons who were ancestrally Jewish to immigrate safely to the North American British colonies**. This is tested by examining the DNA of the Scottish men who played a key role in the Freemason movement.

II. METHODOLOGY

USING DNA TO DETERMINE ETHNIC ORIGINS

This research presents genetic evidence grounded in recent DNA technology to document that the descendants of Scottish men associated with early Freemasonry have ancestral Jewish origins.. Thus far, DNA data have been generally avoided by social historians who prefer to use contemporaneous documents as their primary, often sole, data source. The present research proposes that **document-dependence** can lead to the misinterpretation of historical events.

One of the current buzzwords in the social sciences is *disciplinary silos*. This concept draws attention to the insularity of academic disciplines and research approaches that use only one dominant paradigm or method

to study a phenomenon. Over the past few decades, greater strides have been made within and across academic fields when ideas and ways of thinking are imported from other disciplines. However social historians have largely depended upon written, carved, printed – and more recently – electronic images to conduct their research.

By contrast, archaeologists, who also study human history, have been more open to adopting novel technologies such as satellite photography, in-ground radar, and magnetic imaging in their research. These have provided novel perspectives to these researchers, permitting them to locate, for example, the outlines of flattened city-walls, which are not visible when a site is only viewed from ground level or excavated downward.

However, today's social historians resemble the archaeologists of old – they dig in one narrow trench using available documents and consider that an accurate excavation of an historical event. In so doing, they may miss the big picture. While historical documents may be lost, falsified, or written to be purposely misleading, DNA is what it is – chemical molecules in each and every cell of one's body. Properly collected, analyzed and compared to other samples, DNA does not lie.

In 2000, Family Tree DNA (FTDNA.com) became the first company offering genealogical DNA testing for ancestry research. Since then, several other companies have begun offering these services. In 2019, new genealogical analysis tools were developed and offered to consumers; these included auto-clusters (visually grouping persons with matching DNA markers into clusters) and family tree theories (suggesting possible relationships between DNA matches by combining several family trees, as well as global phylogenetic trees). This new technology permits one's ancestry to be traced in a fine-grained manner; one's ancestors' paths across both time and space can now be viewed, sometimes to within a few hundred years. Presently, it is estimated that the major genealogical testing companies have accumulated over 26 million DNA profiles (FTDNA.com). Most companies have posted their test results on multiple commercial sites, giving users at each one access to all data collected globally.

How do they work?

A genealogical DNA test is performed on a sample provided by the individual. After following the kit instructions on how to collect the sample, the user returns it for analysis. The sample is then processed using a technology known as **DNA microarray** to obtain the genetic information requested by the consumer.

Male Y chromosome (Y-DNA) testing. In the present study only male ancestry is being traced. A man's test results may be compared to another man's results to determine the time frame in which the two individuals may have shared a most recent common ancestor (MRCAs) in their direct paternal line.

There are two types of paternal DNA testing: STR and SNP.

STR markers. The most common type of testing is performed using STR (short tandem repeat) markers. A certain section of DNA is examined for a pattern that repeats basic chemical components of the DNA. The number of times it repeats is the value of the marker. Typical tests examine between 12 and 111 STR markers. STRs mutate fairly frequently, which permits different branches of paternal descent to be charted. The results of two individuals can then be compared to see how closely they are related. DNA testing companies usually provide an estimate of how closely related two people are, in terms of generations or years, based on the differences between their results.

A person's male ancestral haplogroup can often be inferred from STR results, but can be proven only with a Y-chromosome SNP test (**Y-SNP test**). A single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) is a change to a single nucleotide in a DNA sequence. Typical Y-DNA SNP tests examine about 20,000 to 35,000 SNPs. Getting an SNP test allows a much higher resolution of one's male ancestry than STRs. It can also be used to provide additional information about the relationship between two individuals across time and space and to confirm one's ancestral haplogroup.

In the present research both STR and SNP Y-DNA data are used to determine the ethnic ancestry of specific Scottish men with historical links to Freemasonry.

Sample Frame

The sample frame used for this study is the Scottish Y-DNA Project (FTDNA.com) which presently has over 12,000 members. The requirements for joining the project are:

*“The project welcomes individuals who have an unbroken Scottish lineage on their **direct paternal (yDNA) line of descent**. For example: father > grandfather > great-grandfather > great-great-grandfather. The project was originally established in October 2001 as the Scottish Clans DNA Project. The project merged with the Scotland DNA Project in 2012.”* (FTDNA).

Thus men whose DNA profiles are included in the database are able to document that their ancestors originally came from Scotland; several also have ancestors who migrated from Scotland to Northern Ireland

during the 1600s “planting” of Ulster. Our study will also include those whose ancestors immigrated from Scotland or Northern Ireland to the North American colonies. Recent research on the colonial-era settlers in Central Appalachia (Hirschman, Vance and Harris 2019b) has already shown that the majority of the Northern Irish and Lowland Scottish men in that region were of Jewish descent.

Because of the very large sample size (12,000+), this study will initially concentrate on a subset of the data which includes only those Y-DNA haplogroups known to have **originated in the Middle East and southeastern Europe/Balkan regions** (where Jewish groups were originally formed) and the **Ashkenazi Levite** subgroup having haplotypes R1a/R-198/R-512.

Among the early drivers of the Scottish Freemason movement were William Sinclair, Patrick Copland, Robert Moray, Sir James Murray, Anthony and William Alexander, Alexander Bruce, George Gordon, John Forbes, Francis Hay, Charles Lennox, William Kerr, Robert Napier, Alexander Seton, Robert Kirk, Andrew Mackie, Alexander Hamilton (an ancestor of the American statesman), William and Alexander Drummond, David Crawford, John Cameron, and Archibald Barclay.

