

THE ORIGIN OF NOGAIS CLANS BY RESULTS OF ETHNOGENOMICAL EXPEDITIONS OF EH PROJECT “SUYUN” – 2

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Previous studies have noted among Nogais of Kuban – 25% of carriers R1a-M458 subclade, the other 25% – various other R1a subclades (Z280, Z2123), and finally, the remaining 50% of all the other haplogroups (R1b, N, D, C, E1b, and others)¹.

A.A. Klyosov (the specialist of DNA-genealogy) made a comment on the presence of R1a-M458 subclade at Nogais of Kuban:

«These Nogais haplotypes form two clusters in the tree haplotypes (right and left). The haplotypes with numbers 20 and 22 are likely to contain errors typing. Their alleles are unusual in DYS385 (14-15 and 16-17), DYS438, DYS635, and were excluded from calculations.

Basic haplotype of right cluster;

13 25 16 10 11 14 11 13 11 16 16 14 20 12 16 11 23

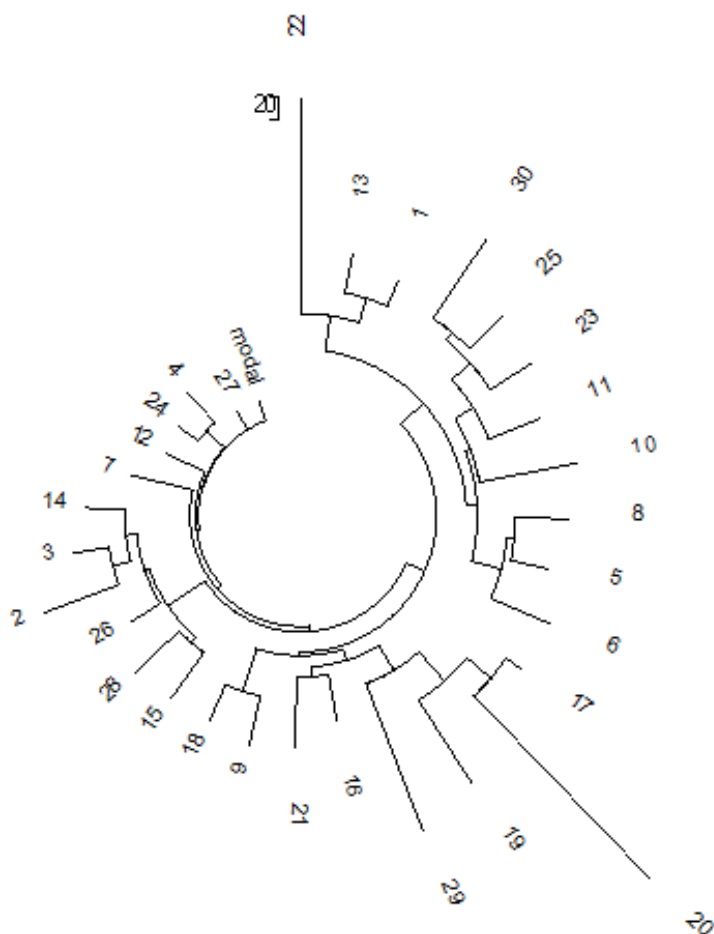
and, of left cluster,

13 25 16 **11** 11 14 **10** 13 11 **17 15** 14 20 12 **15** 11 23

The right cluster of the 10 haplotypes has 36 mutations, which gives $36/10/0.034 = 103 \rightarrow 115$ generations, ie 2875 ± 560 years before the common ancestor.

In the left cluster of the 18 haplotypes has 73 mutations, which gives $73/18/0.034 = 119 \rightarrow 135$ generations, ie 3375 ± 520 years before the common ancestor.

Between the basic haplotypes there are five mutations, actually 4.38 mutations that separates common ancestors at $4.38/0.034 = 129 \rightarrow 148$ generations, that is about 3 700 years old. The common ancestor of both clusters lived about $(3700 + 2875 + 3375) / 2 = 4975$ years ago. It actually corresponds to the time of formation of R1a-M458 subclade.



Dendrogramma 1.
R1a-M458 of the
Nogais of Kuban,
30 haplotypes.
A.A. Klyosov (c).
30.12.2014

But the basic haplotypes of the Nogais cluster differ from the Western-Slavic and Central-European clusters:

13 25 **17** **10** **10** 14 12 12 **10** 13 11 17–16 9 10 11 11 23 14 20 31 12
 15 16 16–11 11 19 23 16 16 18 19 34 39 13 11–11 8 17 17 8 12 10 8
 12 10 12 22 22 15 10 12 12 13 8 14 25 21 12 12 11 13 11 11 12 13

13 25 16 **10** 11 14 12 12 11 13 11 16–16 9 10 11 11 23 14 20 32 12
 15 15 16–11 11 19 23 **17** 16 18 19 34 38 14 11–11 8 17 17 8 11 10 8
 12 10 12 21 22 15 10 12 12 13 8 14 25 21 13 12 11 13 11 11 12 13

Apparently, Nogais cluster from R1a-M458 subclade (or the cluster from which occur later the Nogais haplotypes) – departed to the East in the late II – early I millennium BC. Whereas the Western-Slavic and Central-European clusters (both age 2900 years) from R1a-M458 subclade at the beginning I thousand BC – both went to the West»².

