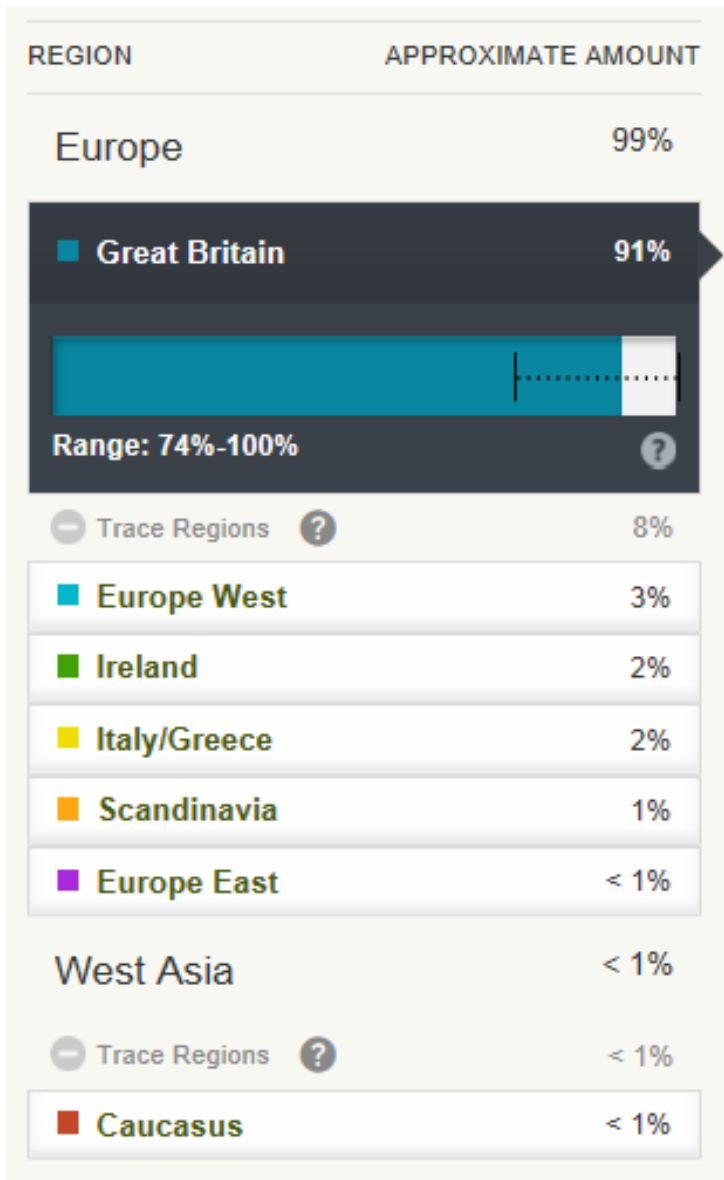


Ethnicity estimate for Dorothy Wommack

Provided by www.Ancestry.com/DNA

REGION APPROXIMATE AMOUNT



Africa 0%

America 0%

- Native American 0%

Asia 0%

Europe 99%

- Great Britain 91%
- Trace Regions 8%
 - Europe West 3%
 - Ireland 2%
 - Italy/Greece 2%
 - Scandinavia 1%
 - Europe East < 1%
- Other Regions Tested
 - Iberian Peninsula 0%
 - Finland 0%
 - Northwest Russia 0%
 - European Jewish 0%

