

A FIRST IN THE ALPS
A STUDY COMBINING
GENETIC GENEALOGY
WITH MEDIEVAL HISTORY
AND GENEALOGY

PART II

Cluster R1b R-L151>R-U106

FOURNIER (from Salvan)

JACQUIER (from Salvan)

By Raymond Lonfat



PART II¹

By Raymond Lonfat²

Cluster R1b R-L151>R-U106

FOURNIER (FROM SALVAN)³

JACQUIER (FROM SALVAN)⁴

And "outsiders" Blank, Grub, Grubb, Grubbs

CONTRIBUTORS

Iain McDonald⁵

Tim Lehmann⁶ – Hunter Provyn⁷

This paper aims at offering accessibility for general readers.

1. Parts II, III... XXII cover the analysis of 51 families, grouped into 21 clusters. **E**-M35 E-V12, E-M35 E-V13 (**2** families). **G**-M201 G-Z39367; G-M201 G-CTS342; G-M201 G-Z6779 G-L1354; G-M201 G-Z6779 G-Z2022 (**8** families). **I**-M253 (I1) I-Y23356 (**1** family). **I**-M223 (I2) I-FGC15071; I-M223 (I2) I-CTS10057 (**3** families). **J**2-M172 J-M410 (J2a) J-PF4888; J-M172 J-M410 (J2a) J-Z438; J-M172 J-M102 (J2b) (**5** families). **Q**-M242 Q-L245 (**1** family). R1a R-M198 R-BY40276 (**4** families). **R1b** R-L151 R-U106; R1b R-L151 R-L21; R1b R-L151 R-DF99 FGC16979; R1b R-L151 R-DF99 R-S21914; R1b R-L151 R-U152; R1b R-L151 R-DF27 R-Z198; R1b R-L151 R-DF27 R-Z274 (**27** families).

2. Citizen amateur medievalist. I am not an employee of FamilyTreeDNA and I do not receive any compensation from them. I am a volunteer and I have spent part of my free time and resources trying to locate and determine, through medieval researches, genetic testing and analysis, information about the ancient paternal ancestors of families from the Trient and Eau Noire Valleys, Finhaut, Salvan, Trient, Vernayaz, Valais (Wallis) in Switzerland, and Vallorcine (Argentière), Haute-Savoie in France. (www.vallee-trient.ch).

3. From Salvan, without any kinship with other Fournier families from the canton of Valais (Wallis), or elsewhere.

4. From Salvan, without any kinship with other Jacquier families from the canton of Valais (Wallis), or elsewhere.

5. Iain McDonald, volunteer Administrator of the Y-DNA haplogroup project R-U106, PhD, astrophysicist, and author of *Phylogeography of R-U106*, 2026, has actively reviewed and completed this analysis. His input has been significant. ORCID iD 0000-0003-0356-0655.

6. Tim Lehmann, Citizen Scientist and Co-Administrator of the Y DNA haplogroup project G-L497 at FTDNA, has reviewed and corrected this paper.

7. Hunter Provyn, (Developer of Y-DNA Analytical Tools, Citizen Scientist, Haplogroup Researcher, Y-STR Analysis and Migrations), has reviewed and prepared various materials for this paper.

The medieval history of families is closely linked to and dependent on the historical events of the communities in which they grew up, and cannot be written without this knowledge.

For a better understanding of this cluster, it is advisable to read Part I first⁸.

FOURNIER, JACQUIER

**R1b R-L151>R-U106>R-Z2265...>R-Z156...>R-S22047...>R-FGC46344>
R-FGC68956>R-S19552>R-FGC68946>R-FT422239>R-FTD7977.**

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8. Raymond Lonfat: *A first in the Alps, a study combining genetic genealogy with medieval history and genealogy. Exhaustive panorama of Y-DNA from Families Living in the Trient and Eau Noire Valleys in the 13th Century. Finhaut, Salvan, Trient, Vernayaz, Valais (Wallis), Switzerland. Vallorcine, Haute-Savoie, France.*

INTRODUCTION

The families are from Salvan, Valais (Wallis), Switzerland, a village located in the Trient Valley⁹.

In 2010, when the author published his book¹⁰ about the appearance of Fournier and Jacquier as separate surnames after 1200 CE in Salvan, he suggested that the two families were probably close relatives. A number of available clues should have reinforced his feelings, notably the conclusion on the 21st of October 1278 of a dispute between the de l'Eglise (future Fournier), and the du Nex (future Jacquier). In that context, the fact that one of the players in this controversy had two natural sons was intriguing. While there is no evidence from which to hazard a guess, the struggle may possibly have been about the recognition from the natural father's family, a reparation in the form of property (i.e., a field).

It should be noted that the scarcity of documents issued and/or found in the archives makes the task of medieval genealogists very difficult. This situation is particularly acute at the end of the 14th century. This is compounded by the fact that there are no baptism, marriage, or death records available. In this region, such records only begin to appear around 1600, and even then, they are incomplete and patchy, at least until the 18th century.

The truth would come out from the Y-DNA project.

The first Y-37 DNA match results brought an immediate answer. Indeed, the two families had an (ancient) **common ancestor**. Further upgrades were done, culminating in the Big Y-700 test which focuses less on the Y-STRs and more on the Y-SNPs¹¹. The combination of both helped provide a more accurate time to the most recent common ancestor (TMRCA). Even more important than the dates, which are subject to estimation error, was the indication of the individual Y-SNP(s) defining the substructure of the various branches of the Fournier and Jacquier trees.

The Y-DNA results not only confirmed the kinship between the Fournier and the Jacquier but also revealed the name of the common ancestor born around 1230 and two surprising connections with families from Central Switzerland, unlocking the secret of their geographic origins!



9. See the map produced in chapter "Geographical limits", Part I.

10. Cf. Bibliographie, Raymond Lonfat, **vol. I**, *L'erba, Histoire de la seigneurie abbatiale de la vallée du Trient, des origines jusqu'en 1349, Salvan, Finhaut, Vernayaz*. 2010. Raymond Lonfat, **vol. II**, *L'erba, Familles de la seigneurie abbatiale de la vallée du Trient, des origines jusqu'en 1349, Salvan, Finhaut, Vernayaz*. 2010.

11. Which are more reliable.

MEDIEVAL GENEALOGICAL INFORMATION ON THE FOURNIER AND JACQUIER¹²

Around 1250 CE, the two families have obviously already been living in Salvan for some time, holding some of the next best properties and social responsibilities, after the community's dominant family, the de Salvan.

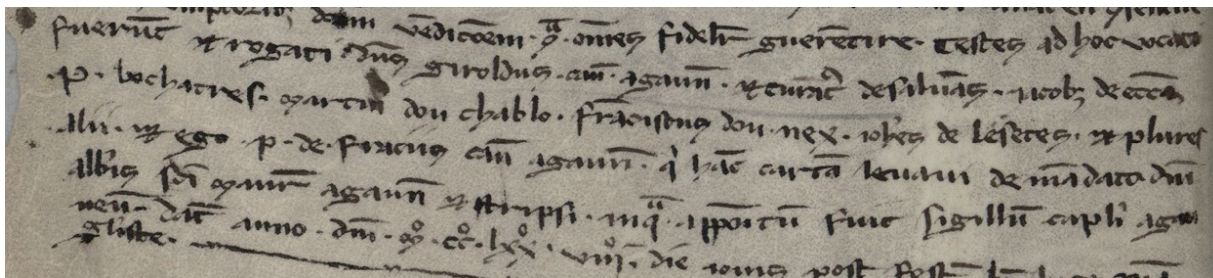
Below, only a few details from this family's history are set out.

There are several known surname discontinuity events (SDE) among these two families¹³.

FOURNIER 1ST SURNAME¹⁴

The earliest known ancestor (EKA), Pierre **de l'Eglise**, was born in Salvan around 1230. A little earlier, the first church of a growing community was built, replacing an abandoned church that had existed down in the Rhône Valley already before 1177, a sure sign that the local population of *the Mont de Salvan*, helped by some new migrants from preceding times, was gaining importance. Pierre's ancestors have been living in that area for some time. There are various reasons why they are called de l'Eglise. As tenants of the abbot of the monastery of Saint-Maurice, Valais (Wallis), they could have obtained the use of the land donated to the new church. Their dwelling could have been located within the immediate vicinity of the construction. They could also have been obliged to return their land to the abbot, being the chosen location of the future new church. The surname comes as no surprise, common in many other villages at that time.

↓ On October 20, 1278, Jacques de l'Eglise testifies in Salvan (AASM CHL 0/0/1/436).



12. **Important notice.** All existing archives relating to families from the Trient Valley have been exhaustively researched, which has taken years of work. On the other hand, most archival collections in Europe are not transcribed. Only brief inventories are available, sometimes incomplete. This situation is true for the families of outsiders who, through their MRCA, unexpectedly join the families of the Trient and Eau Noire Valleys. This presents an additional, almost insurmountable difficulty: where did the ancestors of these outsiders live in medieval times? In which archive collections should one devote the necessary years of research to find them? It's an unrealistic task. To top it all off, the almost unique opportunity to discover the patronymic structure of the families of the Trient Valley was made possible by the presence in the archives of the lords, the abbots of the monastery of Saint-Maurice d'Agaune, of a *minutarium breviarum* that is exceptional on a European scale, whose detailed records cover a period from 1228 to 1350. No such document exists for most, if not all, potential outsider families.