R1a-M458 with Paleo-DNA of Tarims R1a-xZ93-

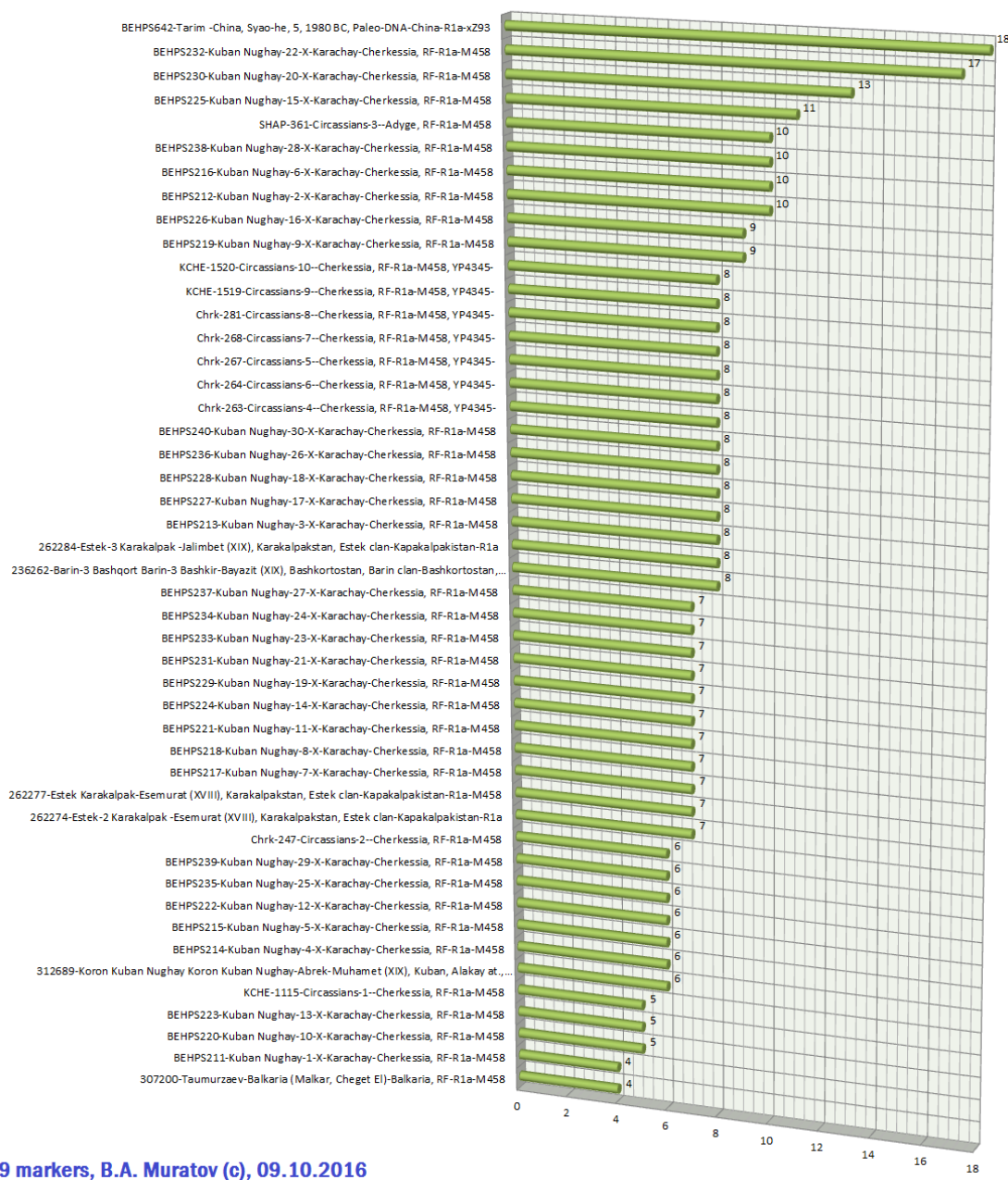


Diagramma 1. Comparison haplotypes of R1a-M458 with Tarim paleo-DNA R1a-xZ93-

When compare with the Tarim Paleo-DNA R1a-xZ93-³, was revealed, that the closest to the Tarim Paleo-DNA from of Nogais R1a-M458 is haplotype #BEHPS232, because at the 9 markers, he had only one step-mutation unlike Tarim Paleo-DNA. But given the a little total markers of the Tarim Paleo-DNA, clearly attributed to the Tarim Paleo-DNA to the R1a-M458 subclade – is not possible.