Where available we use also DNA collected from the descendants of these men using their surname DNA projects (FTDNA.com); that is DNA samples from men having the same last name and origin as the Scottish Freemason. In some cases surname DNA projects are not open to the public and therefore are not available for us to use. (These were Ruthven, Murray, Spottiswood, and Forbes in the present study). Only samples claiming to descend directly from these individuals are used in the study.

Fortunately, FTDNA is now encouraging the cross-listing of matching DNA haplotypes across different project websites. Thus, if an individual from say Iran or Germany has a haplotype which is congruent with that of a person or persons in the Scottish DNA project, that individual’s name and haplotype can also be posted on the Scottish DNA website as well. With this innovation, patterns of migration can be traced in a more fine-toothed manner. This is especially powerful when used in conjunction with advanced SNP phylogenetic trees which can provide a time frame for the migration to have occurred.

III. ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

Appropriate data were already existing for some of the Freemason surnames of interest which were collected in earlier studies. The surnames Alexander, Bruce, Cameron and Gordon have already been confirmed to likely be of Jewish ancestry, however, in some cases we will re-document this in the present study.

Scottish Freemasons in the J1-M267 Group (Semitic)

The data set below is that for male haplogroup J1-M267. This haplogroup is currently centered in the Middle East (see Map One, Eupedia.com) where it originated. It is considered Semitic (Familytreedna.com) and is carried primarily by persons of Arab and Jewish ancestry. Using the Scottish DNA Project (Familytreedna.com) which is publicly available, several Scottish men who were prominent in the Freemasons were identified; these included the surnames Hay, Sinclair, Leslie, Crawford, Morris, Blair, Kerr and Irving. In particular, the **Graham** lineage is especially numerous among the J1-M267 group; this surname is cited by Baigent and Leigh (2020), the Knights Templar/Freemasons of Tennessee (1883), and the Missouri Lodge of Research (1973) as having Freemason membership.

“The likely origin of this lineage is that the chiefs of Clan Graham were of Anglo-Norman origin. The Manor of Gregham is recorded in William the Conqueror’s Domesday Book. When David I claimed the throne of Scotland, Graham was one of the knights who accompanied him. Sir William de Graham was present at the erection of Holyrood Abbey, witnessing its foundation charter.” Collins Scottish Clan & Family Encyclopedia. Glasgow: HarperCollins (for the Standing Council of Scottish Chiefs). pp. 148–149. ISBN 0-00-470547-5. The Grahams were likely among the contingent of Jewish knights brought to England from Normandy by William I (see Hirschman and Yates 2007).

As the chart below shows, the Graham haplotypes – and those of the other Scottish J1 Freemason lineages-- are closely linked to those of men named Henry Guckenberger, Willam Aaron and Stefan Ciwosky who are likely Jewish. They are also closely linked genetically to Arab men in Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Yemen. Additionally there is a genetic linkage to an Abadzekh man who is a Sunni Muslim in one of the Circassian tribes.

J1-M267										
168	0	19483	Crawford	Alexander Crawford, b. 1819, Paisley, Scotland	Scotland	J-FGC4422	12	14	10	13-18
168	1	201441	Webster	John Webster, b. 1590, Eng. d. 1661, Hadley, MA	England	J-M267	12	14	10	13-19
168	2	151670	Morris	Jesse Morris b. 1805 N. Car. d. 1873 Smith Co, TX	Northern Ireland	J-PF7257	12	14	9	12-19
168	4	263166	Blair	Thomas Blair b. 1852 NY and d. 1911 CA [C:PCA]	Scotland	J-Z18216	12	14	10	13-18
168	5	293430	Hay	John Hay 1745 - 1810	Wales	J-M267	12	14	10	14-16
168	6	157451	Kerr	Adam Kerr b 1789 d 1853	Unknown Origin	J-BY55651	12	14	11	13-19
168	7	16972	Hatko	Republic Adyges, Abadzekh	Russian Federation	J-V4738	13	14	10	12-17
J1-M267 -										
169	0	423134	الحارس (القصب وشيق)		Saudi Arabia	J-FGC4725	12	15	10	13-17
169	1	198249	al tamimy		Qatar	J-M267	12	15	10	13-18
169	2	506071	ابوبكر فهد الحمدي اليمن		Yemen	J-HU83	13	14	10	13-18
J1-M267>P58>L858>BY66>BY89>L1253										
169	6	130476	Graham	John Graham, b. ~1710? / d. ~1780 South Carolina	Scotland	J-FT194625	12	14	10	13-17
169	8	903643	Graham	James Graham, b. 1714 and d. 1755	United States	J-BY89	12	14	10	13-17
171	6	31349	Graham	Thomas Graham, b. 1781 and d. 1844	Ireland	J-M267	12	14	10	13-17
171	7	138930	Graham	Richard Graham 1850 Dublin Ireland	Ireland	J-L1253	12	14	10	13-17
171	8	16560	Graham	Richard Graham, b. abt 1716	Scotland	J-M267	12	14	10	13-17

J2A Haplotypes

The members of the Scottish DNA Project who have J2A haplotypes and are associated with Freemasonry are listed in the table below. This haplogroup is centered in the Middle East and is considered Semitic (see Eupedia.com, Map 2). Of these entries, the two most significant surnames linked to Scottish Freemasonry are Montgomery and Shaw. Members of these families played key historical roles in the development of Freemasonry in Scotland and are discussed in Stevenson (2005), Baigent and Leigh (2020) and the Missouri Historical Lodge of Research (1973). The Douglas and Adair families are also historically aligned with Freemasonry in Scotland (see Baigent and Leigh 2020) as are the Cameron family (Stevenson 2005) and McLean family (Baigent and Leigh 2020), and the Rogers and MacGregor families (Missouri Lodge of Research 1973).