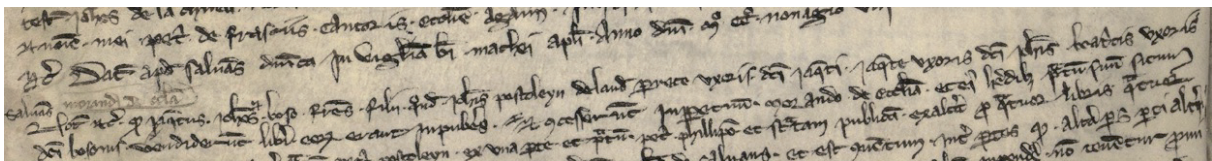
13. Cf. Bibliographie, Raymond Lonfat, **vol. III**, *L'erba, Histoire de la seigneurie abbatiale de la vallée du Trient, un monde vide en crise et sa lente reconstruction, de 1350 jusque vers 1475*, Salvan, Finhaut, Vernayaz. 2021. (Unpublished). Raymond Lonfat, **vol. IV**, *L'erba, Familles de la seigneurie abbatiale de la vallée du Trient, un monde vide en crise et sa lente reconstruction, de 1350 jusque vers 1475*, Salvan, Finhaut, Vernayaz. 2021. (Unpublished).

14. Cf. Bibliographie, Raymond Lonfat, **vol. II**, *L'erba, Familles de la seigneurie abbatiale de la vallée du Trient, des origines jusqu'en 1349*, Salvan, Finhaut, Vernayaz. 2010. Cf. p. 78 and p. 162.

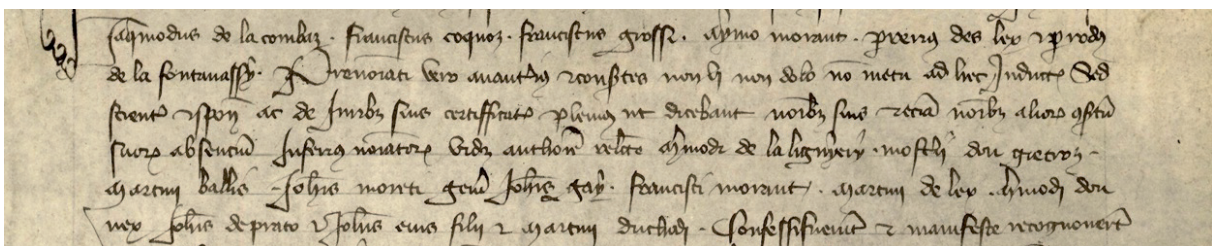
FOURNIER 2ND SURNAME

Among Pierre's sons, Morand, a first name at that time, was born around 1255. Morand de l'Eglise appears in the documentation on the 21st October 1278, a prominent figure of the community of Salvan, probably acting as procurator for the *Confrérie du Saint-Esprit*. The importance of his social functions represents a large part of the reasons why his descendants will be called according to his first name in the future. His sons, Pierre, Michel, Guillaume, Jean and Martin **Morand** are mentioned in 1313 when their father makes an *inter vivos* donation in their favor.

↓ On January 11, 1298, Morand de l'Eglise buys a meadow at Ottanel (Vernayaz) (AASM CHL 0/0/1/1252).



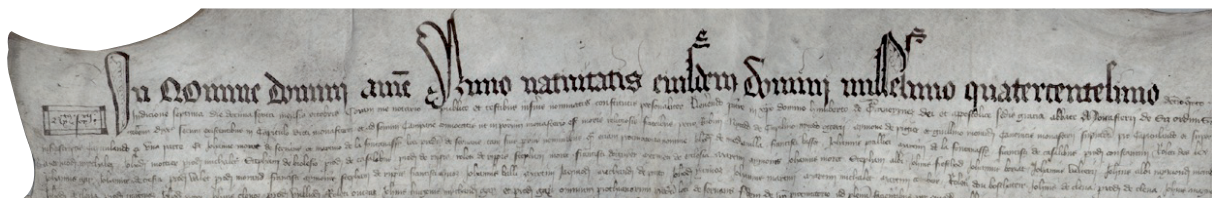
↓ On August 4, 1381, François Morand is one of the consorts of the *mayen*¹⁵ de Van, Salvan (AASM REC 0/0/88/7).



FOURNIER 3RD SURNAME

Aymon, a descendant of Jean Morand, born shortly before the Great Plague, has a son, Martin, born around 1370, interchangeably called Morand or **Aymon** following his father's first name. Nevertheless, the surname Morand is more prevalent and his grandson, Perrod, born around 1395, will only be called Morand. Perrod and his wife, Françoise de Miéville, have three known children, Françoise, Perrod Junior and François.

↓ On October 14, 1414, François Aymon grants a power of attorney for the recognition of the Tenneverge mountain pasture (Haute Savoie, France) (ACSalvan CII/I).

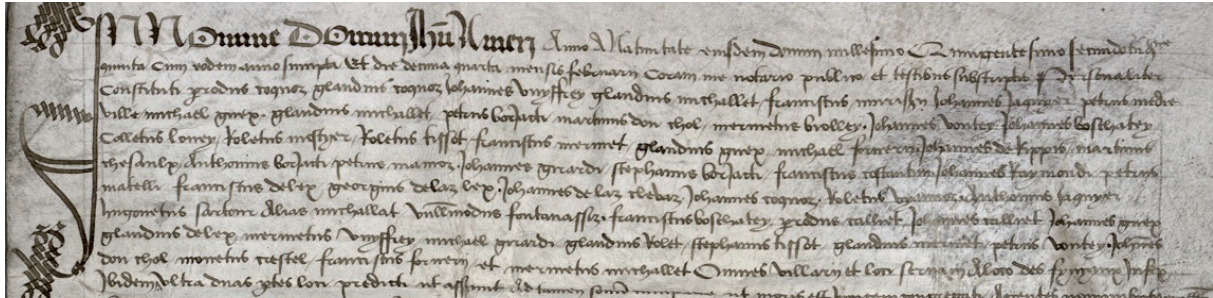


¹⁵. Pasture located between the village and the alp.

FOURNIER 4TH SURNAME

The two brothers Perrod junior and François Morand, born respectively around 1415 and 1420, will be called according to a nickname, *Forneri(i)*, *Forne(r)(y)*..., **Fournier**, from 1467 onwards. From the latin *furnarius*, later transformed into a surname, it designates the person who bakes bread, the manager of the communal oven.

↓ On February 14, 1502, Michel and François Fournier grant a power of attorney in the bean case (ACSalvan G/1).

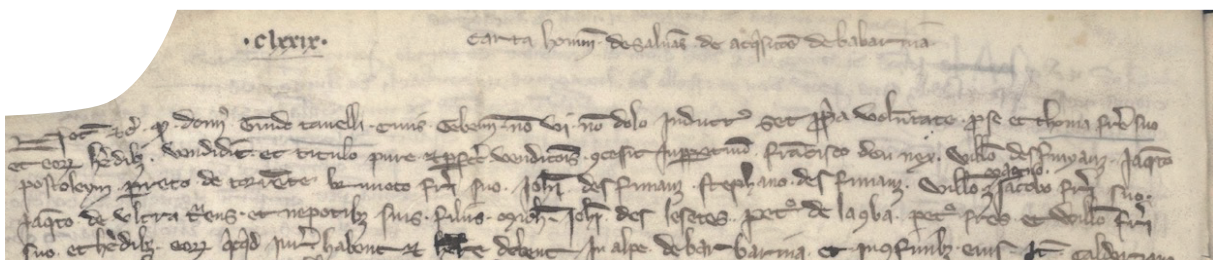


The surname Fournier will be the last one attributed to that lineage.

JACQUIER 1ST SURNAME¹⁶

The earliest known ancestor (EKA), François **du Nex** was born in Salvan around 1260, a natural son of Johannette du Nex, daughter of Girold du Nex. François has a brother, also natural, Jean. Their father's identity is not mentioned in the documentation. With the help of the Y-DNA results, after reconsidering the documents relative to the two families, it appears that the biological father could well have been Pierre de l'Eglise, born around 1230, the Fournier EKA. This misattributed parentage event (MPE) would then be resolved. François's name comes from the toponym, les Nés, meaning a pond or pool used for retting hemp. François will become, in company of the ancestor of the Fournier family Morand de l'Eglise, one of the most important men of his time in the Trient and Eau Noire Valleys. Like the de l'Eglise, François and his natural brother will be freed from a debt owed to the monastery on the 5th of August 1309¹⁷, the only two families in this situation for centuries to come. The act is stated as follows: "*Nos Jacobus abbas monasterri Sancti Mauricii Agaunensis ac ejusdem loci conventus notum facimus universis presentem littera inspecturis quod cum Petrus et Morandus de Ecclesia et Franciscus et Johannes dou Nex fratres de Sarvans, homines nostri ligii...*". Difficult to guess: the expression "Salvan brothers" applied to all four characters, rather than to two separate pairs!

↓ On February 14, 1294, François du Nex is among the buyers of the Tavel possessions in the Barberine alp (AASM CHL 0/0/1/1109).



