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J – J1 – J2 “JEWISH” Y-DNA

by Floyd R. Cox

Perhaps you are a descendant of one of the lost tribes of Israel. Would you be interested? The northern tribes were taken to areas of Assyria after 721 BC and then branched out into parts of Europe.

Some have speculated that Jeremiah the prophet took a daughter of the king of Judah to marry a king of Ireland after 587 BC. Some say that Joseph of Ramah or Arimathea in Israel buried Jesus, his niece’s son, and took his niece to England after 37 AD. Others say the Romans captured Judah and took many Jews to Rome, France and London in the first century. Some say that the Royal Family in England descends from King David.

How can we prove or disprove these ideas? With the help of ftdna.com and ysearch.org, tests can be made to find the male Y-DNA markers passed down from father to son for many generations. Y-DNA of a male living today will closely match the Y-DNA of his male ancestor living over 1,000 years ago, even before there were surnames, when there were names like Joseph “of Arimathea”, Henry “the smith”, or John “the miller”.

We know that Queen Elizabeth Tudor owned all of the New World all the way to the Mississippi River and gave names to Virginia (the Virgin). She had no sons; so the throne passed to her cousin who had married a Stuart in Scotland and became the mother of King James I. His name was applied to Jamestown. Moreover, we can extrapolate what is known from today's Tudor and Stuart families what the y-dna markers would have been for the Tudor and Stuart men during the time of King Henry Tudor VII & VIII, Elizabeth’s grandfather and father. Members of the Tudor family had lived at Tenby Castle, in Pembroke, Wales.

We can extrapolate that these, along with their cousins, King Charles I & II of Scotland, belonged to the Y-DNA haplogroup R1b1.

Could these possibly be descendants of King David?

Details Needed

A princess from Jerusalem would likely have brothers and male cousins belonging to the y-dna haplotype, J2, not R1b1. If she married a prince in Ireland with a male y-dna, R1b1, their royal male descendants would be R1b1 like the Tudor and Stuart families. The royal family could still rightly claim direct descent from King David, once removed.

We can also extrapolate that, by using <http://www.ysearch.org> various Jewish and Levite surnames belonging to the J2 haplotype were taken captive by the Germans to Poland and East Germany.

The Cox family has the same issue. Various Cox surnames can now be associated with the J2 markers and surnames of Christ, Cohen, Cocks, Caruso, Goble, Lewkowicz, Levi, Miller, Noot, Shapiro, Tyree, Waters and Williams.

Compare surnames at http://www.ysearch.org/alphalist_results.

My ancestor, Littleberry Cox (of Welsh descent), has descendants with J2 matches, whereas, Coxes of Jamestown and Quaker Coxes of Pennsylvania were usually R1b1, like the Tudors and Stuarts.

A web site tracing the House of Stuart/Stewart is found at the following address: <http://www.familyreedna.com/public/Stuart/default.aspx> claiming that this family is of haplogroup R1b1a2a1a1b4*. If so, it would be related with the Plantaganet family of Normandy before there were surnames. William the Conqueror of Normandy captured England in 1066 and expanded into Pembroke, Wales. R1b1 is the most common haplogroup in Europe.

Others living near Littleberry Cox in Virginia bore the Welsh surnames of Cocks, Howell, Hughes, Powell, Pugh, Reese, Rice and Williams. These surnames are also usually in haplogroup R1b1 like the Tudor and Stuart men of Wales. The Reese family ruled over Wales prior to William of Normandy.

R1b1 is a common Semetic haplotype throughout the United Kingdom and Europe.

J2 is likely applied to the Israelite tribe of Levi because the entire tribe was assigned to be priests of all 12 tribes of Israel. This is evident from the y-dna of present families descending from Aaron, the brother of Moses. Their haplotype is J2a4h1. Other priests are in J1 haplo because their y-dna markers are slightly different as in the following:

<http://www.familyreedna.com/public/cohenbrazil/default.aspx?section=yresults>.

