Nordic Origin of JULIEN Name

by Arild KOMPELIEN

According to Oluf RYGH (see post from Viggo FOSSE) the pronunciation is JULIA. And the form JULIA also used in Hans Marius Trøseid: Hof Bygdebok volume 1 page 301. It is the spoken language/dialect that gives the name, not the spellin

JULIA is a form of Juli equivalent to the use of the definitive article - the - in English. To understand this we must have in mind that what is expressed by the definitive article in English is expressed by endings in Norwegian. Also

Then what is -lien in JULIEN? The reason for this is simply that in earlier times the written language in Norway was Danish, and Danish has no female gender. Nouns that are of female gender in Norway become male gender in Danish. And

The forms Ille or Jlle were used 1661 denoting a meadow under the farm KOMPERUD. And this meadow was likely the starting point from which the farm JULIA developed in the seventeenth century. Hof bygdebok suggests the farm was founded

There is a farm JULI in Gran, Hadeland. In 1375 the farm was written JADURLID, 1560 JOLID, 1723 JULIJ. The first syllable in JULIA seems to stem from old norse - jaðarr - meaning edge. Still used in some Norwegian dialects in the form

The meaning of the farm name JULIA then may be something like a farm situated in the slope/mountain side by the meadow that forms an edge to the creek that is called Veståa to-day. Oluf RYGH thinks the creek may
have had another name earlier like Jadarr or something (according to RYGH a common name for creeks/rivers). In that case the name JULIA may stem from the river.

KOMPELIEN is closely related to KOMPERUD, and -lien in my name is the same as -lien in JULIEN. Komp- means land of an uneven character. But my name comes from a cotter's farm in Etnedal in Valdres. My father was born there
but I was born in Hedmark, where my mother came from. Grew up in Våler, north of Åsnes where JULIA is situated.

hilsen
Arild KOMPELIEN

Origin of JULIEN Y chromosome
24 Dec 2007 by Gary JULIAN
Background
Beware, this is a lone opinion and speculation, but offers food for thought.

Within the past year, and especially just last week, more has been discovered about the "sons of Rene" Y chromosome markers. Use of Y Chromosome and Mitochondrial DNA Population Structure in Tracing Human Migrations, published 14 Dec

There are two types of "markers" used to identify founding genetic fathers; those whose mutation has been carried down through the generations to the present. Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNPs) or snips and Short Tandem Repeats (S

Academic institutions by 2002 had formally identified only 151 fathers (haplogroups and haplotypes) whose descendants populate the world today. These identifications were from locating SNPs on the Y chromosome. These SNPs do not code

As STR databases increased in size, informal genetic hobbiests started their on statistical evaluation of the STR markers. We JULIENs are fortunate to have a unique STR 455 with 8 repeats, while almost all other haplotypes have 11 rep

My interest in genetic family history started in July 2003 after reading The Seven Daughters of Eve by Bryan SYKES pub 2001 and when I obtained my mitochondrial DNA results from Oxford Ancestors (OA) in England. This gave me an idea o

In the fall of  2003 I obtained my first 10 STR markers also from OA. These markers only gave a general indication of an origin in Germany or Scandanavia and I was not given a type yet. In May 2004 FTDNA gave me 25 STR markers and pla

I met Ken NORDTVEDT on-line in July 2004 and he was and is our I1a guru, having done more than anyone else in working out the various subclades of I1a. At that time he had 6 and today he has 55. He encouraged me to obtain results from

In May 2005 I obtained 43 STR markers from DNA Heritage (DNAH) which confirmed FTDNA's 37 markers and added 6 more. I now felt comfortable with the marker ID process having confirmation from an independent lab.

In July 2006 I upgraded my 37 markers from FTDNA to 67 markers making my total today at 77.

In the summer of 2005 I advertised on several family history forums and snagged my first "son of Rene" to swab. We have yet to get a documented paper trail back to Rene, but his YDNA is a perfect 43/43 match to mine and I have a docum

In September 2005 I opened up website www.julian-ydna.org and today have 9 YDNA confirmed "sons of Rene" on the site.

In July 2007 I traveled to the JULIEN farm in Norway, swabbed a JULIEN cheek and found out that this Julien is an I1a-Bothnia from Finland through western Sweden and into the farm in eastern Norway. The sons of Rene match closer to a

We are awaiting results from a JULIEN in the Seattle, WA area whose paper trail is from the farm recently (the late 1800s).

Origin of JULIEN Y

The founding father of all modern men lived in Eastern Africa about 119,000 years before present (ybp)

(Note that this guy is identified as having at least a couple sons whose descendants today carry his SNP on their Y chromosome. Many men back to about 150,000 ybp had sons, but their male descendants died out before today's YDNA tests

Sometime about 150,000 ybp genetic "Adam" founded the world of men today. He lived in Eastern Africa.

About 119,000 ybp a father known by SNP M42, the father of non-Africans today still lived in Africa.

About 81,000 ybp, a father known by SNP M168 came out of Africa crossing the Red Sea into the Arab peninsula.

About 56,000 ybp, a father known by SNP M89 crossed the Persian Gulf and came into Mesopotamia (Iraq today).

About 53,000 ybp, a father known by SNP M9 moved eastward onto the plains of Iran. He is one of the fathers of Eurasians.

About 35,000 ybp, a father known by SNP M45 moved up into central Asia (maybe Kazakhstan). He is the father of most Europeans.

European population underwent a substantial decrease in population size between 30,000 and 15,000 ybp as Europe was moving into the depths of the last ice age. Archaeological evidence suggests that the Palaeolithic population of Europ

About 29,000 ybp, a father known by SNP M170 lived in Eastern Europe (maybe the Balkans) and today is the father of haplogroup I.