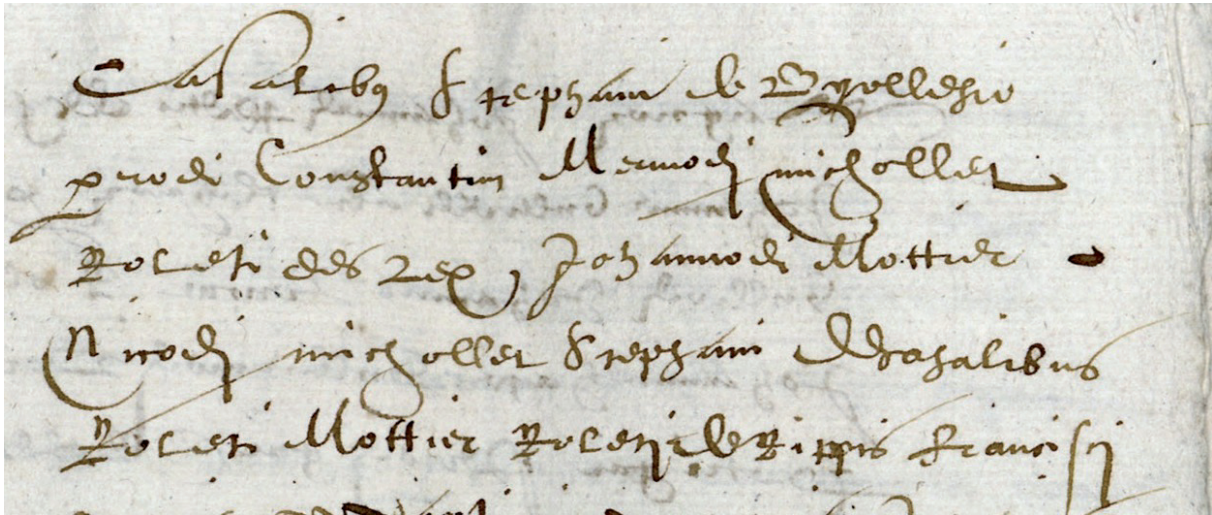
16. Cf. Bibliographie, Raymond Lonfat, **vol. II**, *L'erba, Familles de la seigneurie abbatiale de la vallée du Trient, des origines jusqu'en 1349*, Salvan, Finhaut, Vernayaz. 2010. Cf. p. 88.

17. Cf. Bibliographie, Raymond Lonfat, vol. I, *L'erba, Histoire de la seigneurie abbatiale de la vallée du Trient, des origines jusqu'en 1349*, Salvan, Finhaut, Vernayaz. 2010. Cf. : « L'affranchissement, 1309 », p. 292-299.

JACQUIER 2ND SURNAME

François's son Martin, born around 1280, lives with his wife Beatrice in the hamlet of le Bioley, just above Salvan. He is named either du Nex or (du) **Bioley**. Like his famous father, he also becomes a community representative. Later on, a Martin's descendant, Etienne, born around 1380, will still be named interchangeably de *Biolesio* or *dou Nex*.

↓ Around November 2, 1422, Etienne (Stéphane) Bioley is involved in the pepper payment affair (AASM CHA 16/1/18-2).



JACQUIER 3RD SURNAME

François *dou Bioler* Junior, Etienne's grandson, born around 1425, is married to Johannette, daughter of Jean Jacquier, son of Jacques *de Rives*. Jean has only two daughters, and François lives with his father-in-law. Thereafter, the couple's children (François, Antoine, and Jean) will be called both Bioley and **Jacquier**, creating a "new" Jacquier surname, after their mother and in memory of their maternal grandfather. The surname Jacquier will be the last one attributed to that lineage.

↓ On October 11, 1506, Jean Jacquier is present in the parish church of Salvan during the act of homage and allegiance paid by the people of the Trient and Eau Noire Valleys to the abbot of Saint-Maurice, Jean d'Allinges, their lord (ACSalvan B2/2).



MODERN GENEALOGICAL INFORMATION ON THE TESTERS¹⁸

Most members of the respective genealogical trees are known from the 13th century onwards¹⁹.

Three **Fournier** were Big Y-700 tested. The most recent common ancestor of the three testers (MRCA) was born around 1775. This yields a time to their MRCA of around 190 years (TMRCA). The testers stand respectively at five, six, and six generations. For the three testers, a generation, calculated from the end of 1600, averages 30.7 years. They all stand at an average 23 generations from their EKA.

Three **Jacquier** were Big Y-700 tested. The three testers MRCA was born in the early 1700s. This yields a time to most recent common ancestor of around 240 years (TMRCA). The testers stand respectively at eight, eight and nine generations. For the three testers, a generation calculated from the beginning of 1700, averages 30.8 years. They all stand at an average 23 generations from their EKA.



Y-DNA RESULTS, COMPARISON WITH THE GENEALOGY²⁰

The six testers mutually match each other, meaning they are more closely related to each other than they are to other men within the Y-DNA matching database at FTDNA²¹. Apart from the initial one explained above, no other non paternity event (NPE) has been noticed during the following 23 generations.

The calculated MRCA of both families descended from R-FTD7952, is estimated to have been born around 1424, within a rather large error interval (95% c.i., 1174 - 1612 CE)²². The medieval historical reading is in favor of a split taking place around 1230.

18. The author would like to extend his warmest thanks to the Fournier and Jacquier families for their participation.

19. The author would like to extend his warmest thanks to Daniel Jacqu  rio   and Benjamin Revaz for their contribution regarding the modern patrilineal genealogies. We do not test unless there is at least a 200 year period difference between the branches.

20. Dates are constantly changing, due to the arrival of new testers or algorithm improvements.

21. Some of this cluster's testers have done their mtDNA (maternal line ancestors) and autosomal DNA (all ancestral lines, paternal and maternal) analyses. Both are irrelevant to the deeper Y-DNA relationships and therefore the results are not discussed in this project.

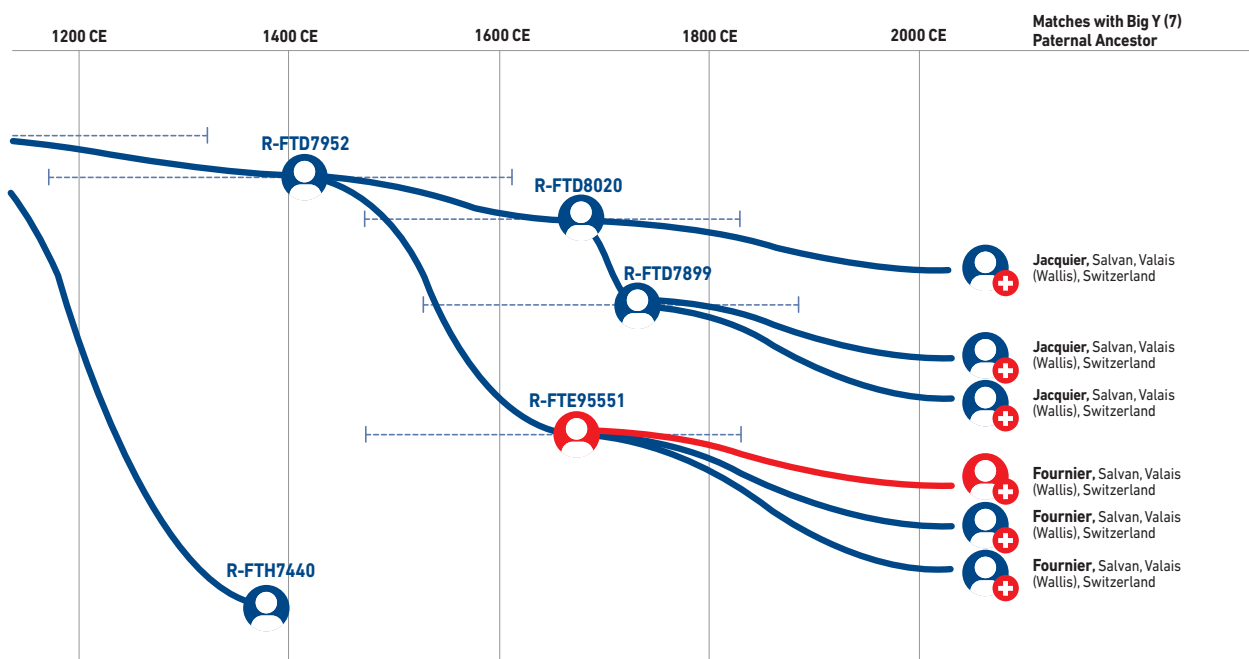
22. Error intervals are calculated at 95% confidence. The FamilyTreeDNA Time to Most Recent Common Ancestor (TMRCA) estimate is calculated based on SNP and STR test results from many present-day DNA testers. The uncertainty in the molecular clock and other factors is represented in a probability plot, which shows the most likely time when the common ancestor was born amongst the other statistical possibilities.

The three Fournier descend from the Y-SNP calculated ancestor, R-FTE95551, estimated to have been born around 1684, within a rather large error interval (95% c.i., 1475 - 1829 CE), a calculated time around 90 years before the real birth date of the MRCA²³.

The three Jacquier descend from R-FTD8020, the Y-SNP calculated ancestor, estimated to have been born around 1684²⁴, within a rather large error interval (95% c.i., 1475 - 1829 CE), a calculated time close to the real birth date of the known ancestor. Two of them descend from R-FTD7899, an ancestor estimated to have been born around 1742, a calculated time close to the real birth date of the MRCA.

The genetic data still support the genealogical information, given the large uncertainties involved in estimating the TMRCA.

↓ FTDNA Match Time Tree Fournier, Jacquier. The proper timing for R-FTE9551, a precisely known genealogical ancestor, is around 1775²⁵.