J1 and J2 both evolved from the J haplotype, which includes Abraham's Arab son, Ishmael, and Abraham's nephew, Lot, east of the Jordan River. The prophet Mohammad was allegedly of the J group.

We cannot expect Jews living in Ireland or Wales for 2,500 years to look like the Jews of 587 BC if the males continuously marry Irish and Welsh. If the Queen of Sheba had a son of king Solomon after returning to Ethiopia, we cannot expect her descendants to look like Solomon 3,000 years later. Therefore, we come to the main issue. What is "Jewish"? Do we have to look "Jewish" to be a Jew? Solomon had 700 wives from several nations. If his male descendants retained Solomon's y-dna, would his male descendants look "Jewish"?

If an Irishman has offspring with a black mate on a plantation, will their descendants be white, even though, all his male descendants retain his Irish y-dna? Obviously, we get our hair, eyes and skin color from both the mother and the father. There are 23 pairs of chromosomes not just the y chromosome.

Moreover, is a person Jewish if he is simply a convert to their religion but does not match the "Jewish" y-dna?

According to <http://www.ytree.ftdna.com>, J is a branch of the IJ haplo, and IJ is a branch of the IJK haplo, which is a branch of the F haplo.

(Theory: These are likely all Semetic branches grafted onto Noah, Shem, Eber (the first Hebrew) and Abraham as we find in Genesis 11.)

Emphasis has been placed upon 21 families with the J2a4h1 haplo, families which preserve the legacy they descend from Aaron and the Cohenim priesthood, which had served in Solomon's temple and elsewhere prior to the temple's destruction in 70 AD. This is allegedly important should there be a rebuilt, third temple needing a restoration of the priesthood.

<http://www.code251.com/67markers.html>

Trail Back to Noah

Evidence: Here lies another topic compatible with hidden codes. Familytree.dna has broken down all y-dna haplotypes from A to T showing where one male haplotype and mutations branches off to form another haplotype: <http://ytree.ftdna.com/>.

Adam's Y-chromosome became A & B.

B became B, C, D, E, & F.

F became F, G, H, I, J, & K.

J became J, J1 & J2

J2 became J2a, J2b.

J2a became J2a, J2a1, J2a2, J2a3 & J2a4.

J2a4 became J2a4a, J2a4b J2a4c J2a4d J2a4e J2a4f, J2a4g, J2a4h.

J2a4h became our line... J2a4h1, J2a4h2, etc.

J2a4h2 became J2a4h2a, J2a4h2b, J2a4h2c, J2a4h2d, etc.

The chart identifies the M or mutation at each branch.

F became F, G, H, I, J, & K

K became P

P became R

R became R1b1

Y-DNA Code Proves Zionists Returning are not "Gentile Converts"

Googling the words, "Khazar Conspiracy" gives us 239,000 hits. Allegedly, those claiming to be

Jews returning to their homeland are actually only converts to Zionism falsely claiming to be descendants of Abraham. Arabs living in Palestine who are true descendants of Abraham's son, Ishmael, do not want converts to the Jewish religion to feel they are entitled to inherit land in Palestine promised to Abraham if they are not genuinely descendants of Abraham.

Even if the "occupiers" offered to surrender to Palestinians all the land they conquered in the 1967 war, would this be sufficient to win back the hearts and minds of Palestinians to live as neighbors? Does it address the real issue? Can science finally solve the problem? Or does it pass the "smell test"? Perhaps we should call some professionals with a PhD degree in smelling and take their word for it.