Pacific Islander 0%

West Asia < 1%

- Caucasus < 1%

Great Britain

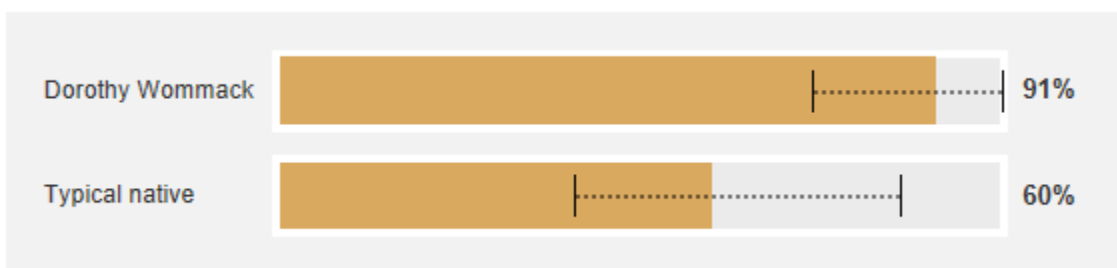
Primarily located in: **England, Scotland, Wales**

Also found in: **Ireland, France, Germany, Denmark, Belgium, Netherlands, Switzerland, Austria, Italy**

The people of the Great Britain region have been witness to sweeping political changes and amazing technological progress through the centuries, from the Glorious Revolution to the Industrial Revolution. But despite their penchant for reform and progress, they have always found a way to preserve the past. From royal families to prime ministers, ancient languages to international diversity, from venerable cathedrals to glass skyscrapers, their culture is a fascinating blend of old and new.



How Dorothy Wommack compares to the typical person native to the Great Britain region

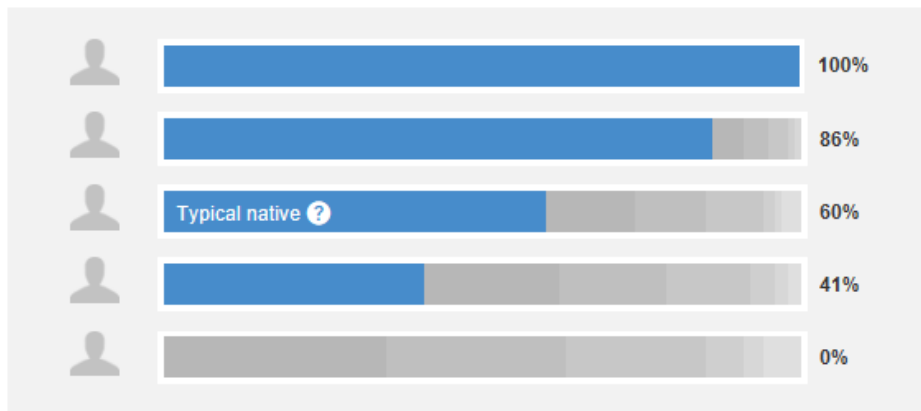


Genetic Diversity in the Great Britain Region

The people living in the Great Britain region today are more admixed than most other regions, which means that when creating genetic ethnicity estimates for people native to this area, we often see similarities to DNA profiles from other nearby regions. We've found that approximately 60% of the typical native's DNA comes from this region.

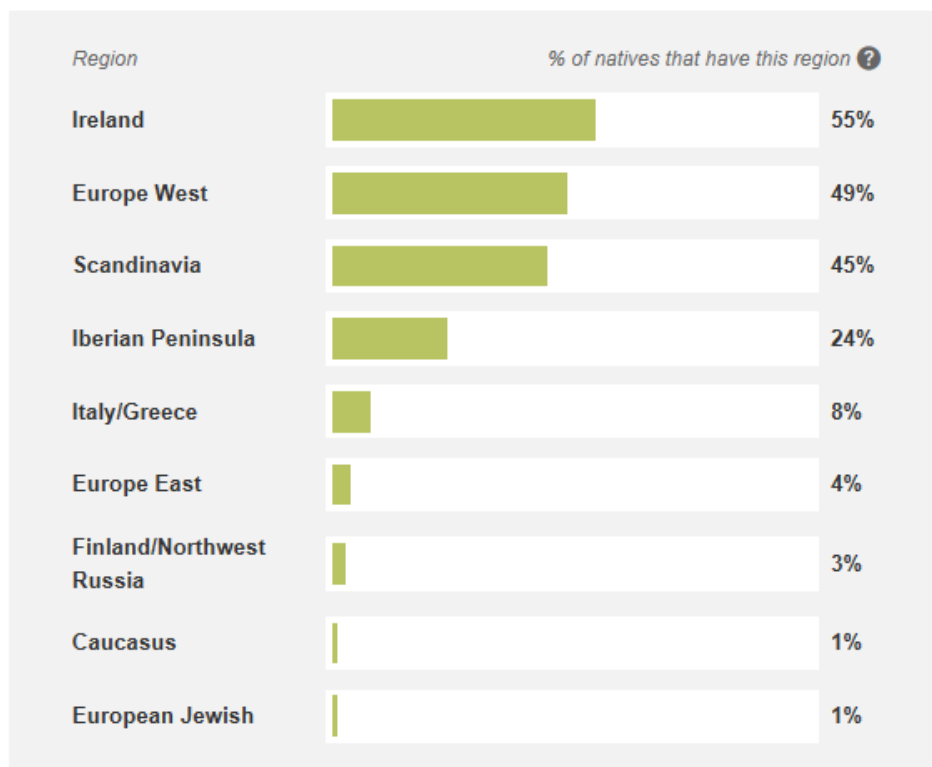
Examples of people native to the Great Britain region