Note the presence of persons having very similar haplotypes to the Scottish men who appear likely to have Jewish ancestry: Altobello (Italy), Vos and Schmail (Germany), Isacksen (Denmark) and Matheson (Germany).

65						3 2 5 0 14 1 5 2 3
d						
J2b - Scotland						
1774	26418	McCoy	Francis Mackay (ca. 1735-1789)	Scotland	J-M102	1 2 1 1 14- 1 1 1 1 2 4 5 0 17 1 5 2 2
1777	N12485	Andrew, M.D.,	Joseph Alex ADAIR b 1711 d 1788 Antrim N Ireland	Northern Ireland	J-M102	1 2 1 1 14- 1 1 1 1 2 4 7 0 16 1 5 2 2
1778	123591	Douglas	Douglas	Scotland	J-M92	1 2 1 1 12- 1 1 1 1 2 2 4 0 12 1 5 2 3
J-M172						
1781	N86913	Myrhorodsky	Myrhorodskiy, 17th century, Zaporozhian Cossacks	Ukraine	J-M172	1 2 1 1 16- 1 1 1 1 2 2 4 0 17 1 7 1 2
1786	268157	Marrs	William Erskine Marrs b. before 1720	Scotland	J-M172	1 2 1 1 14- 1 1 1 1 2 3 3 0 17 1 5 1 2
1802	163426	Shaw	John Shaw, 1811-1878	Scotland	J-M172	1 2 1 1 13- 1 1 1 1 2 3 4 0 15 1 5 1 3
1808	53925	Montgomery	Rev William b Cumberland PA 1768 > NC > GA d MS 1848	Scotland	J-M172	1 2 1 1 13- 1 1 1 1 2 3 4 0 17 1 5 1 2
1811	124458	Montgomery	John Montgomery b ca 1703 Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland	J-FT18892	1 2 1 1 13- 1 1 1 1 2 3 4 0 17 1 5 1 3
1812	45147	Montgomery	William b Antrim Ulster > MA d MA 1731	Ireland	J-M172	1 2 1 1 13- 1 1 1 1 2 3 4 0 17 1 5 1 3
1814	224013	Montgomery	William Montgomery b 1772 Lancaster SC d. TX	Scotland	J-Y40294	1 2 1 1 13- 1 1 1 1 2 3 4 0 17 1 5 1 3
1821	B72080	Smail	Peter Smail (Schmehl) b. 1735 and d. 1799 - W. PA.	Germany	J-M172	1 2 1 1 13- 1 1 1 1 2 3 5 0 16 1 5 1 4
1824	197561	Matheson	Murdo Matheson 1870-1967	Scotland	J-M172	1 2 1 1 14- 1 1 1 1 2 3 5 0 17 1 6 2 2
1826	127981	Cameron	Angus Cameron (abt 1765-abt 1853), Lochaber	Scotland	J-M172	1 2 1 1 9 13- 1 1 1 1 2 3 5 0 15 1 7 3 3
1828	360461	Watt	James Watt, b 1714	Scotland	J-Z41157	1 2 1 1 9 13- 1 1 1 1
32						
1841	B816646	Tillman	Henry Tilghman 1805	United States	J-FT186603	1 2 1 1 13- 1 1 1 1 2 4 5 0 16 1 5 2 2
1842	M153038	MacDonald	Archibald Campbell, b. 1779 Kilmartin, Argyll	Scotland	J-M172	1 2 1 1 13- 1 1 1 1 2 4 5 0 17 1 5 1 2
1846	55929	Wertz	Jacob Wertz	Germany	J-M172	1 2 1 1 10- 1 1 1 1 2 4 6 0 19 1 5 2 2
1848	276926	Dzanaiti	Dzanaev - Dzanaitæ, Ossetia, Nar. Clan Khetag.	Russian Federation	J-Y12386	1 2 1 1 13- 1 1 1 1 2 5 4 0 14 1 5 3 3

Haplogroup E-M35

This haplogroup is Semitic/Middle Eastern (see Eupedia.com, Map 3) in origin and distribution. Among the surnames with this haplotype are several having Masonic membership: Abercrombie/Crombie, Stewart, Douglas, Ramsey, Chapman, Campbell, Davie, Kirk, Kirkpatrick, Alexander and Shaw (see Baigent and Leigh 2020, Missouri Lodge 1973, Stevenson 2005, Tennessee Templars 1883). Significantly, this same group of E-

M35 haplotypes, and its extensions, were closely related to an Arabic man from Bahrain, three likely Ashkenazic Jewish men – Bachman from Russia, Herman and Staehlin from Germany, and a likely Sephardic Jewish man, Lapidus (gemcutter), from Belarus.

There was also a linked match to persons named Palazzo from Italy and Castaneda from Spain; the latter man is likely Sephardic Jewish. This pattern could suggest that these Scottish Freemason men’s ancestors arrived in Scotland when Jews were banned from England in 1290, leaving genetic ‘cousins’ in Western Europe who later migrated to Eastern Europe as Ashkenazim. Finally, there are some entries with the surname Peebles. The town of Peebles in Scotland was the site of one of the earliest Freemason Lodges. An on-line announcement shown below describes this Lodge.

Celebrating 300 years of Peebles Masonic Lodge

One of the oldest organisations in Peebles is preparing to celebrate its 300th anniversary. The town’s Masonic Lodge was officially formed on October 18, 1716. And next month a series of celebrations will begin to mark the tri-centenary. As well as rededication ceremony at the Lodge Peebles Kilwinning premises in the Northgate on Saturday, October 22 there will be a grand march along Peebles High Street (stuartharker.tumblr.com/post/151000456739/).

