

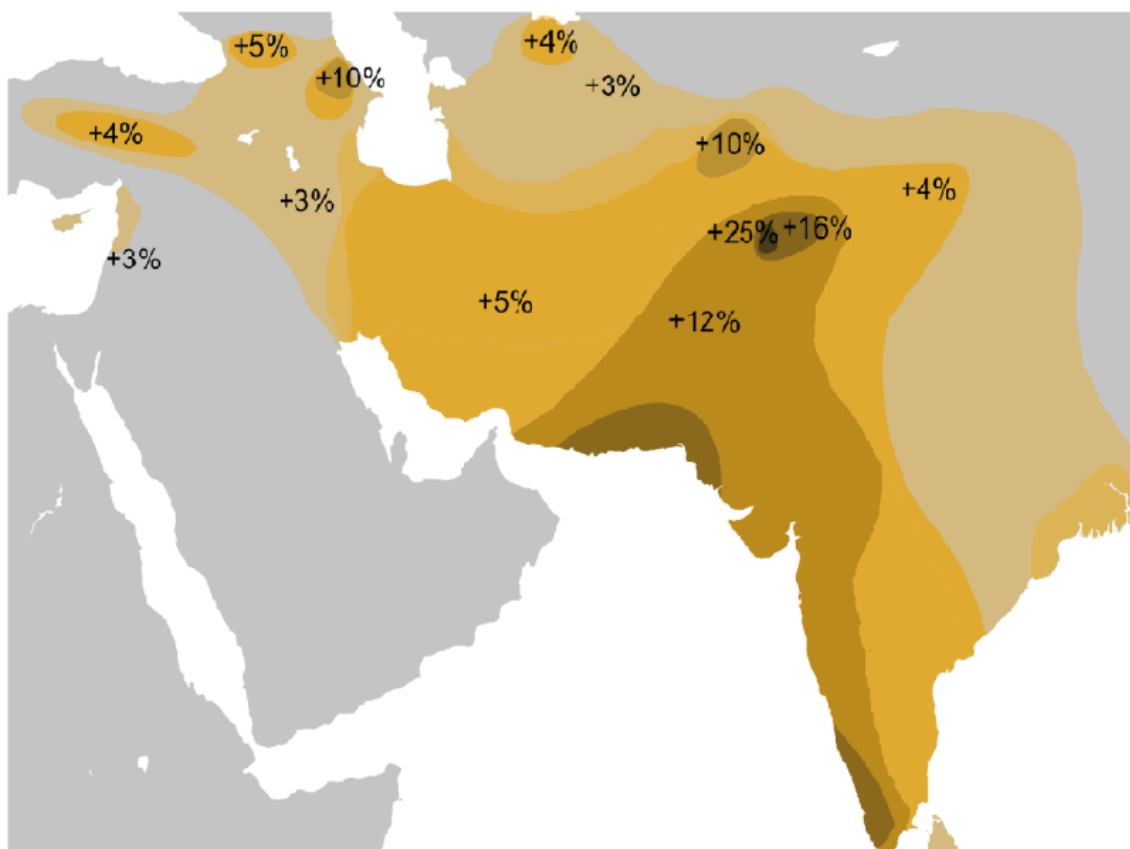
**THE ETHNOGENESIS AND DATA'S OF ETHNOGENOMICS OF CARRIERS FROM L-HAPLOGROUP AMONG TATARS AND BASHKIRS. PART 1. L1b-B374**

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A round-table discussion, Russia, Kazan, May 16, 2019: “Tatar populated localities: methodology, structure, main aspects of the study”. Section: “Genealogy and DNA-analysis as a new source on writing the history of the settlements”. B. A. Muratov, Head of SF ‘National clans’ (Ufa).

This study presents one of the interpretations on the ethnogenesis and ethnogenomic data of Tatar and Bashkir L-haplogroup carriers.