Based on the above materials, can put forward the theory about that the ancestors of the Nogais R1a-M458 migrated from the Tarim or Tocharistan to the Kuban River (Return Migration). This is indicated: a) the limited geography of the far-matches for Nogais R1a-M458; b) and also of itself a small population of the Nogais of Kuban. The time of this Return Migration of R1a-M458 from Tarim to the Kuban River – is difficult to establish, because unknown results different expeditions of the other organizations by DNA-testing of all clans of Kuban's Nogais. For example, R1a-M458 subclade consists in the clans of Nogais with ethnic name – Koron⁴, but this ethnic name is not found among other Turkic peoples.

The R1a-M458 subclade migrated to the Tarim in the Bronze Age (First Migration), moving together with carriers R1a-Z93 from the West, from Europe. This First Migration was through the Southern Ural, and perhaps, the results of the paleo-DNA of Mezhovskaya culture with R1a-Z645 subclade⁵ – relate to Proto-Tocharian population. The problem still is that researchers can not to tie with Proto-Tocharians a specific archaeological culture from the tribes of Andronovo-Srubna ethnic generality⁶.

The author of this study links the R1a-M458 subclade with the representatives of Tocharians-Celtic languages (the part of Centum group of the Indo-European languages).

And next, the track of Return Migration of R1a-M458 from Tarim to the Kuban River, observed among such Turkic peoples as Karakalpaks⁷ (Aral Sea) and Bashkirs (Southern Ural). These Karakalpaks and Bashkirs, are also from R1a-M458, and R1a-M458, YP254 + clusters. For example, the Bashkirs R1a-M458 are representatives of Barin clan⁸ (this name Barin is a name of Horde clan, associated with era of Genghis Khan – *note B.M.*), from which it is possible to make indirect conclusion that the period of Return Migration of Nogais R1a-M458 to the Kuban River, perhaps were in XIII century AD. So, the geography of Return Migration are: Tarim or Tocharistan (Uyghurs) → Aral Sea (Karakalpaks) → Southern Ural (Bashkirs) → Kuban River in Northern Caucasus (Nogais).

And also note the following, about Nogais from R1a-Z280 subclade. The Nogais of R1a-Z280 subclade, originate from Nogais clans with the names Kara-Sirace and Asii. Kara-Sirace – translated from turkic languages with mean – 'real, genuine Sirace'. Nogais from

Asii and Kara-Sirace clans are descendants of the local Scythians and Sarmatians populations of Kuban River, and which later were included after the era of the Great Migration (II c. BC – VI c. AD) in the various Turkic tribes (Huns, Bulgars, Polovtsians and etc.). In the XIV century, the descendants of Asii-Siraces later were in part of the Nogai Horde, and now they known as the Nogais clans, but with their ancient names – Asii and Kara-Siraces.

And last, about Nogais from R1a-Z2123 subclade. The Nogais of Kuban from R1a-Z2123 subclade, now known by name Eslemes, and they associated by the origin with the Wusun tribes. Because among far-matches of these Nogais-Eslemes are the Bashkirs from R1a-FGC10232 cluster, which Wusun origin. Now, this Nogais Eslemes clan lives in Kuban River, nearest a stream with name Bashkirka⁹. The local Nogais associate this stream with the Bashkirs, which according to legends migrated here from the Ural, in the XVI century¹⁰.

The DNA-testing of Nogais, Bashkirs and Karakalpaks from R1a-M458, R1a-Z280, R1a-Z2123 subclades were researched by V.V. Valetov, B.A. Muratov and R.R. Suyunov.

Bibloigraphy and Notes:

¹ Схаляхо Р.А. Геногеография тюркоязычных народов Кавказа: анализ изменчивости Y-хромосомы. Автореферат диссертации на соискание учёной степени кандидата биологических наук. М., 2013, С.12.

² Correspondence by e-mail with the A.A. Klyosov: 30.12.2014.

³ BEHPS642 China, Syao-he, 5, 1980 BC, Paleo-DNA, SBDNA – suyun.info/index.php?LANG=ENG&p=b

⁴ Muratov B.A., Suyunov R.R. The origin of Nogais clans by the results of ethnogenomical expeditions of EH Project "Suyun" – 1// BEHPS, Vol.1, №2, December 2014 (2), P.101, suyun.info/index.php?LANG=ENG&p=1_01122014_2

⁵ RISE525, Карова cave Mezhovskaya, SBDNA

⁶ Сверчков Л.М. Тохары. Древние индоевропейцы в Центральной Азии. Т., SMI-ASIA, 2012, 240 с., С.24-29.

⁷ 262277 Estek Karakalpak, SBDNA

⁸ 236262 Barin-3 Bashqort Bashkir, SBDNA

⁹ Field researches of Kuban expedition, EHPS, December 2013.

¹⁰ Блинов Н.Н. Заселение Закамья // Сборник Пермского Земства 1898 г. № 34.