Reinforcing the claim made in this research that the Scottish Freemasons were of Jewish descent, the same on-line site displayed the Judaic tribal flags shown below:



Peebles Freemason Lodge, Scotland stuartharker.tumblr.com/post/151000456739/

D					
E-M96>P147>M35					
21	492063	Kirkpatrick	Samuel Kirkpatrick b.1813 d.1868	Ireland	E-M35
22	B10777	Kirkpatrick	Mr. Robert Kirkpatrick, b. 1748 and d. 1803	Scotland	E-M35
26	IN99754	Abercrombie	James Abercrombie, b. 1708 Scotland	Scotland	E-M35
27	120215	Crombie	Robert Crombie	Scotland	E-M35
28	N35312	Watson	Nimrod Watson b.1824 Albemarle Co. Va.	Scotland	E-M35
29	177988	Kemp	Thomas Camp / Kemp b 1665 Essex, EN died 1711 VA	England	E-M35
30	BP31938	ال سيد محمد حسن		Bahrain	E-M35
31	928337	Wooddall	John Wooddall, b. 1720	Scotland	E-M35
32	MK59730	Stewart	William Stewart, b. 1815 and d. 1895	Ireland	E-M35
36	150142	Hoy	Hugh Hoy 1791 - 1866	Ireland	E-M35

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39	150140	Hoy	Hugh Hoy 1791 - 1866 County Louth, Ireland	Ireland	E-M35
42	169315	Bisset	William Bisset, bef 1684 Kincardine, Scotland	Scotland	E-M35
44	MK35667	Dunbar	Thomas Dunbar b 1744	Scotland	E-M35
45	177560	Dunbar	William Dunbar b 1700 in Beaufort Co, NC?	Scotland	E-M35
46	207525	White	Christian Weiss, 1750-	Germany	E-M35
51	49106	Douglas	Alexander Douglas Reeth, Yorkshire. Lived 1603	Scotland	E-M35
56	199585	McCartney	William C. McCartney 1781 - 1852	United Kingdom	E-FGC14085
59	21956	Ayers	John Air, Dundee, Angus, Scotland approx. 1640's	Scotland	E-M35
60	190665	Chapman	Edward Chapman, b. 1618, d. 1678	England	E-M35
65	72344	Henderson	David HENDERSON, Kirkaldy, Scotland, 1 Dec 1706-	Scotland	E-M35
67	869670	Bachman	John Bachmann	Russian Federation	E-M35
70	N94797	Greer	John M Peebles, born 1810 Botetourt VA, died in Li	Scotland	E-M35
72	N94504	Menzies	James Menzies b 1728/9 and d 1801, Scotland	Scotland	E-BY10247
74	75258	MacKenzie	George Mackenzie bc 1765 Scotland	Scotland	E-M35
78	51060	Campbell	William Campbell (1767-?) of York, PA	Scotland	E-M35
79	314202	Campbell	Hugh Campbell, Sr. (c1787) of Durness, Scotland	Scotland	E-M35
80	949638	Campbell	Alexander Campbell abt 1685	Ireland	E-M35
81	N36034	Cain	William Cain	Scotland	E-M35
86	360358	Herman	Fred Herman b 1891	Germany	E-M35
88	147908	Ramsay	Donald Ramsay b. bef 1699	Scotland	E-M35
89	67776	Watson	Henry Watson, b. 1771, prob Frederick Co., VA	Scotland	E-M35
91	93022	Staley	Hans Wilhelm Staehlin, b. about 1580	Germany	E-M35
95	671539	Munro	Donald Munro	Scotland	E-M35
96	273968	McIntosh	Robert MacIntosh, b. 1774 and d. 1846	Scotland	E-M35
97	MK17994	LaPidus	Mr. Itska Lapidus	Belarus	E-M35
E-M96>P147>M35>M34					
98	231571	Palazzo	Palazzo 1850	Italy	E-BY69481
E-M96>P147>M35>M78					
103	56184	Johnston	Isaac Johnston, b.c. 1750, Cumberland Co, Pa.	Scotland	E-M78
E-M96>P147>M35>M78>V12					
105	72555	Davie	Thomas Davie born 1782 in Halifax, Nova Scotia	Scotland	E-V12
108	N108730	Peeples	David Peebles cr 1619 d cr 1659	Scotland	E-CTS6244
109	69774	Peoples	David Edward Peebles, ca 1610 - 1659	Scotland	E-V12
E-M96>P147>M35>M78>V13					
110	255559	Kirkpatrick	Hugh Kirkpatrick 1697-1768	Scotland	E-BY5766
112	N66727	Colquhoun	John Colquhoun,1693, Luss, Dunbarton, Scotland	Scotland	E-V13
113	292014	Kirkpatrick	Hugh Kirkpatrick b ca1697 N Ire or Scotland		E-M35
114	233051	Kilpatrick	James Kilpatrick d 1846 Amherst Island Ont.	Ireland	E-V13
115	307811	Calhoun	John Cahoon, b. ~1690, d. 1754, Paxtang, PA	Scotland	E-FT350465
120	171863	Kirk	Andrew Kirk 1535-1593Rumbling Bridge Mu	Scotland	E-BY5756
121	263354	Kirk	Andrew KIRK, b. 1533 and d. 1593	Scotland	E-BY5756
123	223356	Calhoun	William Calhoun, 1814-1903	United States	E-FT350465
125	110964	Colquhoun	Robert Colquhoun, b.c. 1683, Luss, Scotland	Scotland	E-FT32022
126	958533	McCarter	Moses McCarter - Son James McCarter 1765-1844	Scotland	E-BY3078
128	N42222	Colquhoun	William Colquhoun, b.c.1775-1795 , Tyrone, NI	Scotland	E-BY164498
129	B68696	Castaneda	Agustín Castañeda, 1868 - 1932	Spain	E-Z21362
136	149438	Stewart	Hugh Stewart b. 1795 d	Scotland	E-M35
145	965331	Bruce	William Bruce 1797-1870	United States	E-Y145455
146	214821	Douglas	Alexander DOUGLAS, 1585 - 1861	Scotland	E-BY4835
148	108383	Hunter	Andrew Wallace Hunter (b. abt 1775 d.15 Jun 1862)	Ireland	E-FT279113
150	517403	Alexander	Patrick Alexander b 1800 Omagh	Ireland	E-FT197396
152	536478	Taher	Khaled,Osman1770,Susse,Sulaimany,kurdistan,Irak	Iraq	E-CTS5856
160	B92168	Sharp	Johannes Ernst Sharp, b. 1699 and d. 1756	Germany	E-BY182688
168	E20068	Veziroglu	Veziroglu	Greece	E-V13
E-M96>P147>M35>M78>V22					
169	945343	Ramsey	Robert Ramsey, b. abt 1775 and d. 1839	United States	E-FT63559
170	839578	Ramsey	Robert Ramsey, b. abt 1775 and d. 1839	United States	E-FT63559
E-M96>P147>M35>M81					
178	N89417	Felice	Francisco Alonso Baez de Benavides 1565	United Kingdom	E-BY10313
179	103218	Shaw	William Shaw, 1735-1797, Isle of Jura to Wake, NC	Scotland	E-M81

Haplogroup G

This haplogroup is centered in the Georgian Republic and spread throughout the Caucasus. It is found among the Ossetian ethnic group and also the Sarmatians. At present there are also a large percentage of Moroccan Jews who descend from this haplogroup (see Eupedia.com, Map 4). As can be seen from the Scottish surnames listed below, there are several who were associated with Scottish Freemasonry. These would include Alexander

Cohen b.1831 POLAND former surname Kahano	Poland	R-L21	13	24	14	11	11	-16	12	12	11	13	13	29	17	9	-10	11	11	24	15	19	28
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John Copeland, UK

The Copeland DNA haplotype is R-M512. This haplotype is very common among Ashkenazi Levites www.familytreedna.com/groups/ashkenazi-levite/about.

Further, the surname Copeland/Copland is a common Jewish surname (e.g., Aaron Copeland); thus it is very likely that this Copeland lineage was ancestrally Jewish.

William Copeland b.c.1616 Middlesex London, Eng.	England	R-M512	13	25	15	10	11	-13	12	12	10	13	11	30	15	9	-10	11	11	24	14	20	31	12	-
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Drummond DNA

“ Sir Walter Drummond, 13th Lord of Cargill and Stobhill, was born about 1390. He married Lady Margaretha Ruthven of Balerno in 1418, in Cargill, Perthshire, Scotland, United Kingdom. They were the parents of at least 3 sons and 1 daughter. He died in 1445, in Stobhill, Midlothian, Scotland, United Kingdom, at the age of 55 www.geni.com/people/Sir-John-Drummond-12th.”

Parents

Sir John Cargill Drummond

Male 1352–1428

Lady Elizabeth Sinclair Countess of Stobhall and Cargill

Female 1370–1460

Note that the Drummonds intermarried with two other Jewish, Freemason-linked families: the Sinclairs and the Cargills.

The Drummond DNA profile matches others at the 22 out of 24 marker level in the Jewish R1b Project database (FamilytreeDNA.com), including a Fitz Alan from Scotland.

R1b-BY4017 Drummond Peerage Lord of Stobhall c1380-c1445 ~ Drummond Castle, Crieff, Scotland ~ William Drummond 1690

Gilascop Drummond, bc 1170, Strathclyde, Scotland	Scotland	R-BY11247	13	24	14	11	11	-14	12	12	12	13	13	29	18	9	-10
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Richard Fitz Alan, b. 1267	Scotland	R-M269	13	24	15	11	11	-15	12	12	12	13	13	30	17	9	-10	10	11	25	15	19	29	15	-15	-17	-20	11	11	35	-
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Kerr/Carr DNA Scotland and Northern Ireland

The Kerr/Carr DNA haplotype shown below is a close match to that of Joseph Graves of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. That lineage has already been shown to be very likely of Jewish ancestry (see Hirschman 2021g).

N25835	Peter Kerr, 1894	Scotland	I-M223	15	23	15	10	15	-15	11	13	12	14	12	32																		
784167	Michael Carr 1832 -1895	Ireland	I-M223	15	23	15	10	15	-15	11	13	12	14	12	32	16	8	-9	11	11	25	14	20	27	11	-14	-14	-15	12	9	19	-21	14
200831	James Carr (1802-1866)	Ireland	I-M223	15	23	15	10	15	-15	11	13	13	14	12	32	15	8	-9	11	11	25	14	20	27	11	-14	-15						

Fuhaber Johan Fredrich August Ahlemann b. 1844	Germany	I-M223	15	23	15	10	15	-15	11	13	11	14
Kilian Hain zu Ebertsbrun 1650	Germany	I-M223	15	23	15	10	15	-15	11	13	11	14
Gen. 133, Joseph Graves of MA, b. 1699	England	I-M223	15	23	15	10	15	-15	11	13	11	14

Dunbar

The DNA for the Dunbar clan of the Scottish Lowlands is consistently E-M35, Semitic. Although the Clan history claims that the family has Celtic origins, their DNA results suggest otherwise.