**Pict.1. The settling of the carriers of haplogroup L in the modern world**

The purpose of this article is to cover the representatives of the subclad L1bB374 among Tatars and Bashkirs only. But since the section of the round table is expected to be linked to the regarded subject of the article, the study will take into consideration - on the basis of ethnogenomic data - the villagers of Deukovo from Menzelinsky district of Tatarstan, and the descendants of the people that migrated from this village, who live in other regions now, in particular, in the village of Isheevo of Ishimbay district of the Republic of Bashkortostan, Russia.

The article is to consider the ethnic history of the population of these villages based on ethnogenomic data. In the village Deukovo long-lived patrimonial clan of Salagush-Baylar, and their descendants now call themselves Tatars, Teptyars and Bashkirs[1].

The DNA testing of this clan's representatives revealed that they have two haplogroups – R1b-U152, Z1462[2] and L1b-B374[3], and both clusters have Central European roots. How did the representatives of these two Central European clusters become the main ones among the representatives of the Salagush-Baylar clan? R1bU152-haplogroup carriers among the Bashkirs and Tatars have already been partially researched and their ethnic history in the Volga-Ural region[4] is well known.

But no detailed studies about Baylars L1b-B374 cluster, the representatives of which took part in the ethnogenesis of the Baylar clan, have been made yet.


At first, we are to set out purely genetic data, further the tribal paraphernalia of the clan will be presented, and at in the end we are to give one of the interpretations of the Salagush-Baylar clan's ethnogenesis based on ethnogenomic data.


## **1. DNA test results for paternal line (Y-DNA) of one part of Salagush -Baylars**



**19532y Tipter-Salagush-Baylar-7 Bashkir-Tatar – father's line (Y-DNA)**

**Yakhya (XIX), Ik river Russia, Tatarstan, L-B374 (str) 12 23 14 10  
15 19 11 12 12 13 13 29 16 9 9 9 8 12 25 16 19 30 15 15 16 17 18 18  
10 10 20 21 16 14 18 14 35 36 11 10[5]**

Tree (genealogy) of the 19532y th	Milestones of life
Rafik Gubaidullin – 18th century	“Teptyar” (“Tipter”), Deukovo village, Menzelinsky County of the Ufa province, at the moment Tatarstan, Deukovo village,  Menzelinsky district.
Yahya Rafikov – born in 1814.  Deukovo district, Menzelinsky Orenburg province	“Bashkir out of Teptyars”, in 1850.  moved with 7 sons to Sterlitamak County, firstly was prescribed to Kuzyanovo village, but settled in Isheevo village, that is situated in Ishimbay district of Bashkortostan now
Abdrahman Yakhin, a native of Deukovo	Together with his father Yahya moved to Isheevo, now Isheevo village, Ishimbay district

Tree (genealogy) of the 19532y th	Milestones of life
<p>Sabir Yakhin, a son of Abdrakhman, 1881-1927</p> 	<p>Isheevo village, Ishimbay district Bashkortostan. Sabir Yakhin was the Chairman of the village Council in Isheevo in terrible years the civil war in 1918-1919, that meant he had an unquestionable respect among the villagers. Also as it is preserved as a legend, he showed a remarkable strength when he on a dispute with a villager picked up in one time 3 big grain bags: 2 per hand and one per teeth and dragged them to a some high place of the local grain storage.</p> <p>During the the NEP period he and his sons cultivated sunflower that was a very tradable goods then, and it allowed him to accumulate a certain capital and to establish a good economy.</p> <p>His tragic death as a result low-level medicine cut short his life in 1927. Possibly, only it let him avoid the dispossession (by the repressive authorities) of his family in 1930s: his orphans luckily were not moved by. However two of his brothers, Shakir and Basir the Yakhins were dispossessed. And Shakir as a local muezzin (a religious serviceman in the mosque) and his family were deported to the Tomsk region, where he died.</p>