From a collection of 195 people



Other regions commonly seen in people native to the Great Britain region

From a collection of 195 people



We have used our reference panel to build a genetic profile for Great Britain. The blue chart above shows examples of ethnicity estimates for people native to this region. For Great Britain we see an extremely wide range—most natives have between 41% and 100% of their DNA showing similarity to this region. It's also possible, however, to find people whose DNA shows very little similarity. Since approximately 60% of the typical native's DNA comes from this region, 40% is more similar to other regions, such as Ireland, Europe West, Scandinavia and the Iberian Peninsula (see chart above, in green).

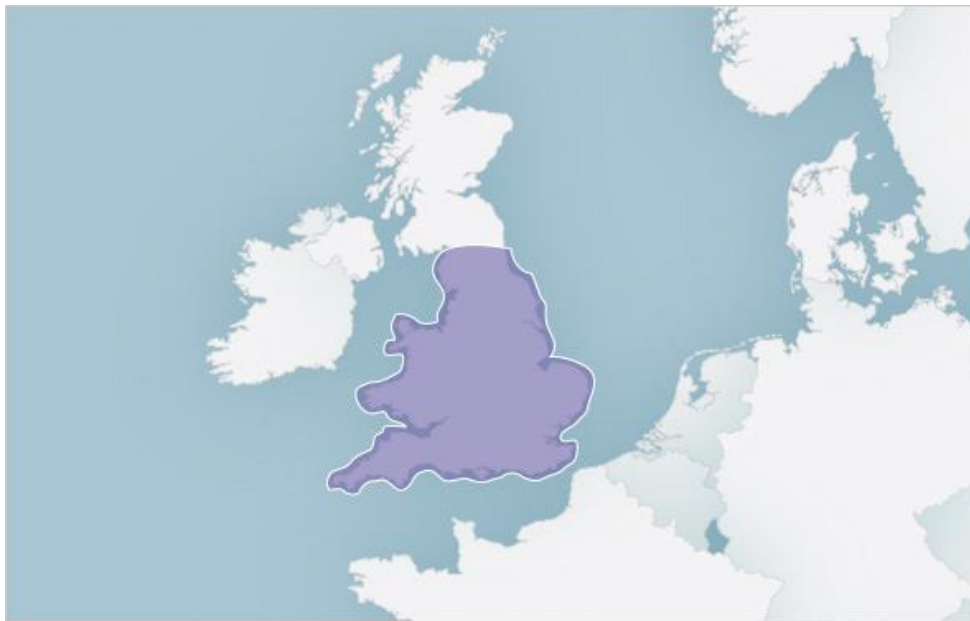
Population History

Prehistoric Britain

At the end of the Last Glacial Maximum, 12,000 years ago, the sea levels around northern Europe were low enough for Stone Age hunter-gatherers to cross, on foot, into what are now the islands of Great Britain. Farming spread to the islands by about 4000 B.C., and the Neolithic inhabitants erected their remarkable and puzzling stone monuments, including the famed Stonehenge.

Beginning in about 2500 B.C., successive waves of Celtic tribes settled in the region. The Celts were not a nation in any sense, but a widespread group of tribes that shared a common cultural and linguistic background. Originating in central Europe, the Celts spread to dominate most of western Europe, the British Isles and the Iberian Peninsula. They even settled as far away as Anatolia, in modern-day Turkey. Their dominance could not withstand the rise of the Roman Empire, however.

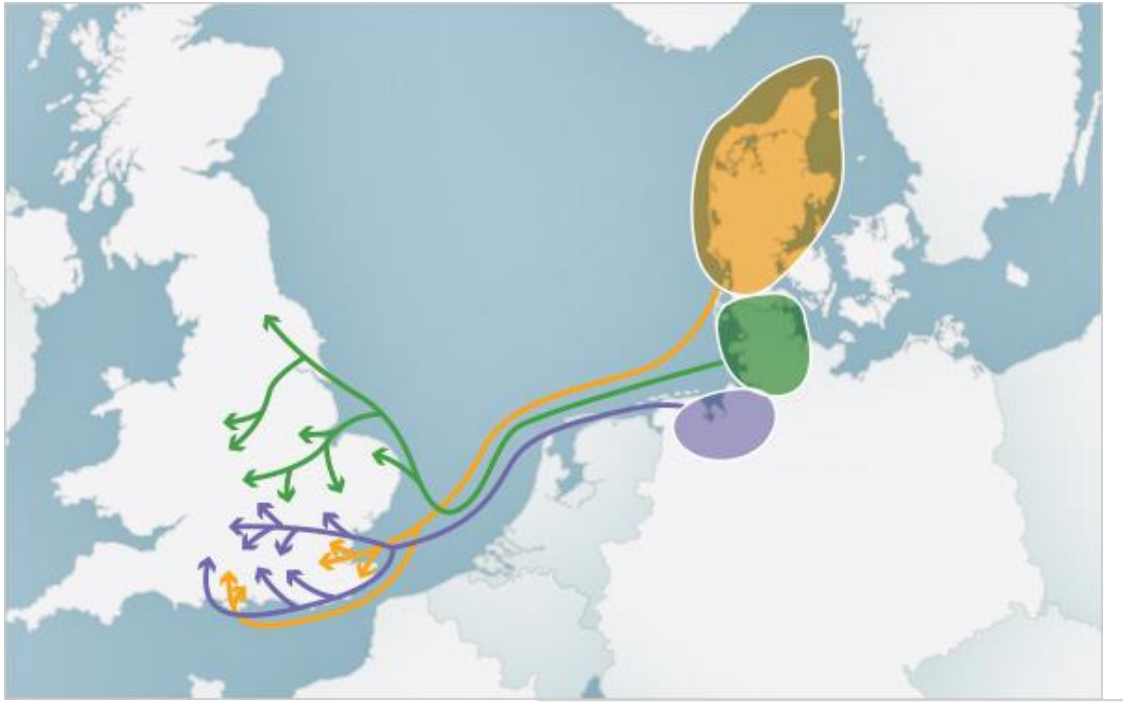
After defeating the Celts of Gaul (modern-day France, Luxembourg, Belgium and western areas of Germany and Switzerland), the Romans invaded the British Isles in 43 A.D. Most of southern Britain was conquered and occupied over the course of a few decades and became the Roman province of Britannia. Hadrian's Wall, in the north of England, marked the approximate extent of Roman control. Those Celts who were not assimilated into the Roman Empire were forced to retreat to other areas that remained Celtic, such as Wales, Ireland, Scotland, the Isle of Man and Brittany. The Roman presence largely wiped out most traces of Celtic culture in England—even replacing the language with Latin.