“The chiefs of Clan Dunbar are of ancient Celtic origin. The town and port of Dunbar have featured prominently in Scottish history on various occasions.

Gospatric, Earl of Northumbria received from Malcolm III of Scotland, the lands of Dunbar as well as other parts of Lothian. In 1128 Gospatric's son, Gospatric II, Earl of Lothian, witnessed the foundation of Holyrood Abbey. He also accorded the rank of earl and made donations to Kelso Abbey.

In around 1184 Patrick of Dunbar married Ada, daughter of William the Lion and was created justiciar of Lothian. Patrick, Earl of Dunbar's daughter received the lands of Home as part of her dowry. This established the line which later became the Earls of Home in the 17th century. The Earl of Dunbar's son, Patrick, went to the Crusades and died at the Siege of Damietta in 1248”. en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clan_Dunbar

But it is the DNA genetic linkage of the early Scottish Freemason organizers to their Jewish ancestors that moves this hypothesis beyond being a supposition and toward certainty. As this, and earlier research, has shown there was a large Jewish-ancestral presence in Scotland dating from the time of William I in 1066 which was substantially enlarged when (practicing) Jews were ordered to leave England in 1290 (Hirschman 2021c).

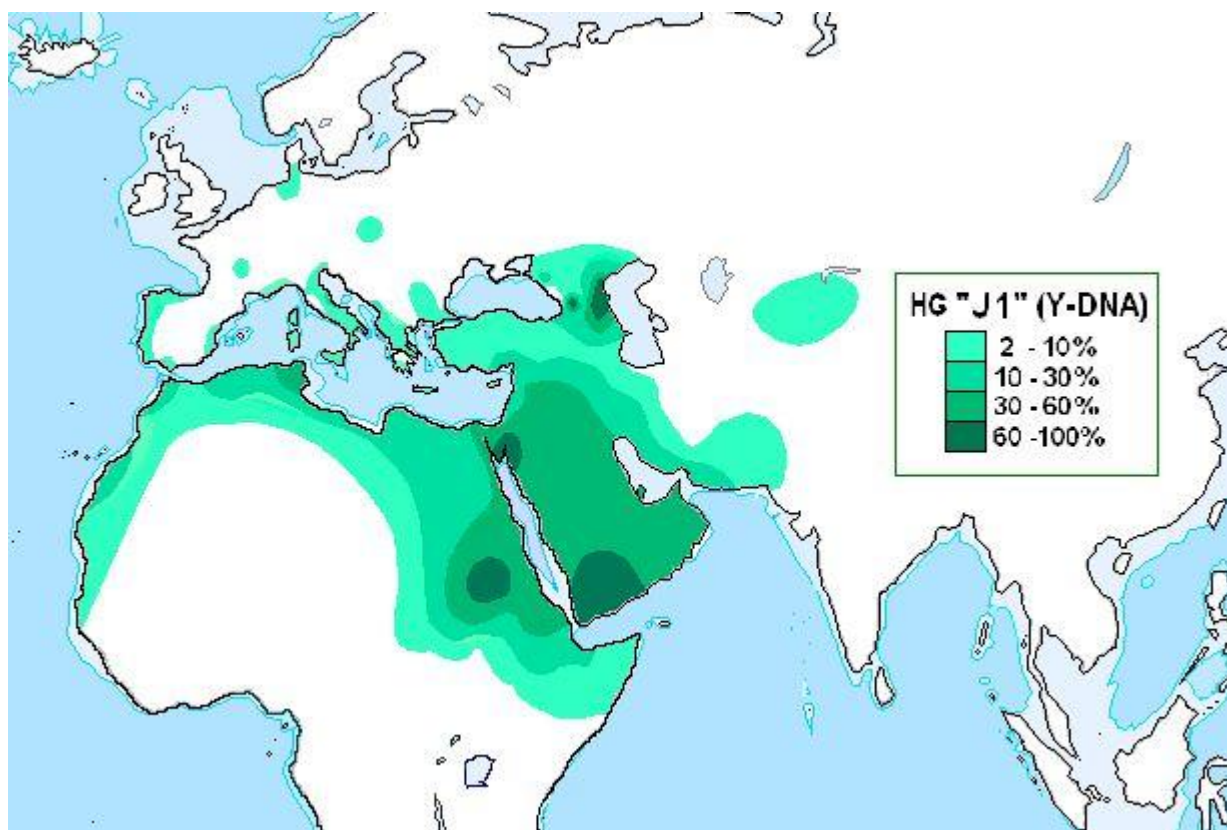
With discovery of the North American continent by the Spanish and Portuguese in the late 1400s, a new frontier for European colonization emerged. It is likely that by the late 1500s to early 1600s, as persons in England and Scotland began to grasp the possibility of creating settlements in this New World, that Freemasonry became a vehicle for transporting Jewish-ancestry Scots to a location having a less restrictive religious environment than that existing in their home country.

As already documented, the majority of North American Colonial settlers were of Jewish ancestry (Hirschman 2021 a,b,c,d,e,f,g, Hirschman, Vance and Harris 2018, 2019a,b). Thus Scottish Freemasonry was not a major player in the migration of persons of Jewish descent from England, France, Portugal, Spain, Italy and the Netherlands. Yet it was a vital mechanism for Jewish-descended persons entering British North America from Scotland and Northern Ireland (Hirschman 2021e). Further, once Freemasonry had arrived in the Colonies, its membership expended dramatically among many of the men who played a central role in creating the democratic political system of the United States. Ultimately, Freemasonry may have played a key role in the American doctrine separating Church and State.