23. A situation the author noticed with numerous Time Trees. When two, three... four... five testers issued from various very distinct branches with ancestors born with 50... 100... 150... 200... even 250 time period difference, the real sequence is not shown and a unique MRCA appears on the graph. A situation obviously wrong, which will be surely improved and better mastered in the future by the lab. The current testing technologies can only probe about a quarter of the Y chromosome accurately. Consequently, there is no genetic basis on which to separate MRCAs. New technologies being explored, several years from being marketable, have the potential to improve on this situation - specifically long-read technologies like PacBio and Oxford Nanopore.

24. A coincidence, almost the same date as the Fournier.

25. Copyright 2022-2026 Gene by Gene, Ltd.

OBTAINING OUTSIDERS²⁶ MRCAS, GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION²⁷

There are currently no close links between the Fournier and Jacquier of Salvan and other Valais (Wallis) families.

The comparison with some existing reports on the percentage of a specific sub-clade within a global population at around 1200 is not possible at this stage for reasons explained in Part I. Most of the time the data are inexistant for that period and the numerous biases observed on recent publications based on testing modern populations are far too consequent. Such information will be available in the future with the results obtained by some communities studied within the ValaisADN-WallisDNA project²⁸, benefiting from a robust patrilineal background from medieval times.

At this point of the analysis, the six testers are among the 25 R1b R-U106 out of around 650 testers of the ValaisADN-WallisDNA project²⁹, a U106 proportion of around 3.8%.

Not very meaningful in view of the various biases, in Switzerland, the eight testers are the only one out of 2931 testers, a negligible frequency. The U106 are 302, a proportion around 10.3%.

Around 1250 CE, the percentage of the U106 in Salvan and Vallorcine is 3.85% of the population, that is one family out of 26. Today, it is 4.17%, for two families out of 48³⁰.

Comparisons are still fragile. They could be due to differences in the genetic distribution across Switzerland which hasn't been well investigated, or the ValaisADN-WallisDNA project that is not completed yet. There is also the potential that the more mountainous regions of Switzerland acted as a *refugium* for such haplogroups indigenous to the area, before the arrival of R1b haplogroups in the Early Bronze Age, who themselves may have preferred earlier on to settle in the more productive lowlands.

They have a very distant TMRCA, around 4,500 years, with most of the other R1b-U106. According to some reports, the percentage of R1b-U106 among self-declared Swiss testers at FamilyTreeDNA seems to be 10.4%³¹. Our study finds a much smaller R1b-U106 percentage than would normally be expected. This could be due to differences in the genetic distribution across Switzerland, which have not been well investigated.

26. Outsider: matching tester whose ancient origin is outside the Trient and Eau Noire Valleys.

27. See: **Important notice** under chapter *Medieval genealogical information...*

28. Cf. Part I, chapter X. The macro-families of the ValaisADN-WallisDNA project still under construction (presently more than 650 testers, most of them descendants from medieval families) are not yet widely studied except for the Val d'Hérens project, very advanced and exceptionally well built.

29. Summer 2026. New testers regularly coming in.

30. Cf. Part I, chapter X.

31. A 2007 professional study found 13% (<https://www.cmj.hr/2007/48/4/17696299.htm>).

A more ancient calculated MRCA of the two families, R-FT422239, is estimated to have been born around 129 CE, within a rather large error interval (95% c.i., 491 BCE - 588 CE).

The two families have currently no Y-DNA STR match at 12 or any other STR level with anyone of the testers from the ValaisADN-WallisDNA project and very few with other testers from Switzerland³².

Looking at the Y-DNA STR matches from other testers, it became evident that two other families were closely related³³.

FAMILY BLANK

A Blank, seemingly close to the Fournier and Jacquier cluster, upgraded to Big Y-700. The result demonstrated that the three families had a MRCA, R1b-FTD7977, estimated to have been born around 1061 CE, within a rather large error interval (95% c.i., 717 CE - 1324 CE). Before 1700, the Blank's ancestors were located in Seelisberg, Canton Uri, Switzerland, today still the most prominent location. Some family members moved later on to many other Swiss Cantons, among them Nidwald, Graubünden... Some other Blank men should be tested in order to improve the precision of the TMRCA estimate with the two families under analysis³⁴.

FAMILY GRUB, GRUBB, GRUBBS³⁵

A Grubbs, seemingly close to the Fournier and Jacquier cluster, upgraded to Big Y-700. The result demonstrated that, with the Blank, the four families had a MRCA estimated to have been born around 1060. Also, the family had a common ancestor with the Blank, R-FTH7440, estimated to have been born around 1391 (95% c.i., 971 CE - 1677 CE). Around 1700 or before, the Grubbs ancestors were located in Canton Bern, eventually in the Langenthal area, Switzerland. The tester's ancestor left Europe and reached the USA soon after 1700. Some other Grub, Grubb, and Grubbs men should be tested in order to improve the precision of the TMRCA estimate with the families under analysis³⁶.

The Y-DNA project's results gave an important clue, the Fournier and Jacquier were of Germanic origin and arrived most probably in Salvan at the end of the 11th century or beginning of the 12th century.

32. Y-DNA STR matches at 12 STR are most of the time meaningless.

33. The author would like to extend his warmest thanks to the Blank, Grub, Grubb, and Grubbs families for their participation.

34. Due to a lack of knowledge about the ancient graphic attestations of the name, its etymology has not been researched.

35. According to an unverified source, the surname Kropf could be linked to the Grub, Grubb, and Grubbs families. Subsequently, for simplicity's sake, only the name Grubbs will be used.

36. Due to a lack of knowledge about the ancient graphic attestations of the name, its etymology has not been researched.

↓ STR Match Finder³⁷ output showing the **Fournier, Jacquier, Blank, Grubbs** rare STR allele signature. Anyone genealogically related to them should match most, if not all of their rare alleles, which are indicated in varying shades of red to denote rarity of allele.

Matches

Matches are ranked according to the log sum of their deviating mutations, weighted by each STR's mutation rate (thanks David Vance for mutation rates).

Since May 2024 it uses allele-specific mutation rates that I computed from YFull's computed haplotypes.

For matching alleles, a color code shows the in-variant rarity for the shared value.