The extent of Roman "Britannia" shortly before the Roman withdrawal

Germanic tribes invade

With the decline of its Western Empire, Rome largely withdrew from Britannia in 410 A.D. As the Romans left, tribes from northern Germany and Denmark seized the opportunity to step in. The Germanic Angles and Saxons soon controlled much of the territory that had been under Roman rule, while the Jutes from Denmark occupied some smaller areas in the south. The new settlers imposed their language and customs on the local inhabitants in much the same way that the Romans had. The Germanic language spoken by the Angles would eventually develop into English.



Invasion of Germanic tribes after 410 A.D.

Jutes
 Angles
 Saxons

The region was divided into several kingdoms, with the more powerful kings sometimes exerting influence or control over smaller neighboring kingdoms. There was nothing like a single, unified English kingdom, however, until the early 10th century and the rise of the House of Wessex.

Viking invasions and the Danelaw

During the 8th century, seafaring Scandinavian adventurers began raiding coastal areas in Europe. Known as the Vikings, they were not just warriors and pillagers. They also established numerous trade ports and settlements throughout the Western world, including the British Isles, Russia, Iceland and the Iberian Peninsula. A group of Vikings that settled in northern France became known as the Normans and, by the early 11th century, ruled a great and powerful region, sanctioned by the French crown.



Viking longships

Danish Vikings began to invade northern and eastern England in 876 and eventually came to control a third of the country, defeating several smaller Anglo-Saxon kingdoms. The rulers of the Danelaw, as the Viking area became known, struggled for nearly 80 years with the remaining English kings over the region. The balance of power swung back and forth a number of times, with an English king, Edward the Elder, gaining the upper hand in the early 900s and a Danish king, Cnut the Great, ruling England, Norway and Denmark from 1016 to 1035. After the deaths of Cnut's sons, the throne returned to Anglo-Saxon control, but it was short-lived, as Edward the Confessor died without an heir. The Normans of France, led by William the Conqueror, sailed across the English Channel and claimed the throne of England, defeating the only other rival, Harold Godwinson, at the Battle of Hastings in 1066. In 1067, William extended his control to Scotland and Wales.



he Danelaw in 878 A.D.



The Battle of Hastings

Consolidation of royal authority

The Norman kings, ruling primarily from France, gave rise to the House of Plantagenet, a line of kings that began to consolidate and modernize the kingdom of England. Beginning in 1277, Edward I put down a revolt in Wales and led a full-scale invasion, bringing Wales under control of the English crown. He then seized political control of Scotland during a succession dispute, leading to a rebellion there. Edward's campaign against the Scots wasn't entirely successful and remained unresolved at his death. By decisively defeating Edward's son at Bannockburn in 1314, the Scots assured their independence.

The British Empire

After the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588, England established itself as a major naval power. As European nations began founding colonies around the world, England was well positioned to compete for control of the largely untapped resources of the New World. Religious and political upheavals in England in the 17th and 18th centuries played critical roles in establishing and defining early American history, as dissidents left England seeking religious freedom. Called the Great Migration, it was not large in numbers, but it laid the foundation for many American ideals, including religious tolerance and the separation of church and state. Subsequent emigrations from England to the Americas ensured a primarily English-derived culture and social structure.



English ships and the Spanish Armada, 1588

In addition to the American colonies, the British Empire included, at various times, islands in the Caribbean, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, most of eastern Africa and parts of the Middle East. It was said that the sun never set on the British Empire, since it stretched around the world.

Did You Know?

The legend of King Arthur is probably more fiction than fact, but many believe there is at least a kernel of truth to the tales. Arthur may have been a British king who fought invading Saxons in the 5th century. Geoffrey of Monmouth, writing in 1136, added the wizard Merlin and the sword Excalibur to the legends about King Arthur.



Wommack Coat of Arms

Origins English

Spelling variations of this family name include: Womack, Wormack, Womock, Wormock, Wormack, Wornack, Wommack and many more.

Motto: Esse quam videri. **Motto Translated:** To be, rather than to seem.

Coat of Arms: Red shield with a cross between four crosses.

Brief Family History

The family name Womack emerged as a notable English family name in the county of Norfolk where they were anciently seated. Henry Womock was a vicar of Great Ellingham in 1601. Later, in Suffolk where they were also shown on tax records.

In Norfolk they were seated at Norwich. From their early beginnings, for the next few centuries, this family name also acquired other estates or manors as branches established themselves throughout England. Many Changes in spelling the surname were accidental, some were deliberate, to declare a cause, or to distance a branch from the main stem.

For the next two or three centuries bearers of the surname Womack flourished and played a significant role in the political development of England.

I have found Wommack as far back as William Womuke, born in 1470, in East Dereham, Norfolk, England. The stories I have found say we originated in Germany and the original name, Varmock, can be translated as "Guard Post".



Hicks Coat of Arms

Origins English

Spelling variations of this family name include: Hicks, Hickes, Hick, Hix and others.

Motto: Tout en bon heure. **Motto Translated:** All in good time.

Coat of Arms: Red with a wavy horizontal gold stripe between three gold fleur de lis.

Brief Family History

First found in Yorkshire where they were seated from very ancient times, some say well before the Norman Conquest and the arrival of Duke William at Hastings in 1066 A.D.

The Hicks family was first documented in England in 1418, when Ellis Hicks was knighted by the Black Prince.

The Hicks family joined the Wommack family in 1904, when Anna Bell Hicks (born 1882 in Cass Co Texas) married Elijah Griffin Wommack (born 1880 in Cass Co Texas) in Cass Co Texas.

The first of our direct ancestors to be born in Texas was a member of the Hicks family, Margaret Elliott, who was born in Cass Co Texas in 1850.



Jenkins Coat of Arms

Origins English / Welsh

Spelling variations of this family name include: Jenkins, Jenkin, Jankins, Jenkynn, Jenkynns, Jenkyns, Jinkines, Jinkins, Jenkens, Junkin, Junkins, Jenkings and many more.

Motto: **Motto Translated:**

Coat of Arms: A gold shield with a black lion rampant reguardant.

Brief Family History

The surname of JENKINS was a baptismal name 'the son of John'. This surname was originally derived from the Hebrew given name YOCJANAN (Jehovah has favored me with a son), and the name was adopted into the Latin (via Greek) as JOHANNES. This name has enjoyed enormous popularity in Europe, being given in honor of St. John the Baptist, precursor of Christ and of St. John the Evangelist, author of the fourth gospel, as well as others of the nearly one thousand saints of the name. There are numerous variant spellings of the surname, and it is known to every country in the world in different forms. Following the crusades in Europe in the 11th, 12th and 13th centuries, a need was felt for a family name to replace the one given at birth, or in addition to it. This was recognized by those of noble birth, and particularly by those who went on the Crusades, as it added prestige and practical advantage to their status.

I have found the Jenkins family as far back as Jack Jenkins, born in South Carolina in 1806. Jack was the father of Joseph Sanford Jenkins, who came to Texas about 1860, and died in Oklahoma in 1893.



Harraman Coat of Arms

Origins English

Spelling variations of this family name include: Harman, Harmon and others.

Motto: **Motto Translated:**

Coat of Arms: A silver shield with a buck's head and four martlets on a black cross, and a gold cross flory between two gold roses on a blue chief.

Brief Family History

First found in Suffolk where they were seated from very ancient times, some say well before the Norman Conquest and the arrival of Duke William at Hastings in 1066 A.D.

The personal name meant warrior, having derived from the Old French word *hermant*, or from the Old German words *hariman* or *hereman*, all of which meant "warrior".

I have traced the Harramans back to James Herryman, born about 1500 in Uldale, Cumberland, England.

The Harraman family joined the Jenkins family in 1904 when Lula Ewildi Harraman (born in 1886 in Loundon Illinois) married Ebb Eligah Jenkins (born in 1885 in Cass Co Texas) in Cass Co Texas.

Family stories said Lula was ½ Choctaw Indian, but research and DNA find that she is actually of German decent.



Hancock Coat of Arms

Origins English

Spelling variations of this family name include: Hancock, Hancox, Hancocks, Hancocke, Handcock and others.

Motto: **Motto Translated:**

Coat of Arms: A red shield with a silver plate, and three red roosters on a silver chief

Brief Family History

First found in Yorkshire where they were seated from very ancient times, some say well before the Norman Conquest and the arrival of Duke William at Hastings in 1066 A.D.

English form of the name came from the given name Hann, with the hypocoristic suffix -cock, which was commonly added to given names. This surname is also borne by Gypsies in Britain.

I have found the Hancock family as far back as Samuel Hancock, born in Virginia in 1675. The first Hancock in Texas was Leondias Edward, who came to Texas about 1880, from Arkansas3.



Smith Coat of Arms

Origins Dutch, English, German, Irish, Scottish

Spelling variations of this family name include: Smit, Smitt, Smitte, Smites, Smitts, Smiit, Smiites, Smittes, van Smit, Smut, Smutts, van Smutts, Schmit, Schmidt, van Schmidt and many more.

Motto: **Motto Translated:**

Coat of Arms: Blue with three gold horseshoes. Two on top and one below.

Brief Family History

First found in Holland, where the name became noted for its many branches in the region, each house acquiring a status and influence which was envied by the princes of the region.

I have traced the Smith family back to Jacob Smith from Georgia. Jacob's son James Carter Smith was the first Smith in Texas.

The Smith family joined the Hancock family in 1900 when Alpha Omega Smith (born in 1883 in Cass Co TX) married Cratus Edward Hancock (born in 1883 in Cass Co Texas) in Cass Co Texas.

The Hancock family also links the family to the Harty and Jobe families. The Harty family can be traced back to Conradt Jacobsen Hartje, born in 1610, in the Netherlands. The Jobe family can be traced to Andrew Jobe, who was born in 1622 in England and was a well-known Quaker and friend of William Penn.



Crocker Coat of Arms

Origins English

Spelling variations of this family name include: Croker, Crocker, Croager, Crough, Croaker, Croke and others.

Motto: Deus alit eos **Motto Translated:** God feeds them

Coat of Arms: A red shield with a silver plate, and three roosters on a silver chief

Brief Family History

First found in Devonshire where they were seated from very ancient times.

The surname of CROCKER was an occupational name 'the crocker' - a maker of pots, a potter. It was an extremely important craft in the early days, and mentioned frequently in medieval documents.

I have found the Crocker family as far back as Anthony Crocker, born in Devonport, Devon, England in 1655. The first Crocker in Texas was Perry Austin Crocker, who came to Texas about 1910.



McCord Coat of Arms

Origins Scottish

Spelling variations of this family name include: MacCord, McCord, MacCoard, McCoard, MacCourt, McCourt, McCourtie, McCordie, McCourty, McCordy, M'Cord, M'Corde, Makcorde, Mac Cuarta and many more.

Motto: **Motto Translated:**

Coat of Arms: A gold shield with three gold pheons on a black fess, between three red hearts.

Brief Family History

First found in Ayrshire, where they were seated from early times.

I have traced the McCord family back to James Duncan Mackorda from Scotland. The first McCord in Texas was Samuel Evins McCord about 1910.

The McCord family joined the Crocker family in 1901 when Marion Arrie McCord (born in 1880 in Paris MS) married Perry Austin Crocker (born in 1878 in Water Valley MS) in Lafayette Co MS.

By 1880, the Crockers and McCords were living in Paris (Lafayette Co), MS. Paris was settled in 1836, but wasn't incorporated until 1873. The Crockers and McCords came to Cass Co, TX together and were settled in by 1910.