Or perhaps we can use DNA tests. If a sample of DNA is missing the Y-chromosome, it is from a female. A specific Y-DNA sequence is passed down from father to son for thousands of years with little change.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khazars#Khazar_place_names_today has the following explanation: "A 1999 study by Hammer *et al.*, published in the [Proceedings of the United States National Academy of Sciences](#) compared the Y chromosomes of Ashkenazi, Roman, North African, Kurdish, Near Eastern, Yemenite, and Ethiopian Jews with 16 non-Jewish groups from similar geographic locations. It found that "Despite their long-term residence in different countries and isolation from one another, most Jewish populations were not significantly different from one another at the genetic level... The results support the hypothesis that the paternal gene pools of Jewish communities from Europe, North Africa, and the Middle East descended from a common Middle Eastern ancestral population, and suggest that most Jewish communities have remained relatively isolated from neighboring non-Jewish communities during and after the Diaspora (destruction of Jerusalem in 70 AD)."¹⁶⁶

According to [Nicholas Wade](#) "The results accord with Jewish history and tradition and refute theories like those holding that Jewish communities consist mostly of converts from other faiths, or that they are descended from the Khazars, a medieval Turkish tribe that adopted Judaism."¹⁶⁷" See also: [Ashkenazi Jews#Genetic origins](#) [Genetic studies on Jews](#)

Leaders of Israel have come from Lithuania, Poland, Belarus, Ukraine, Latvia and areas of Khazaria anciently located in the Caucasus (between the Black and Caspian seas). How did they get to these areas?

In the 1100s AD, "Jews" were ousted from Germany (Worms & Mainz, etc) to Italy, and Poland.

In 1290, on the ninth of AV on the same day the temple was burned twice, the "Jews" were ousted from Wales and England to France and Holland.

In 1306, "Jews" were ousted from France to Spain and Provence.

From 1348 to 1360, "Jews" were ousted from Germany and Hungary to Poland.

In 1421, "Jews" were ousted from Austria to Poland.

In 1490, on the ninth of AV (on the same day the first temple and second temple were burned), the "Jews" were ousted from Provence to Italy.

In 1492, on the ninth of AV (on the same day the first temple and second temple were burned), the "Jews" were ousted from Spain. Half of them fled to Portugal; a fourth went to Cyprus, Constantinople and the Ottoman Empire. Columbus noted in his journal that he saw the ships, which transported the "Jews" from Spain. His navigator and five crewmembers were Jewish. A fourth of the Sephardim remained by converting to Christianity (usually Catholics), and the Spanish Inquisition was aimed at testing their conversion.

In 1497, "Jews" were ousted from Portugal to Brazil, North Africa and Holland.

From 1940 to 1945, "Jews" were ousted from Holland and the Netherlands to Poland.

Even prior to 1100, Worms and Mainz, Germany, had become a center for Ashkenazi "Jewish" education.

Askenaz (Germany) was the name of a son of Gomer, a son of Japheth, a son of Noah (Genesis 10 & I Chronicles 1). Allegedly, he was sent into Europe to settle with his 20 Captains. These areas allegedly became known as Europia, Jupiter (Japheth), High Dutch, Denmark, the Greeks, Celts, Galatians and Scythians. I believe these were haplogroup R1b1 because it is the most common haplo in Europe, but more research is needed; At least we have reason to believe the "Jews" of Ashkenazi were J1 or J2. They learned "Yiddish" German and wrote with Hebrew letters.

Were they Germans who converted to Zionism? No. Albert Einstein, Golda Meir, Leonard Bernstein, George Gershwin, and Sigmund Freud were Ashkenazi "Jews" living in Germany. How can this be proven? The most common haplo in Europe, Ireland, Wales, Scotland and England is

R1b1.

Ashkenazi “Jews” are J1 or J2, and some of these match family surnames of Aaron, Cohen (Kohath) and Levi and have family traditions of having descended from the Levites.

Worms and Mainz, Germany, became a center of Jewish learning. In about 1575, Sir Richard Coxe (Chancellor of Oxford and tutor of Prince Edward VI) was a protestant (Church of England) who fled with Peter Martyr to Strasburg (near Worms, Mainz and Frankfurt) Germany, to escape the new Catholic Queen Mary. After her death, he was reinstated as the chaplain and bishop of Queen Elizabeth I. In exile, he translated into English the four Gospels, the Acts, and the Epistles to the Romans and other essays long before committees from Oxford and Cambridge were assigned to complete the entire Bible in English.

In Europe, his name is likely to be written as Koch, Kock, Cook, etc., and Albert Einstein’s mother was [Pauline Koch](#).