20-137N		2-255N		8-127N		9-111N		10-111N		11-111N		12-111N		13-111N		14-111N		15-111N		16-111N		17-111N		18-111N		19-111N		20-111N		21-111N		22-111N		23-111N		24-111N		25-111N		26-111N		27-111N		28-111N		29-111N		30-111N		31-111N		32-111N		33-111N		34-111N		35-111N		36-111N		37-111N		38-111N		39-111N		40-111N		41-111N		42-111N		43-111N		44-111N		45-111N		46-111N		47-111N		48-111N		49-111N		50-111N		51-111N		52-111N		53-111N		54-111N		55-111N		56-111N		57-111N		58-111N		59-111N		60-111N		61-111N		62-111N		63-111N		64-111N		65-111N		66-111N		67-111N		68-111N		69-111N		70-111N		71-111N		72-111N		73-111N		74-111N		75-111N		76-111N		77-111N		78-111N		79-111N		80-111N		81-111N		82-111N		83-111N		84-111N		85-111N		86-111N		87-111N		88-111N		89-111N		90-111N		91-111N		92-111N		93-111N		94-111N		95-111N		96-111N		97-111N		98-111N		99-111N		100-111N		101-111N		102-111N		103-111N		104-111N		105-111N		106-111N		107-111N		108-111N		109-111N		110-111N		111-111N		112-111N		113-111N		114-111N		115-111N		116-111N		117-111N		118-111N		119-111N		120-111N		121-111N		122-111N		123-111N		124-111N		125-111N		126-111N		127-111N		128-111N		129-111N		130-111N		131-111N		132-111N		133-111N		134-111N		135-111N		136-111N		137-111N		138-111N		139-111N		140-111N		141-111N		142-111N		143-111N		144-111N		145-111N		146-111N		147-111N		148-111N		149-111N		150-111N		151-111N		152-111N		153-111N		154-111N		155-111N		156-111N		157-111N		158-111N		159-111N		160-111N		161-111N		162-111N		163-111N		164-111N		165-111N		166-111N		167-111N		168-111N		169-111N		170-111N		171-111N		172-111N		173-111N		174-111N		175-111N		176-111N		177-111N		178-111N		179-111N		180-111N		181-111N		182-111N		183-111N		184-111N		185-111N		186-111N		187-111N		188-111N		189-111N		190-111N		191-111N		192-111N		193-111N		194-111N		195-111N		196-111N		197-111N		198-111N		199-111N		200-111N		201-111N		202-111N		203-111N		204-111N		205-111N		206-111N		207-111N		208-111N		209-111N		210-111N		211-111N		212-111N		213-111N		214-111N		215-111N		216-111N		217-111N		218-111N		219-111N		220-111N		221-111N		222-111N		223-111N		224-111N		225-111N		226-111N		227-111N		228-111N		229-111N		230-111N		231-111N		232-111N		233-111N		234-111N		235-111N		236-111N		237-111N		238-111N		239-111N		240-111N		241-111N		242-111N		243-111N		244-111N		245-111N		246-111N		247-111N		248-111N		249-111N		250-111N		251-111N		252-111N		253-111N		254-111N		255-111N		256-111N		257-111N		258-111N		259-111N		260-111N		261-111N		262-111N		263-111N		264-111N		265-111N		266-111N		267-111N		268-111N		269-111N		270-111N		271-111N		272-111N		273-111N		274-111N		275-111N		276-111N		277-111N		278-111N		279-111N		280-111N		281-111N		282-111N		283-111N		284-111N		285-111N		286-111N		287-111N		288-111N		289-111N		290-111N		291-111N		292-111N		293-111N		294-111N		295-111N		296-111N		297-111N		298-111N		299-111N		300-111N		301-111N		302-111N		303-111N		304-111N		305-111N		306-111N		307-111N		308-111N		309-111N		310-111N		311-111N		312-111N		313-111N		314-111N		315-111N		316-111N		317-111N		318-111N		319-111N		320-111N		321-111N		322-111N		323-111N		324-111N		325-111N		326-111N		327-111N		328-111N		329-111N		330-111N		331-111N		332-111N		333-111N		334-111N		335-111N		336-111N		337-111N		338-111N		339-111N		340-111N		341-111N		342-111N		343-111N		344-111N		345-111N		346-111N		347-111N		348-111N		349-111N		350-111N		351-111N		352-111N		353-111N		354-111N		355-111N		356-111N		357-111N		358-111N		359-111N		360-111N		361-111N		362-111N		363-111N		364-111N		365-111N		366-111N		367-111N		368-111N		369-111N		370-111N		371-111N		372-111N		373-111N		374-111N		375-111N		376-111N		377-111N		378-111N		379-111N		380-111N		381-111N		382-111N		383-111N		384-111N		385-111N		386-111N		387-111N		388-111N		389-111N		390-111N		391-111N		392-111N		393-111N		394-111N		395-111N		396-111N		397-111N		398-111N		399-111N		400-111N		401-111N		402-111N		403-111N		404-111N		405-111N		406-111N		407-111N		408-111N		409-111N		410-111N		411-111N		412-111N		413-111N		414-111N		415-111N		416-111N		417-111N		418-111N		419-111N		420-111N		421-111N		422-111N		423-111N		424-111N		425-111N		426-111N		427-111N		428-111N		429-111N		430-111N		431-111N		432-111N		433-111N		434-111N		435-111N		436-111N		437-111N		438-111N		439-111N		440-111N		441-111N		442-111N		443-111N		444-111N		445-111N		446-111N		447-111N		448-111N		449-111N		450-111N		451-111N		452-111N		453-111N		454-111N		455-111N		456-111N		457-111N		458-111N		459-111N		460-111N		461-111N		462-111N		463-111N		464-111N		465-111N		466-111N		467-111N		468-111N		469-111N		470-111N		471-111N		472-111N		473-111N		474-111N		475-111N		476-111N		477-111N		478-111N		479-111N		480-111N		481-111N		482-111N		483-111N		484-111N		485-111N		486-111N		487-111N		488-111N		489-111N		490-111N		491-111N		492-111N		493-111N		494-111N		495-111N		496-111N		497-111N		498-111N		499-111N		500-111N		501-111N		502-111N		503-111N		504-111N		505-111N		506-111N		507-111N		508-111N		509-111N		510-111N		511-111N		512-111N		513-111N		514-111N		515-111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UNDERSTANDING AND INTERPRETING DATA, STRENGTH OF THE CORRELATION BETWEEN SURNAMES AND THE Y-CHROMOSOME

The process of triangulation, aiming at obtaining at least two tests from two descendants of a MRCA, gives the possibility to check the accuracy of genealogy. The kinship between the two families, otherwise very difficult to guess, was discovered. The two groups of three testers match perfectly, in line with a modern genealogy.

A particular context is to be considered for migrants who have stayed in their new settlement of Salvan for some time. It is a fact that the Trient and Eau Noire Valleys have constantly exported their people over the centuries. With its steep terrain and lack of glacier troughs to facilitate land cultivation and haymaking, the area is very harsh, also considering that due to the altitude, its population and livestock have to endure winter periods of up to six months.

According to numerous observations, centuries after their arrival, their descendants mainly moved down to newly developing villages on the Rhône plain, in areas where the Franco-Provençal language was spoken. Never in the documentation has a family with a typical and unique Franco-Provençal surname ever been noticed moving north towards the Germanic world.

The R-U106 cluster migration to the Alps was clearly coming from the North.

This phenomenon is corroborated by many similar situations from other subclades of the Trient and Eau Noire Valleys, R-L21... FTC18469, G-M201... G-FTF32757, Q-M242... Q-FT117032.

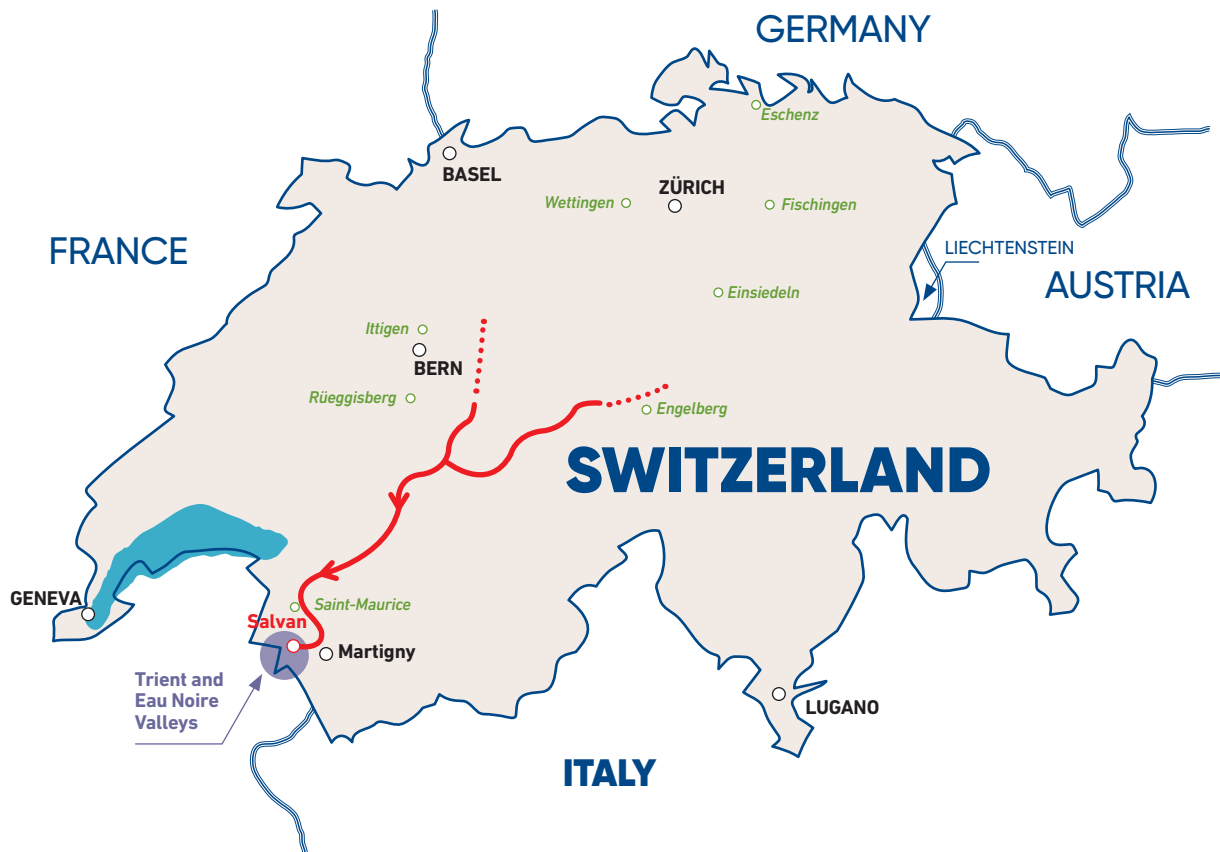
At the beginning of the second millennium, a migrant does not settle in a place according to his own choice. In our case, most probably “purchased”³⁹ by the abbot of Saint-Maurice from another lord, he is taken to the *Mont de Salvan* without being able to object. Without a land grant from the abbot that he will have to clear, his survival is not possible. Immersed in a new Franco-Provençal world, he will be quickly assimilated and his Germanic language soon forgotten, leaving no trace in the toponymy and patronymics of the valley.

It can then be definitely stated with certainty that the common ancestor R-FTD7977 of the Fournier, Jacquier, Blank, Grubbs families, estimated to have been born around the year 1061, did not live at that time in the Trient and Eau Noire Valleys, but in the central Germanic region of Switzerland.

39. Various types of agreements.

The historical split between the Fournier and Jacquier is well documented, offering the possibility to precisely follow the history of the two families under their various subsequent patronyms over the centuries. Taking into consideration such SDEs, the Fournier alias de l'Eglise alias Morand alias Aymon and the Jacquier alias du Nex alias Bioley (taking into account the NPE evidence from 1230) are today sharing the same Y-DNA, 800 years later, a 100% correlation.

↓ The names in green represent the many monasteries along the way of the migrants from Central Switzerland to Salvan.



In addition to the more reliable SNP-based substructure, an analysis of the STRs identified the likely STR signatures of the Fournier, Jacquier, Blank, Grubbs MRCA⁴⁰.

The following table⁴¹ shows the rare STR alleles found to define the various branches of the Fournier, Jacquier, Blank, Grubbs ancestral male line tree. The ancestral column shows the alleles that other Y-DNA "siblings" (including more distant relatives like cousins) to the indicated Most Recent Common Ancestor should have inherited. The derived column shows the alleles inherited by that

40. While STRs are less reliable than SNPs, they can be useful in cases where there were no SNPs inherited by a particular branch of interest, and to make a prediction for a sample which has yet to be SNP-tested.

41. Prepared by Hunter Provyn.

particular ancestor. This information can be used to determine to which Y-DNA family a STR-tested sample belongs, more reliably than by going on STR Genetic Distance alone.

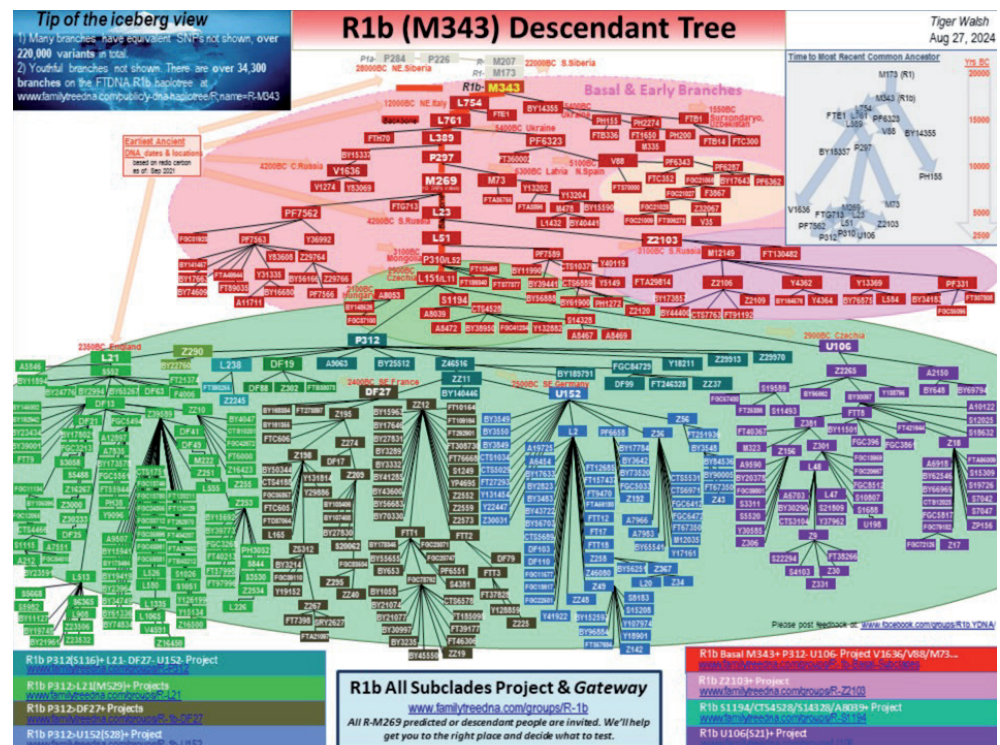
Ancestor	Ancestral	Derived
Jacquier, Fournier, Blank, Grubbs MRCA	DYS385 = ? DYS393 = 14, DYS549 = 13	DYS385 = 11-13, DYS393 = 15, DYS549 = 12
Jacquier, Fournier MRCA	DYS587 = 18, DYS712 = ? DYS714 = ?	DYS587 = 19, DYS712 = 21, DYS714 = 27
Fournier MRCA	DYS439 = 12	DYS439 = 13
Jacquier MRCA	DYS444 = 12	DYS444 = 13
Blank, Grubbs MRCA	DYS439 = 12, DYS712 = ? DYS714 = ?	DYS439 = 11, DYS712 = 22, DYS714 = 26

↓ Screen snap of the Haplotree showing the space between R-L151, R-U106 and R-FTD7977, the current cluster Terminal Haplogroup (ex Snp Tracker)⁴².

R-L151	3050 BCE	3770 BCE - 2430 BCE	✗	270,880	88		
R-U106	3000 BCE	3710 BCE - 2380 BCE	✗	72,217	14		
R-Z2265	2950 BCE	3650 BCE - 2330 BCE	✗	63,475	1		
R-BY30097	2910 BCE	3600 BCE - 2290 BCE	✗	63,315			
R-FTT8	2870 BCE	3570 BCE - 2260 BCE	✗	54,593			
R-Z381	2720 BCE	3400 BCE - 2130 BCE	✗	53,206	7		
R-Z156	2570 BCE	3240 BCE - 1990 BCE	✗	12,363	4		
R-Z306	2340 BCE	2990 BCE - 1790 BCE	✗	9,399			
R-Z307	2260 BCE	2890 BCE - 1710 BCE	✗	9,304	11		
R-Z304	2170 BCE	2780 BCE - 1630 BCE	✗	7,547			
R-BY12480	2150 BCE	2770 BCE - 1600 BCE	✗	4,599			
R-FGC8365	2120 BCE	2750 BCE - 1580 BCE	✗	4,514			
R-DF96	1890 BCE	2480 BCE - 1380 BCE	✗	4,461	1		
R-FGC13326	1790 BCE	2400 BCE - 1270 BCE	✗	1,269	1		
R-S22047	1430 BCE	2040 BCE - 910 BCE	✗	207	1		
R-FGC46344	1360 BCE	1960 BCE - 840 BCE	✗	129			
R-FGC68956	1160 BCE	1820 BCE - 600 BCE	✗	44			
R-S19552	530 BCE	1140 BCE - 25 BCE	✗	27			
R-FGC68946	350 BCE	940 BCE - 130 CE	✗	23			
R-FT422239	110 CE	490 BCE - 590 CE	✗	11			
R-FTD7977	1060 CE	720 CE - 1320 CE	✗	8			

⁴². We are grateful to Snp Tracker.

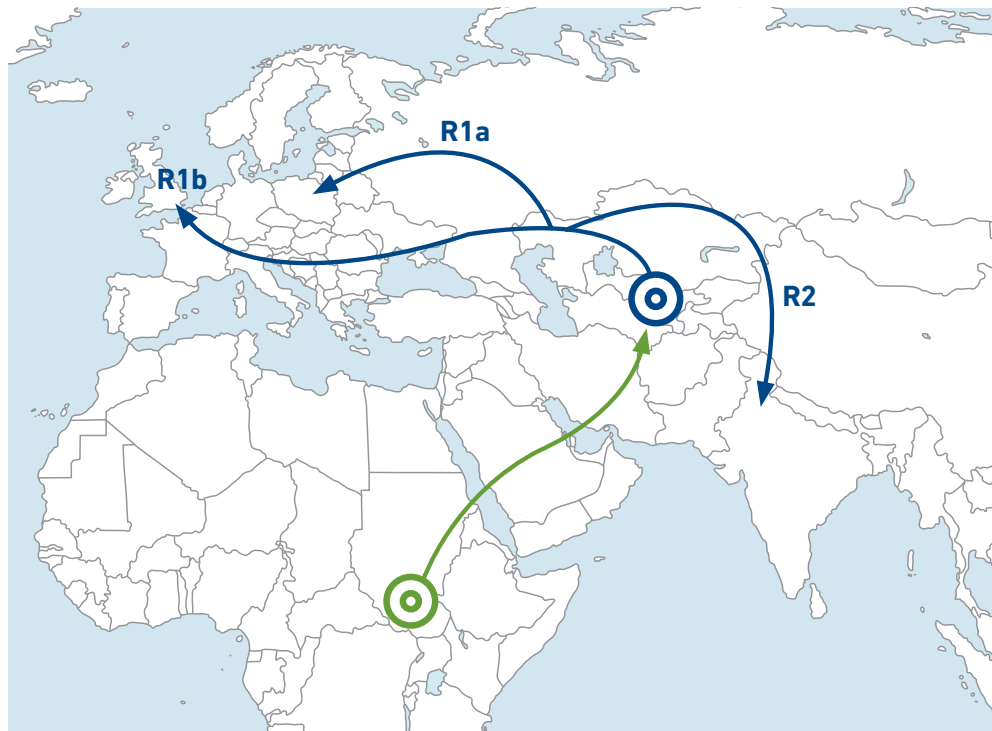
↓ Tiger Walsh is the author of the R1b (M343) Descendant Tree. Missing is a new branch leading to the **R-FTD7977**. Cluster which will appear under U106... Z156...⁴³.



43. We are grateful to Tiger Walsh.

ANCIENT MIGRATION PATHS, UNTIL THE LAST TRIP TO SALVAN, VALAIS (WALLIS), SWITZERLAND

Little is known about R1, the point where R1a and R1b split, except that it was somewhere in northern Asia between 20000 and 17000 BCE. Some estimates put it as far east as western Siberia. Considering the nature of our historical document, we can effectively say that R1a and R1b are not closely related⁴⁴.



↓ FTDNA Globetrekker Y-DNA⁴⁵ computes geographical ancestor locations and migrations across the world of the Fournier and Jacquier of Salvan, as well as the Blank and Grubbs, based on the largest database of high-coverage Y-DNA sequences, ancient DNA results from archaeological remains, and user-reported ancestral locations. These are best estimates and will change over time as more people test their Y-DNA and provide information about their paternal line ancestry. The last part of the migration is not appropriate for this cluster and will be corrected. The U106 branch that migrated to the Alps did not go to UK, remained in South Germany and went South.

44. Your DNA Guide. Jayne Ekins. Fig. 6. Ancient migration routes of Haplogroup R subbranches.

45. Copyright 2022-2026 Gene by Gene, Ltd.

R-L151, formed around 3050 BCE, represents the main expansion of this group into western Europe (in the area of present day Germany and its surroundings, in or near Bohemia) with the Corded Ware Culture. This is the ancestor of R-P312 and R-U106 (our cluster) and the earliest historically relevant group for our analysis. We do not know whether it formed within the Yamnaya culture exactly, but it clearly began in a group within their sphere of influence North of the Black Sea, closely followed by R-U106, around 3000 BCE, a patrilineal family (not a culture). R-Z156 (2550 BCE), the ancestor of R-S22047, later expanded slowly Southward across Europe.

Iain McDonald, in his impressive Phylogeography of R-U106 published in 2026, brings some important lights on the ancient migration paths of the Fournier and Jacquier ancestors⁴⁷.

"For S22047, FamilyTreeDNA provides a TMRCA of 1460 BCE (95% c.i., 2084 – 929 BCE). An ancient DNA is known: ALH 1, around 200 – 485 CE, a possible Ostrogoth or member of the Raetia, from Altheim in Bavaria. The 21 continental European testers mostly (15) derive from north-west Europe: the Netherlands (6), Switzerland (5), Germany (3) and France (1). The German fraction (and to some extent the French fraction) is much lower than both other R-FGC13326 groups and the wider R-Z304. Outside the north-west, testers are found in Sweden (3), Russia (1), Slovenia (1) and Italy (1)."

From R-S22047⁴⁸, follows a vastly dominant sub-clade R-FGC46344 to which belong the Fournier and Jacquier. FTDNA provides a calculated calendar date around 1350. Closer to us, R-FGC68956, which is upstream of R-S19552, contains a basal English tester and a sub-clade R-FGC68946 dated 350 BCE.

R-FGC68946 breaks down into a basal tester of unknown origin, a modern German family from Württemberg, the early medieval Anglo – Irish R-FT355195, the Roman-era/early-medieval English R-S16709, and the Roman-era R-FT422239 (around 130 CE). R-FT422239 further breaks down into the medieval Swiss family R-FTD7977 (1061 CE), that is the Fournier and Jacquier's EKA, and into near-basal Russian and English families.

Some ancient samples have been found. Already mentioned above, with a common ancestor with our cluster born around 1350 BCE, **Altheim 1** was a man in his 50s who lived during the Late Antiquity Age and was found in the region now known as Altheim, Germany. He was associated with the Bavarian cultural group. His direct maternal line belonged to mtDNA haplogroup J1c7a*. **Altheim 145** was a man who lived between 400 – 800 CE during the Early Medieval Age and was found in the region now known as Altheim, Biberach, Baden-Württemberg, Germany. He was associated with the Medieval German cultural group. **Sint-Truiden 52** was a man who lived between 1000 – 1286 CE during the High Middle Ages and was found in the region now known as Trudoplein, Sint-Truiden, Limburg, Belgium (Flanders). He was associated with the Flemish cultural group. His direct maternal line belonged to mtDNA haplogroup T2e.

47. Iain McDonald, *Phylogeography of R-U106*, 2026. We are most grateful to Iain for his fascinating work, and the support and attention he gave the author.

48. Hunter Provyn adds: The phylogeny of R-S22047 consists of a basal French tester, and the sub-clade R-FGC46344. Therefore, discussion of R-S22047's modern testers is essentially discussion of R-FGC46344 and its three component sub-clades (R-FGC68956, R-FT101158 and R-FGC13611). Expansion: R-S22047 shows a fairly continuous growth, typical of the wider R-FGC13326. R-S22047 comprises groups of well-defined modern families. We can use these families to trace the origins of R-S22047 and limit possibilities for migrations.

With a common ancestor born around 1750 BCE, **Valkenburg 107751** was a man who lived between 127 - 244 CE during the Late Iron Age and was found in the region now known as Valkenburg Marktveld, Leiden, Netherlands. He was associated with the Iron Age Low Countries cultural group. His direct maternal line belonged to mtDNA haplogroup U5a1b1. **Ribe 2** was a man who lived between 800 - 1100 CE during the Viking Age and was found in the region now known as Ribe, Jutland, Denmark. He was associated with the Viking Age Danish cultural group. His direct maternal line belonged to mtDNA haplogroup K2a6.

With a common ancestor born around 1900 BCE, **Bucy le Long 22419** was a man who lived between 480 - 390 BCE during the Middle Iron Age and was found in the region now known as Bucy le Long, Soissons, France. He was associated with the La Tène cultural group. His direct maternal line belonged to mtDNA haplogroup J1c3e1. **Koksijde 9** was around 35 years old man who lived between 675 - 750 CE during the Early Medieval Age and was found in the region now known as Koksijde, West Flanders, Belgium (Flanders). He was associated with the Merovingian cultural group. His direct maternal line belonged to mtDNA haplogroup T2b3c. **Tjærby 951** was a man who lived between 1000 - 1300 CE during the Medieval Age and was found in the region now known as Tjærby, Randers, Denmark. He was associated with the Medieval Danish cultural group. His direct maternal line belonged to mtDNA haplogroup K2.

With a common ancestor born around 2100 BCE, **Ląd 193** was a man who lived between 1000 - 1200 CE during the Late Medieval Age and was found in the region now known as Ląd, Greater Poland, Poland. He was associated with the Slavic cultural group. His direct maternal line belonged to mtDNA haplogroup H1a1b. **Pericei 1 (Báthory)** was a man who lived between 1550 - 1600 CE during the Historical Age and was found in the region now known as Church Burial, Pericei, Romania. He was associated with the Romanian Aristocracy cultural group and the Báthory aristocratic family (believed to be either Elek or Ferencz Báthory). His direct maternal line belonged to mtDNA haplogroup H13a1a1a. **Radosevice 15950** was around 45 years old man who lived between 480 - 390 BCE during the Iron Age and was found in the region now known as Radosevice, Teplice, Czech Republic. He was associated with the La Tène cultural group. His direct maternal line belonged to mtDNA haplogroup K1a4a1a2a. **Villa Magna 58** was a man who lived between 700 - 1500 CE during the Medieval Age and was found in the region now known as Villa Magna, Rome, Italy. He was associated with the Medieval Roman cultural group. His direct maternal line belonged to mtDNA haplogroup H1c3*. **Jinonice 7196** was a 35-50 year old man who lived between 2200 - 1700 BCE during the Early Bronze Age and was found in the region now known as Jinonice Zahradnictví, Prague, Czech Republic. He was associated with the Únětice cultural group. His direct maternal line belonged to mtDNA haplogroup K1a-T195C! **Krabbeplas 17019** was a ca 40 year old man who lived between 1421 - 1216 BCE during the Middle Bronze Age and was found in the region now known as Krabbeplas, Vlaardingen, Netherlands. He was associated with the Bronze Age Low Countries cultural group. His direct maternal line belonged to mtDNA haplogroup T2b. **Chouč 13788** was a 50+ year old man who lived between 1300 - 800 BCE during the Late Iron Age and was found in the region now known as Chouč, Teplice, Czech Republic. He was associated with the Knovíz cultural group. His direct maternal line belonged to mtDNA haplogroup X2b+226.

Archaeological evidence from Bavaria and South West Germany, suggests that this haplogroup was already present in the region at the beginning of the first millennium or much before. Some find's locations are not so distant from the origin of the cluster's MRCA as determined by a Bavarian sample, around 1061 CE.

↓ All human male lineages can be traced back to a single common ancestor in Africa who lived around 230,000 years ago, nicknamed Y-Adam. Here we show the estimated migration route from Y-Adam to this ancestral haplogroup and the closest connections found in ancient DNA from archaeological remains⁴⁹.

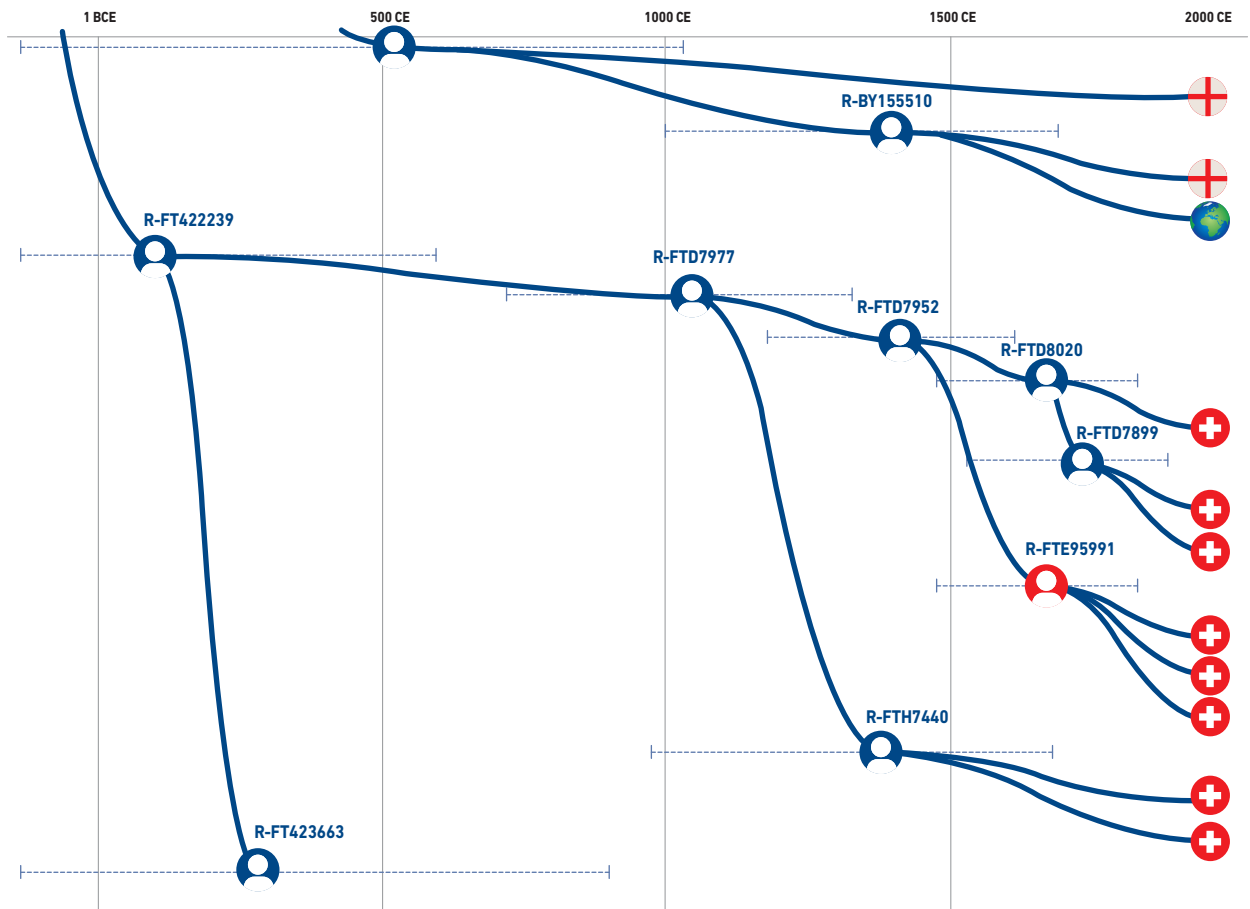


Iain McDonald adds: *"Understanding this series of apparently unconnected families is tricky. R-FT101158 contains one potential Iron-Age / Roman-era British entry. Within R-FGC68956, we have one likely entry into the British Isles via the Viking route, and one migration to Switzerland at some point between the Roman era and the medieval period. The clearest scenario that can bring these groups and the remaining near-basal testers together is one whereby R-S22047 is present in north-west Europe for most of its lifetime (perhaps therefore contributing to the Nordwestblock cultures), but is absorbed primarily into the Germanic sphere of influence during the first millennium BCE. This provides routes into later Viking and either Roman (if in the south or west) or post-Roman (if in the north or east) migrations into the British Isles and Switzerland."*

He concludes: *"From this data, we have a coherent picture of R-U106 spreading from in or near Bohemia in the early phases of the Corded Ware Culture (approximate period 3050 – 2900 BCE). R-Z18 is then found approximately 600 years later in modern-day Denmark. Meanwhile, R-Z156 expands slowly across Europe, to be bound by the North Sea and the Alps, until it first crosses into England in significant numbers at some point during the first millennium BCE. Earlier migrations by minor clades (R-FGC396, R-S18632) seem to have occurred."*

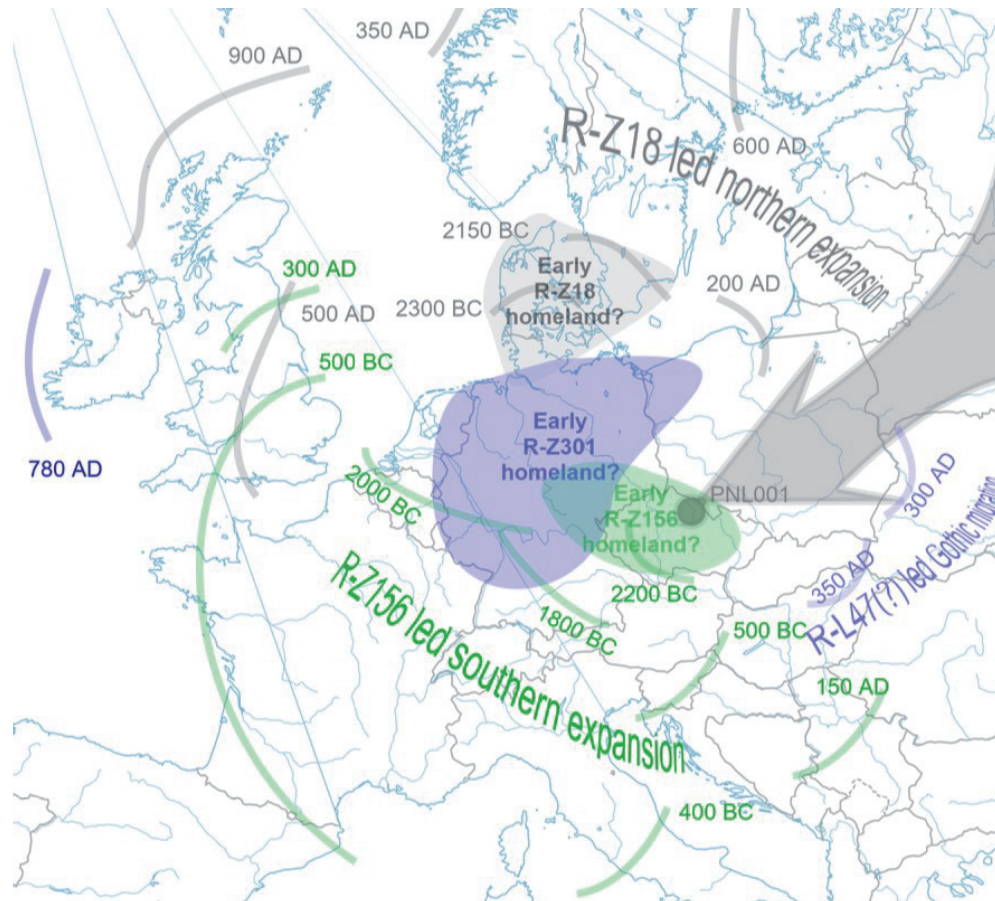
49. Copyright 2022-2026 Gene by Gene, Ltd.

↓ FTDNA Time Tree, Fournier, Jacquier, Blank, Grubbs, R-FT422239, born around 119 CE⁵⁰.



50. Copyright 2022-2026 Gene by Gene, Ltd.

↓ Iain McDonald, *Phylogeography of R-U106*. Figure 4: Generalized model of the latest possible dates of R-U106 expansion and regions where early R-U106 groups might have lived as derived from ancient DNA alone. Arriving with the Corded Ware Culture and presumably establishing itself near the burial PNL001, a southern front radiates outwards containing mostly R-Z156, while a northern front simultaneously expands into the Baltic containing mostly R-Z18. R-L48 and R-S1688 are largely absent until the Iron Age, hypothesized to be residing in the under-tested parts of Germany, during which time a notable expansion (containing at least some R-L47) progresses in the East.



Whichever route he took, voluntarily or not, the Fournier and Jacquier ancestor most probably left southern Germany at the turn of the millennium, and crossed Central Switzerland. Genetic links with some Swiss-German families reinforce this hypothesis, whether their common ancestor was still in Germany at that time or already in Switzerland with some of his descendants.

He was then stopped by some monasteries before being “encouraged” to go to a monastery, the Abbaye of Saint-Maurice⁵¹, to be finally conducted to the *Mont de Salvan*, his final journey, and quickly assimilated into a new Franco-Provençal world.

The monastery was founded in 515 CE, supposed owner of the rather deserted Trient Valley and of a part of the Eau Noire Valley. From 1025 - 1031, it enjoyed important rights on the territory of the Mont de Salvan. Around 1070, a noble family, the d’Allinges, usurped these lands. After 1138, a pivotal event occurred: the abbot reclaimed the stolen property. Shortly afterwards, before 1147, he built the first chapel in the Rhône Valley, at more than a one-hour walking distance from some hamlets of the Salvan community, indicating that the population was still very modest.

The arrival into the Trient and Eau Noire Valleys by the Fournier and Jacquier ancestor could have happened soon after 1138, at the time of the construction of the first chapel.



51. Or just sent there!

KEY FINDINGS SUMMARY

In conclusion, this research confirms with genetic certainty the long-suspected historical link between the Fournier and Jacquier families of Salvan. Both lineages descend from a common paternal ancestor who lived in the 13th century. Our findings strongly suggest this ancestor was Pierre de l'Eglise (b. around 1230), making him the progenitor of both families, with the Jacquier line originating from a misattributed parentage event that is now genetically resolved.

It also proves another key fact: the Fournier and Jacquier of Salvan are of Germanic origin. Very close to the Bodensee (Konstanz), the Swiss border and Central Switzerland, a man living in Altheim between 250 – 650 CE, and another one living in Biberach between 400 – 800 CE have a common ancestor with our cluster's members, R-FGC46344, born around 1350 BCE.

Two unexpected genetic links to the Blank and Grub, Grubb, and Grubbs Swiss German families, provide the first concrete evidence that their ancestors migrated from Central Switzerland.

Thanks to this research, the Blank and Grubbs families have discovered they had a rather recent MRCA!

This project is based on participatory science and is therefore constantly evolving. The potential arrival of a new Y-DNA tester in various global databases, with a signature close to that of a given cluster, can shed new light on the ancient and modern history of the cluster.

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