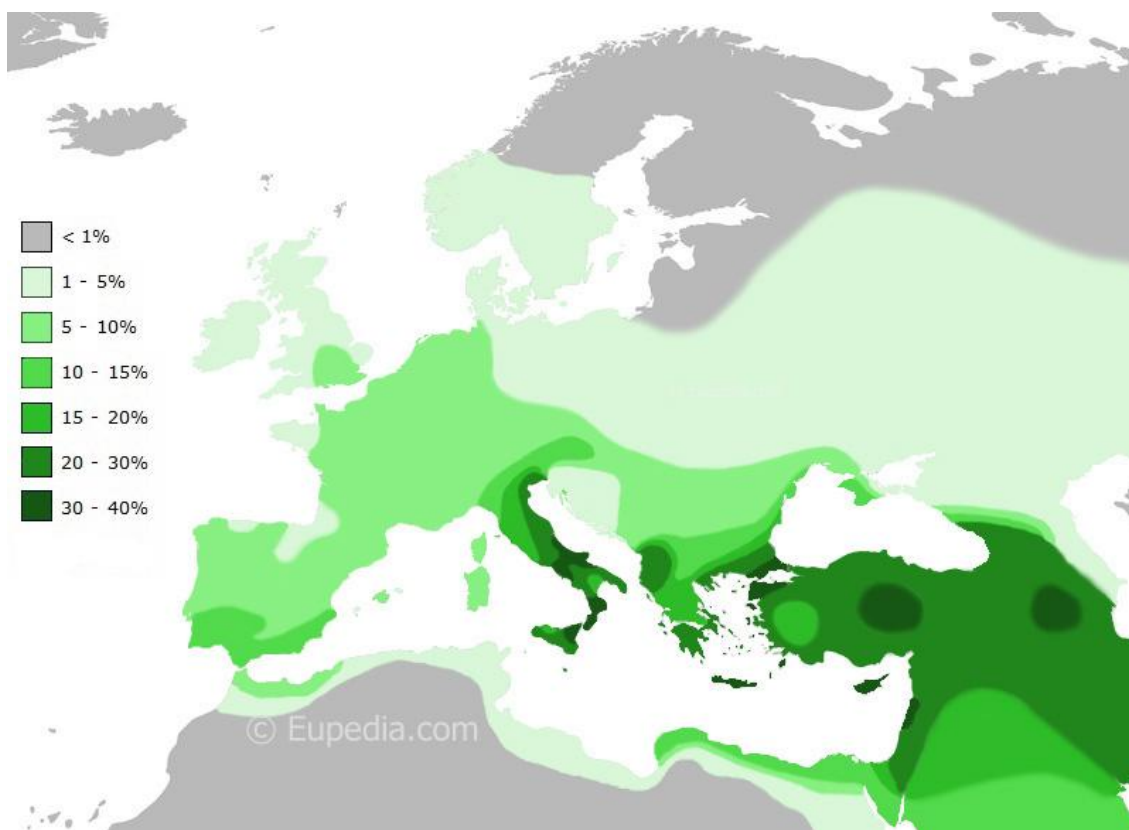
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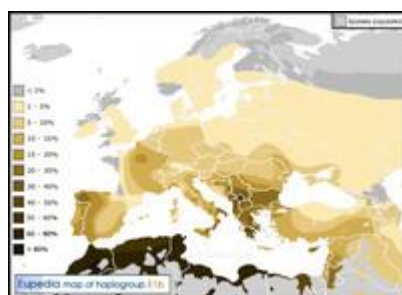
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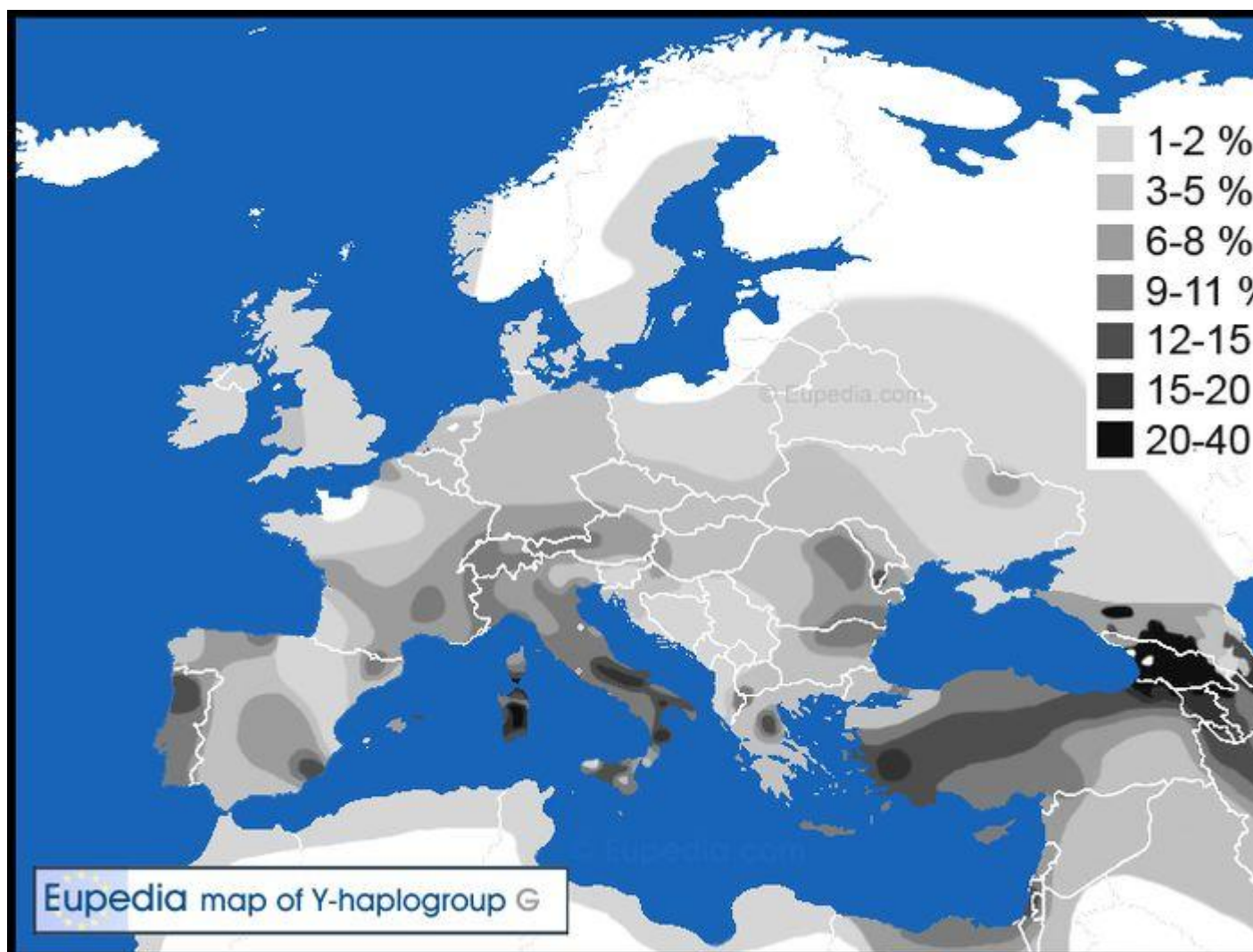
Haplogroup Map J1-M267