A Chief Rabbi in Palestine was [Abraham Isaac Kook](#) (1921–1935). Others were:

- [Yitzhak HaLevi Herzog](#) (1936–1959)
- [Isser Yehuda Unterman](#) (1964–1973)
- [Shlomo Goren](#) (1973–1983)
- [Avraham Shapira](#) (1983–1993)
- [Yisrael Meir Lau](#) (1993–2003)
- [She'ar Yashuv Cohen](#) (acting) (2003)

Levites in New Mexico?

A distant branch of my Littleberry Cox family living in New Mexico recently saw my <http://littleberrycox.com/> website and teleconferenced with me. One of them was the County Sheriff and their grandfather had invented the four-cycle engine and became a Senator. Their ancestor had moved from Lebanon, TN, to Fort Mason, Mason County, Texas, and then to Sierra County, New Mexico. The paper trail to there indicates their line should prove to match my J2a4h2 haplotype. Their aunt had married a Montoya living as a genealogist in Albuquerque. Most of them spoke English, Spanish and the local Indian languages.

Using the FamilyTree.org database, I contacted a near match of my y-dna markers. He replied that he grew up in Santa Fe, NM and had visited his uncle’s cattle ranch adjacent to the Cox Ranch in Sierra County, but they were allegedly not related.

He was a Gonzales, but a Montoya family had adopted one of his ancestors. We were both J2a4h2 and members of the L70-delta cluster, which is distinguished primarily by $DYS393 = 13$, which is relatively rare. He said his family was descended from Cohain (Kohain, Coen, Kohaine), a brother of Moses. How on earth did Levites end up in Santa Fe and Sierra County, New Mexico?

Levite Migration to Mexico

My daughter’s family recently moved to the Philippines, near China. She was curious why they use Spanish Peso for currency so far away from Spain. It is an interesting story. The “Philippine” islands are named for king Philip II of Spain (after 1557) and of Portugal (after 1581). He had created "The empire on which the sun never sets". He became co-ruler of England and Ireland after his marriage with the Catholic Queen Mary I (1554-58), a daughter of king Henry VIII whose father, king Henry VII of Wales, had conquered England.

After 1555, Philip II became Spain’s lord of the 17 Provinces of the Netherlands, which became an independent Dutch Republic in 1581. In 1588, he sent the Spanish Armada to conquer England but was prevented by vicious storms. After Queen Mary reign, Queen Elizabeth ascended the English throne in 1558, about 53 sabbaticals after the coronation of Sir Richard de Lionhearted in 1189. She had inherited the area later held by the 13 colonies of America over to the Mississippi River.

The Jewish settlement in Mexico began when Philip II established the New Kingdom of Leon, a settlement surrounding today’s Corpus Christi, Texas, on the gulf coast, southwest of Houston, Philip and made Don Luis de Carvajal the governor.

The Spanish Mexican Catholic Inquisition discovered that Carvajal’s sister’s husband, Don Francisco Rodrigues de Matos, was allegedly a Jewish rabbi, and many of Carvajal’s colonizers were allegedly crypto-Jews, that is, fake Christians who were secretly Judaizing. Many were prosecuted and burned at the stake.

Some of the community managed to escape to New Mexico after 1598. Bernardo Lopez de Mendizaval became governor and was accused with Judaizing and was sent to Mexico City to answer for it. A soldier, Francisco Gomez Robledo, also faced the Inquisition.

The coats of arms of the 12 original crypto-Jewish families are above the steps of the governor's palace in Santa Fe, some being Chavez, Garcia, Lopez, Martinez and Sanchez.

Philip's position paved the way for many "Jewish" Sephardim (Hebrew for Spanish) and Levites to move to the Netherlands as bankers, fishermen, goldsmiths, grocers, jewelers, physicians, shopkeepers and tailors and were influential in founding the trade between New York (New Amsterdam) and the Dutch East India and West India Companies.

Augustine Hermann from The Hague is a good example. As a Proprietor, he sold property to immigrants coming to New York (New Amsterdam) and was assigned by the King of England to map the Chesapeake River.