About 25,000 ybp, a father known by SNP M253 moved from Eastern Europe to France. He is the father of haplotype I1a. . The DYS455 = 8 repeats distinguish descendants today. Virtually no other European haplotypes outside of I1a have 8

About 6,000 ybp, a father known by SNP 253 lived in Germany. His descendants lived on the European continent and are given the nickname I1a-Anglo Saxon.

We JULIENs must have had some reverse migration between starting in France, having a founding father in eastern Norway sometime after 6,000 ybp and then coming back to France during the Viking era, 1000-1200 ybp

Shortly after 6,000 ybp families followed large game up into Scandanavia upon recession of glaciers. Today the fathers are known by STR markers and nicknames as Norse, Bothnia (Finland), ultra Norse (specifically eastern Norway where

We can discuss a historical era remembering that between 6,000 ybp and the Viking era 1,000 - 1,200 ybp a Scandanavian population and a European population could have moved between these areas depending upon weather, food supply and c

Since my discovery of a close genetic relationship (34/37 match) with my step son, Robert C HAMILTON who is paper-trailed to Lanarkshire, Scotland and the many other Scot, Icelanders and Greenlanders who are close matches, the most pr

Our close match with Osvald BYARENG (34/36) a living descendant from the KOMPERUD farm, just meters from the JULIEN farm, has convinced me that our JULIEN genetic father lived on or knew that he was from  either of these farms in east

If our SNPs were tested, we would show positive for all the SNPs listed above back to 119,000 ybp.

Today we are looking at up to 76 markers (many are not more than 43, but the few that are greater show us a trend. For example if sons of Rene match 43/43, then most probably they match 76/76 or maybe 75/76.

Looking at our STRs beginning with the earliest I1a in the Balkans, 6,000 ybp, nicknamed EE we see that he has:

DYS 385 as 13,13, DYS 389ii = 29, DYS 426 = 10, DYS444 = 14 and DYS 447 = 22

STR mutations (generally copying mistakes) can result in 1 or 2-step increases or decreases in repeats. An STR mutation that is carried on occurs about once every 500 years.

A father nicknamed I1a-Anglo Saxon has:

DYS385 = 13,14, DYS389ii = 28, DYS 426 = 11, DYS 444 = 13 and DYS 447 = 23 mutations carried in all subclades of Anglo Saxon and Norse. Note that other Scandanavian fathers exist, but have not been located as easily as ultra-Norse ha

So this Anglo-Saxon father on continental Europe (Germany/France/Poland/etc) has at least five 1-step STR mutations which could represent 2,500 years (5 * 500 = 2,500). Let's place him on the continent at 3,500 ybp (6,000-2,500 = 3,50

Now we go up to eastern Norway with a father whose DYS385 = 14,15, DYS462 = 13 and DYS390 = 23. Three 1-step mutations from the Anglo-Saxon, so ultra Norse father could be 1,500 years (3 * 500 = 1,500) younger or lived 2,000 ybp (3,5

Here is the most recent father that Ken has identified with the JULIENs and he nicknames us I1a-NuN14 which includes our 1-step mutation of DYS617 from 13 to 14 another 500 years closer to present or 1,500 ybp (2,000 - 500 = 1,500).

I take us closer with a 2-step mutation on the multiple allele DYS464. All previous I1a guys carry 12,14,14,15 and we JULIENs carry 12,12,14,15. This will get us to 500 ybp (1,500 - [2 * 500] = 500) or about 1,500 AD which is after th

On 23 Dec 2007, I ordered tests for SNPs 107-111 to further resolve the sons of Rene YDNA.

This is all speculation, but the mutation march to the present supports this theory for now.

Obscure mutations in sons of Rene YDNA
by Gary JULIAN
26-Dec-07

We have 3/11 sons of Rene in our database, each with one, single-step, regressive mutation occurring since Rene. Not until now have I understood the probability of such occurrences.

Robert Glenn JULIAN (indybob), paper-trailed to John, has DYS GATA C4 = 21, not 22 as the rest of us have.

Ted JULIAN, descendant of one of the sons of Rene (unknown now), has DYS437 = 15, not 16 as the rest of us have.

Unknown #103 on our JULIAN Y site, but paper-trailed to George and tested by Sorenson has DYS 441 = 15, not 16 as expected. Note that Glenn

Reviewing the repeat values at these loci from the 55 varieties of I1a, it is apparent that none of these mutations are significant in changing these swabbers status as a "son of Rene". However, if another living, male relative in any

Mutations at Y-STR loci: implications for paternity testing and forensic analysis, 6 pages, published May 2001 by Forensic Science International, pg 117 offers an explanation.

"Known from autosomal (non-germline) STRs and therefore expected also for Y-chromosomal STRs, that mutation rates differ strongly between loci depending on a number of sequence-specific parameters. Thus, a complete study investigating

In other words: depending on the Y-STR locus analyzed, approximately up to 8 of every 1,000 father/son pairs show a mutation AND on average a Y-STR mutation occurs in about 3 of every 1,000 father/son pairs."

I estimate that about 5,000 father/son pairs have occurred in Rene's descendants, so we could expect at least 3 obscure mutations to occur since Rene. DYS GATA C4, 437 and 441, by themselves do not designate a subclade of I1a, and the

These mutations should be carried down from the founder and so excluding the non-mutation descendants, there should be at least 3 founding genetic fathers since Rene, in Rene's descendants, as indicated so far by our data set.

I'm looking forward to seeing how our Finnish JULIENs are related (Clint JULIEN's results are due late in Jan 08 to compare with Steinar's set). The Finns have a closer genetic relationship to each other apparently because of their ge

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