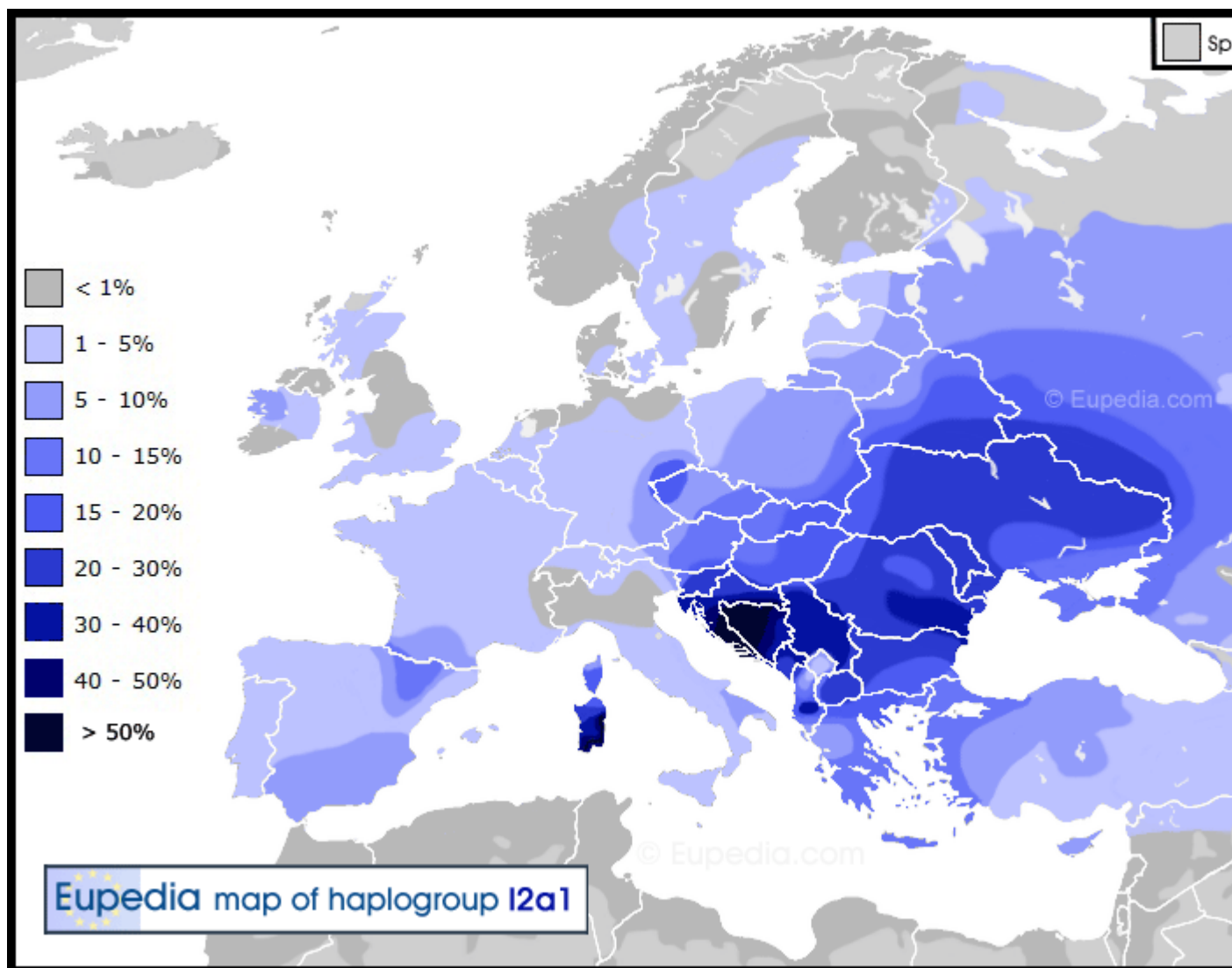


J2 Haplogroup Map



E-M35 Haplogroup Map





I-p37, I-m223, I2a1 Haplogroup Map