Hermann's granddaughter, Katherine Kinkey, married William Cox of Delaware and removed to Orange County, North Carolina, as Quakers in about 1760. The Cox settlement there formed a militia to revolt against the governor's army for persecuting the Quakers. This was the true beginning of the American Revolution for independence from England. Members of the militia were, of course, excommunicated by the Quakers and later reinstated. They also received large grants in Ohio for fighting in the Revolution.

Many of the Jews of the Colonial world had Hebrew surnames, such as, Adams, Barnett (from Issachar), Blackwell, Brandon, Calahan, Cooper (form of Jacob), Davenport (David's port), David, Franklin, Gordon (corruption of Cohen), Gregg (Greek), Howard (Harvard), Mann, Michaels, Price, Robinson (son of Rueben), Shaw (Hebrew Letter), Sampson, White (Hebrew Labon), Williams and Young (*Jews and Muslims in British Colonial America, A Genealogical History* – by Donald Neal Yates).

After World War II, Salomon Rodrigues Pereira of the Portuguese Jewish Community became Chief Sephardic Rabbi of Amsterdam and Holland and died at the age of 81.

Advincula - J2:	Falcon - J1:	Martínez - J2:	Plascencia - J2:
Alfaro - J2:	Faria - J2:	Medina - J2:	Polanco - J1:
Alonso - J2:	Fernández - J2:	Medrano - J1:	Prieto - J1:
Álvarez - J2:	Ferreira - J1:	Mendez - J2:	Puente - J2:
Alves - J2:	Ferreira - J2:	Meza - J:	Pulido - J1:
Antunes - J2:	Fontes - J1:	Millan - J2:	Ramos - J2:
Arroyo - J2:	Galarza - J2:	Miqueli - J2:	Rico - J2:
Ávila - J2:	Gallego - J1:	Mojica - J2:	Rodríguez - J2:
Barbera - J2:	Garces - J2:	Molina - J1:	Rodríguez - J1:
Barreto - J2:	García - J1:	Moniz - J2:	Rojo - J2:
Barriga - J2:	García - J2:	Montenegro - J2:	Romero - J2:
Bellido - J2:	Gómes - J1:	Montoya - J2:	Ruiz - J:
Bermudez - J1:	Gómes - J2:	Morejon - J2:	Salazar - J1:
Caballero - J2:	González - J2:	Moreno - J2:	Sánchez de Iñigo - J1:
Cadavieco - J2:	Guajardo - J2:	Muñoz Zamorano - J1:	Sánchez - J2:
Calvo - J2:	Guerra - J1:	Neves - J1:	Santos - J1:
Camacho - J1:	Guzmán - J1:	Oliva - J2:	Santoscoy - J1:
Cantu - J1:	Hernández - J2:	Olivares - J1:	Simões - J2:
Carrillo - J2:	Herrera - J2:	Olivares - J2:	Soto - J1:
Carvalho - J1:	Hinojosa - J2:	Ortega - J1:	Soto - J2:
Castillo - J1:	Holguin - J2:	Osorio - J2:	Souza - J2
Colaco - J2:	Leal - J2:	Paiva - J1:	Tamez - J1:
Colmenero - J2:	Leon - J2:	Palacios - J2:	Tenorio - J1:
Córdoba - J1:	Linares - J2:	Pastrana - J2:	Tijerina - J1:
Costa - J2:	Llamas - J2:	Peña - J2:	Torres - J2:
Cuevas - J2:	Lobo - J2:	Perea - J2:	Trujillo - J2:
Cunha - J2:	López - J2:	Pereira - J2:	Uribe - J2:
Duarte - J2:	Márques - J1:	Péres - J2:	Valdéz - J:
Emmanuel - J2:	Márquez - J2:	Pimentel - J2:	Viena - J1:
Espinosa - J1:	Martins - J2:	Piñeros - J2:	Villalobos - J1:
Estrada - J2:		Pinto - J2:	Zambrano - J2:

