Y-DNA Ancestry of James Hogan (b. ca. 1763) of Lawrence County, Alabama

Proves he was not son of James Hogan (b. 1728) of Anson County, North Carolina.

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Overview

James Hogan (born ca. 1763; died 1836 in Lawrence County, Alabama)[1] was a very early pioneer of East Tennessee, appearing in legislative petitions as early as 1786, and later an early settler of North Alabama, arriving in Lawrence County about 1818. Prior to settling in Tennessee, James's origins are unknown. It is possible that he was somehow connected to the Irish immigrant communities he married into, kin to families such as Dearmond or Flenniken, who settled first in Pennsylvania and made their way to North Carolina and Tennessee; or that James Hogan was a recent Irish immigrant himself. No solid data conclusively connects James to any parents.

Over the years, researchers have attempted to connect James Hogan of Lawrence County, Alabama, to James Hogan (born 1728 in Pittsylvania County, Virginia; died 1793 in Anson County, North Carolina)[2] and wife Silence Lane, whose will names a son James Hogan as an heir. Y-DNA research into the paternal lines of these Hogan families conclusively disproves this connection. This note presents that evidence.

Y-DNA of James Hogan of Lawrence County, Alabama

Three male-line descendants of James Hogan of Lawrence, Alabama, have tested their Y-DNA with the Hogan Surname Project at Family Tree DNA[3], including one with the Big Y-500 test and one with the Big Y-700 test, the most advanced Y-DNA test currently available. These men make up Hogan Group 5 in the Hogan Surname Project. All three of James's tested descendants descend from James's son Richard Hogan (born 1793 in Tennessee), the only son to leave direct-male-line descendants in North Alabama. These men match each other definitively, as well as matching another Hogan man with an unknown upstream ancestor, a descendant of William M. Hogan (born 1814 in Turner, Georgia; died 1904 in Wilcox, Georgia)[4]—indicating with near-certainty that this finding is the Hogan family line and this haplotype is the haplotype of James Hogan.

The refined Y-DNA haplogroup of this group of men, the three Alabama descendants and the one Georgia descendant, is **R-DC892**, a subclade of R-DF13 > RF-ZZ10_1 > R-L226, a grouping that

[1] James Hogan (born ca. 1763; died 1836 in Lawrence County, Alabama), 27HT-CVY at FamilySearch, Hogan-2528 at WikiTree.
[2] James Hogan (born 1728 in Pittsylvania, Virginia; died 1793 in Anson County, North Carolina), L24D-WXM at FamilySearch, Hogan-421 at WikiTree.
[3] "Hogan Surname DNA Project," https://www.familytreedna.com/groups/hogan/about.
[4] William M. Hogan (born 1814 in Turner, Georgia; died 1904 in Wilcox, Georgia), LHQ2-RT4 at FamilySearch, Hogan-373 at WikiTree.

has been called Irish Type III or the "Dalcassian" cluster.[5] A haplogroup defines a group of men who share a common Y-DNA SNP (Single Nucleotide Polymorphism) mutation, stemming from the same common ancestor.[6] The men of R-DC892 are estimated to have shared a common ancestor born around 1650 CE.

Y-DNA of James Hogan of Anson County, North Carolina

The Y-DNA of James Hogan of Anson County, North Carolina (born 1728, died 1793) is most likely characterized by the members of Hogan Group 6 on the Hogan Surname Project, a large group with currently forty broadly matching members. The closest apparent Y-DNA relatives of James (b. 1728) include a man who claims direct descent from him (#128341), and other men whose stated most distant ancestors are William Griffin Hogan (born 1705), supposed father of James born 1728 (#B906840); William Griffin Hogan Jr. (born 1722), supposed brother of James (#525179); and Shadrach Hogan (b. 1734), supposed brother of James (#216298).

Members of this group appear, broadly, to be members of haplogroup **R-ZZ31_1**, sharing a common ancestor born around 450 CE. This is also an Irish Type III haplogroup, another subclade of R-L226, but from a confirmedly different branch than the Alabama James Hogan's family.

Y-DNA Disjunct

The Y-DNA lineages of James Hogan of Lawrence County, Alabama (born ca. 1763), and James Hogan of Anson County, North Carolina (b. 1728), are clearly disjunct. They are confirmed to be from divergent SNP branches, and are estimated not to have shared a common ancestor since around 300 CE.

In addition to SNPs and haplogroups, STR (Short Tandem Repeat) markers are used to define a measure of Genetic Distance and estimate a rough time to most