Tree (genealogy) of the 1953y th	Milestones of life
<p>Minahmet Yakhin, son of Sabir (1911-1997)</p> 	<p>Isheevo, Ishimbay district, Bashkortostan. Minahmet Yakhin in his 16 years lost his father, during the collectivization years became one of the first machine operators of the district MTS staff. During the WWII, when as a volunteer he wanted to go to the front, he was stopped right at the recruiting office and left in the hinterland, because the authorities needed specialists who could train those who stayed at home (invalids, women, children etc.). His three brothers were called to the front. Dervish and Miniyar later returned home, but Minigali, having gone through the war from the first days, died at Konigsberg in March 1945.</p>

Tree (genealogy) of the 19532y th	Milestones of life
<p>Flyur Yakhin, son of Minahmet, 1945-2005</p> 	<p>Isheevo, Ishimbay district</p> <p>Bashkortostan. Flyur Yakhin was an agronomist by profession, for many years he worked in the rural economy of Ishimbay district.</p> <p>In 1980-1984 he was a Party organizer of the collective farm “III international” in Isheevo, and</p> <p>in 1984-1992 he was the Chairman of the collective-farm "Armet" of the same district.</p> <p>Then he worked in Ishimbay district Committee on land resources and land management.</p> <p>Yakhin Flyur is also the author of</p> <p>more than 50 children's fairy tales, 5 books. He was also a member of the Writers' Union of Bashkortostan. Tragically died in a car accident in June, 2005.</p>
<p>Filus Yakhin, son of Flyur, born in 1977</p> 	<p>Isheevo, Ishimbay district, Bashkortostan. In 2000 he graduated from the Faculty of Law of the Russian Peoples' Friendship University, Moscow, PhD in Law. Lives in Ufa, he practices law and gives lectures at the local institute.</p>
<p>Ilyas Yakhin, son of Filyus, born in 2013.</p>	<p>Ufa city</p>

**The “coincidents” (counterparts) of Salagush-Baylar-7, 19532y:**

**BEHPS88 Salaush-Salagush-Baylar-5 Bashkir-Tatar** – father's line (Y-DNA), Tair L-M20, B374 (str) unknown when lived the common ancestor, as there is no markers in BEHPS888

**235466 Baylar-4 Bashkir-Tatar** – father's line (Y-DNA) Sakhip (XIX), Russia L-B374 (str) 12 23 14 10 15 19 11 12 12 14 13 30, the common ancestor with **19532y** lived in the middle of XIII century.

**243777 Davletyarov** – father's line (Y-DNA) Tat. Kargaly, Orenburg. gub.,

**Karino Tatar Russia L-M20, B374 (str) 12 23 14 10 15 19 11 12 12 14 13 30 16 9 9 8 12 25 16 19 30 15 15 17 17 18 18 10 10 20 21 16 14 18 14 31 35 11 10**, the common ancestor with **19532y** lived in the middle of XIII century

**E14367 Unknown Origin** – father's line (Y-DNA) L-M349, B374 (str) 12 23 14 11 15 19 11 12 12 13 13 30 16 9 9 11 12 25 16 19 30 15 15 18 18 10 10 20 21 16 14 18 14 32 35 11 10, the common ancestor with **19532y** lived in the early XII century.

**N36437 Hans Gut, 1586est, Aesch/Birmensdorf** – father's line (Y-DNA)

**Switzerland L-M20, B374 (str) 12 23 14 10 15 19 11 12 11 14 13 30 16 9 9**

**11 12 25 16 19 30 15 15 17 18 10 10 20 21 16 14 18 14 31 33 11 10 11 8 15 15 7 11 9 8 11 9 13 20 20 14 11 12 12 14 8 11 24 23 13 11 11 14 10 11 12 11**

separated with **19532y** in the V century A.D., and the common ancestor with a Hungarian Karikas 662683 lived in the middle of the X century.

**42998 Anthony Wiedenbeck, bc 1795, Strasbourg, France** - father's line (Y-DNA) L-M349, B374 (str) 12 23 14 10 15 19 11 12 12 14 13 30 16 9 9

11 12 26 16 19 30 15 15 17 18 10 10 20 21 15 14 18 14 31 34 11 10  
11 8 15 15 7 11 10 8 11 9 13 20 20 14 11 12 12 14 8 12 24 24 14 11  
11 14 10 11 12 11 parted with 19532y in the V century A.D., and  
the common ancestor with a Hungarian Karikas 662683 lived in VIII  
century.

**N65296 Richard Donauer – father's line (Y-DNA) Richard Donauer Austria L-M20, B374 (str)** 12 23 14 10 15 19 11 12 11 14  
13 30 16 9 9 11 12 25 16 19 30 15 15 18 18 10 10 20 21 17 14 18 14  
31 36 11 10 11 8 15 15 7 11 9 8 11 9 13 20 20 14 11 12 12 14 8 11 24  
23 14 11 11 12 10 11 14 11 separated with **19532y** in the V century  
A.D., and the common ancestor with a Hungarian Karikas 662683  
lived in VIII century.

**662683 Karikas - father's line (y-dna) Josef Karikas B. abt 1790, Szamosbecs, Szatmar Hungary L-B374** 12 23 14 10 15 19 11 12 13  
14 13 30 16 9 9 11 12 25 16 18 31 15 15 18 18 11 10 20 21 16 14 17  
14 31 35 11 10, the common ancestor of **19532y** with Karikas lived  
in the V century.

## **2. The tribal paraphernalia of the Salagush-Baylar clan from Deukovo village of Menzelinsky district of Tatarstan**

**Ataul** (ancestors' village): Deukovo, rivers Ik and Aurliak, Menzelinsky district of Tatarstan.

**Clan:** Salagush-Baylar (салағош-байлар, салауш[6]-байлар)

**Ara** (generic unit clan of Salagush-Baylar): Teptyars, Turay and others[7].

**Sacred bird:** a white-tailed eagle, in Bashkir and Tatar languages - salagush or a “sal” eagle (“sal” literally means “gray bird, gray eagle”) which named so

because its white plumage of the tail is reminiscent of a gray hair.





*Reprint 1. The sacred totem of the Salagush-Baylar - bird clan salagush or salaush, white-tailed eagle*

Sacred tamga (signs seal): –  $\times \Delta \sqcup \vee$  әуерһә (a reel) or өзәһзе (stirrups)[8]. The Baylar ancestral Tipter (Teptyar) division's Tamga probably was the stirrups. To be sure which Tamga belonged to different Baylar generic units, it is necessary to refer to the archive and see each individual case, how they signed documents, and which Tamga Salagush-Baylars used in documents and audit records in XVII-XIX centuries.

### 3. One of the interpretations of the origin of the Salagush-Baylars L-B374 cluster

The most ancient haplotype of European L1b-B374 in Europe belongs to a Hungarian Karikas 662683. In other words, the descendants of the Huns with L1b-B374 resettled from the Carpathian Mountains (Hungaria) to the Alps in Switzerland,

Austria, Germany in the V century B.C., and please note that the resettlement came from the Carpathians to other mountainous regions of Europe.

One of the L1b-B374 lines of the Huns from the V century A.D. together with a part of the Ostrogoths (R1b-U152)[9] returned to the Volga, and they were the ancestors of L1b-B374 in The Volga-Ural region, and they are the members of the Salagush-Baylar clan now.

### **3a. The ethnogenesis of the Salagush-Baylar from the cluster L1b-B374 based on the results of the DNA test**

The cluster L1b-B374 comes from the Indian subcontinent, and it should be noted that the carriers of L-haplogroup were the representatives of the early urban ancient civilizations of Harappa and Mohenjodaro in India. Later, after the destruction of Harappa the carriers of this haplogroup moved from India to the North, East and West. Most of the northern population of L-haplogroup reached the southern Urals and Volga, and this haplogroup is typical to the Bashkirs and Tatars of the Salagush-Baylar clan living in Menzelinsky district of Tatarstan. As specified tokens show the closest to the Salagush-Baylar clan are the European line L1b-B374.

As above approximately was indicated, the Salagush-Baylarian L1b-B374 parted with their European counterparts in the V century A.D. But It was done without taking into consideration the homoplasmy as the Salagush-Baylars have no deep SNIp test result to support or refute this interpretation. But most probably, the L1b-B374 markers of Salagush-Baylars are of a Hun origin. Here are the arguments:

a) Currently the most ancient haplotype of the European L1b-B374 is located in Hungary, and that is Karikas 662683 from the Carpathians. It is noteworthy that all the counterparts (“coincident”s) of the Salagush-Baylars in Europe lived initially in mountainous areas. Perhaps it is in the Carpathians sheltered the rest of the Huns after their defeats, among whom were also the partly the carriers of haplogroup L1bB374.

b) According to a paleo-DNA analysis from a well-known burial of a Hun in Hungary, dated from the middle third of the V century, this type of burial and its equipment showed that this young man had

belonged to the Hun elite and by the origin could be associated with the ancient Hun tribes of the Aral sea, Volga and Urals[10]. The DNA analysis of that ancient Hun skeleton identified Y-haplogroup of L and D4j12 MT-DNA, which is evidence of the Asian origin of the paternal and maternal lines of this ancient burial site from Europe.

In addition to the Bashkirs and Tatars, the haplogroup of L-M20 was found among Sunaks (240722 Sunak-Kazakh - father's line (Y-DNA), Nariman Yegemberdiyev, Kazakh, Sunak clan L-M20 12 22 16 11 9 17 11 12 13 13 13 29) and the Karakalpaks[11]. Sunaks in Kazakhstan are considered as the representatives of the clergy, as a Kodza clan. Perhaps, the subclads of the L-haplogroup among Pashtuns, Uzbeks, Karakalpaks and Kazakhs in Central Asia will point to the direction of migration of its carriers from India to the Aral sea region and their further participation in the ethnogenesis of the Huns.

### **3b. The reconstruction of the ethnic history of the Salagush-Baylar ancestors from L1b-B374 cluster in the Volga-Ural region**

After the migration from India in the direction of the Aral sea region, the cluster storage L1b-B374 participated in the Hunnic Union of tribes. Further, the cluster L1b-B374 carriers together with other Hun clans moved to Europe. About the 5th century A.D. the L1b-B374 having ancestors, now as a definite part of the Huns, together with a part of the Ostrogoths (R1b-P312), returned to the Volga, where they became the ancestors of the clan Salagush-Baylar, who took an active part in the formation of the Volga Bulgaria[12]. The Baylars later became a part of the Tatar and Bashkir peoples of the Volga-Ural region.

Currently, among the Baylar in addition to the line L1b-B374 are also found the lines of a Western European R1b-P312, U152, probably related to the Ostrogoths and their leader Gaina, and the Finno-Ugric lines NZ193613[13]. The line R1b-U152 is also found among the representatives of the Bashkir clan Gaina, and it possibly indicates to their origin from the Ostrogoths of Gaina[14].

During the Russian period of history in XVII-XVIII centuries in the era of colonization and christianization of the Volga-Ural region by the Russian Empire, part of Salagush-Baylar who had lost

patrimonial land at the Ik-river (near Menzelinsk) [15] and refused to accept Christianity, got the status named Tipters (Teptyars). According to one of the versions of the ethnonym “Tipter” comes from Bashkir-Tatar words “*mun тәре*” meaning “rejecting, kicking from the cross” [16].

Currently the Salagush-Baylars still preserved Ara (generic division) under the name of Tipter. A representative of the clan Salagush-Baylar is a Tatar historian Tair Salaushi[17] who is one of the cluster L1b-B374.

To study further the lines of L1b-B374 and verify the correctness or fallacy of the above given interpretation of the Salagush-Baylars’ ethnogenesis and their European counterparts, it is highly recommended to the above mentioned haplotypes’ carriers in to pass SNIPP B374 or whole genome tests.

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