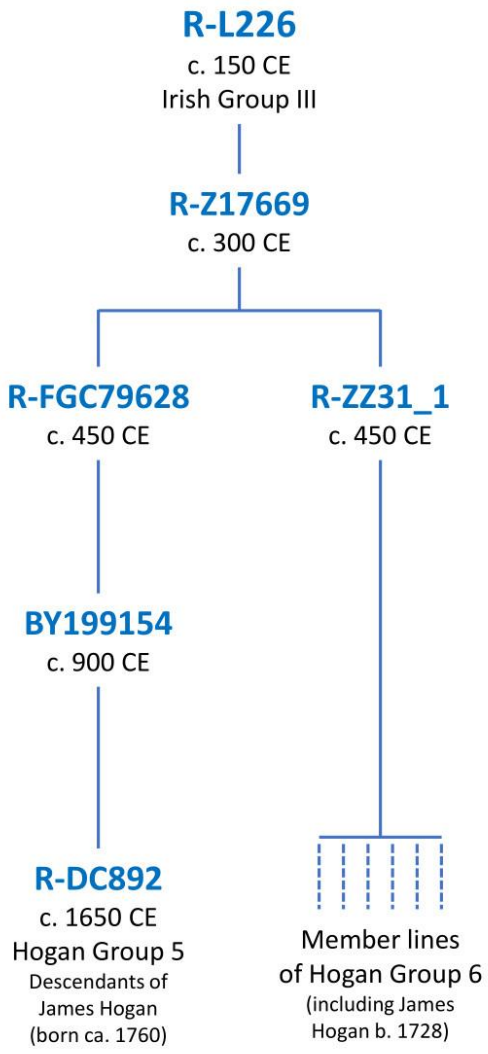

Figure 1. SNP lineage of R-DC892 (Group 5) and R-ZZ31_1 (Group 6), with common descent from R-L226.

[5] Dennis Wright, "Irish Type III", https://irishtype3dna.org/; "Irish Type III" at International Society of Genetic Genealogy (ISOGG) Wiki, https://isogg.org/wiki/Irish_Type_III (retrieved 8 December 2025).
[6] "Haplogroup", at ISOGG Wiki, https://isogg.org/wiki/Haplogroup; "Single Nucleotide Polymorphism" (SNP), at ISOGG Wiki, https://isogg.org/wiki/Single-nucleotide_polymorphism (retrieved 9 December 2025).

recent common ancestor (TMRCA).[7] The modal haplotypes of Hogan Group 5 and Group 6 (that is, the modal average between all group members) stand at a genetic distance of 20 (20 steps of STR difference). Based on this measure, the most recent ancestor between the two lines is estimated to have been born between 1,200 and 1,800 years ago. That is, the two lines do not share a common paternal ancestor within a common genealogical timeframe, and James Hogan of Lawrence County, Alabama, was, with complete certainty, not the son of James Hogan of Anson County, North Carolina.

Table 1. Modal STR haplotypes of Hogan Group 5 and Group 6, representing James Hogan of Lawrence, Alabama (b. 1763) and James Hogan of Anson, North Carolina (b. 1728), with highlighted differences.

Haplotype	Haplogroup	DYS393	DYS390	DYS19	DYS391
James Hogan (Alabama) Modal (H5)	R-DC892	13	24	14	10
James Hogan (N.C.) Modal (H6)	R-ZZ31_1	13	24	14	11

DYS385	DYS426	DYS388	DYS439	DYS389i	DYS392	DYS389ii	DYS458	DYS459
11-15	12	12	12	13	13	29	17	8-9
11-14	12	12	11	13	13	29	17	8-9

DYS455	DYS454	DYS447	DYS437	DYS448	DYS449	DYS464	DYS460	Y-GATA-H4
11	11	24	15	19	29	13-13-15-16	11	12
11	11	25	15	19	29	13-13-15-17	11	11

YCAII	DYS456	DYS607	DYS576	DYS570	CDY	DYS442	DYS438	DYS531	DYS578
19-23	15	14	17	16	35-38	12	12	11	9
19-23	15	15	18	17	37-38	12	12	11	9

DYF395S1	DYS590	DYS537	DYS641	DYS472	DYF406S1	DYS511	DYS425	DYS413
15-16	8	10	10	8	10	10	12	23-23
15-16	8	10	10	8	10	10	12	23-23

DYS557	DYS594	DYS436	DYS490	DYS534	DYS450	DYS444	DYS481	DYS520
16	10	12	12	17	8	12	23	20
15	10	12	12	15	8	12	23	20

DYS446	DYS617	DYS568	DYS487	DYS572	DYS640	DYS492	DYS565	DYS710
13	12	11	13	11	11	12	12	33
13	12	11	13	11	11	12	12	36

[7] "Genetic Distance", at ISOGG Wiki, https://isogg.org/wiki/Genetic_distance; "Short Tandem Repeat", at ISOGG Wiki, https://isogg.org/wiki/Short_tandem_repeat (retrieved 9 December 2025).

DYS485	DYS632	DYS495	DYS540	DYS714	DYS716	DYS717	DYS505	DYS556
15	9	16	12	25	24	20	13	11
15	9	16	12	25	24	19	12	11

DYS549	DYS589	DYS522	DYS494	DYS533	DYS636	DYS575	DYS638	DYS462
13	12	11	9	13	12	10	11	11
13	12	11	9	12	12	10	11	11

DYS452	DYS445	Y-GATA-A10	DYS463	DYS441	Y-GGAAT-1B07	DYS525	DYS712	DYS593
30	12	13	25	13	10	10	20	15
30	12	13	25	13	10	10	21	15

DYS650	DYS532	DYS715	DYS504	DYS513	DYS561	DYS552	DYS726	DYS635
18	13	25	17	13	15	24	12	23
19	13	23	17	12	15	24	12	23

DYS587	DYS643	DYS497	DYS510	DYS434	DYS461	DYS435
18	10	14	18	9	12	11
18	10	14	18	9	12	11