



Tekening van Ternate uit 1720 door onbekende, waarschijnlijk Nederlandse auteur. (nl.wikipedia.org)

Adolph Jonker – a myth-shattering convergence of modern science and the 300 year old record?

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In May 2013, **Mansell Upham** published God's Slave & Afrikaner 'Hearts of Darkness' - *Abdullah / ابڊول الله ع بد* alias *Adolf Jonker (c. 1709-1779)* – a groundbreaking article on the probable roots of **Adolph (Adolf) Jonker** – founder of the largest Jonker family in South Africa. The article was published by Remarkable Writing as part of his occasional series, Uprooted Lives.

He concluded, based on the record, proximity, associations, and other items of information that **Adolph Jonker** was most likely Abdullah - the son of **Rosetta / Rosette van de Kust / van Java [Jaffna?] / Jaffna Patnam / Ceijlon / Bengale / Batavia / Macassar** and Jonker van Macassar likely **Dayan Mamoedie [Mahmud / محمود ('the praised one')]**, **Prince of Kalamata**, 3rd son of **Kyai Chili Kalamata** by his 3rd wife **Daeng Nija Karaeng Panaikang (15 January 1631-13 January 1686)** and therefor a prince of Ternate.

The prince was banished to the Cape, rather than executed, after being found guilty of rape. His life was spared because of his royal blood.

Upham's conclusions were received with skepticism in some circles, where the theoryⁱⁱ that the Jonker progenitor origins were German patrician - espoused by Ingrid Jonker's father, **Dr. Abraham Hendrik Jonker's (1905-1966)** - is favored.

Now two separate, anonymous but public Y-DNA tests of individuals claiming descent from Adolph Jonker indicate that he was from haplogroup K-M9, an ancient group which gave rise to numerous modern haplogroups whose modern K (variants) haplogroup descendants are largely found in south east Asia and even among Australian first nation people.

Both tests appear on Family Tree DNA (www.familytreedna.com) in two separate groups seeking to identify the genetic antecedents of South African white and coloured males.

The first is: The Cape Dutch Y-DNA Stamvader Projectⁱⁱⁱ

<https://www.familytreedna.com/public/CapeDutch/default.aspx?section=yresults>

Kit: 307308

Test: YDNA12 (12 marker test)

Haplogroup: K-M9

and the second: South Africa Cape Coloured DNA Project

https://www.familytreedna.com/public/Cape_Coloured_DNA_Project/default.aspx?section=yresults

Kit: 294668

Test: YDNA25 (25 marker test)

Haplogroup: K-M9

The Y-DNA results of the two tests are:

	Cape Coloured Project	Cape Dutch Project
Kit Number	294668	307308
Name	Jonker	Jonker
Paternal Ancestor Name	Adolph Jonker, died in the Cape 1779	Adolph Jonker
Country	South Africa	Germany
Haplogroup	K-M9	K-M9
DYS393	13	13
DYS390	25	25
DYS19	14	14
DYS391	10	10
DYS385	12-12	12-12
DYS426	11	11
DYS388	10	12
DYS439	12	12
DYS389i	13	13
DYS392	14	14
DYS389ii	30	29
DYS458	17	
DYS459	09-09	
DYS455	11	
DYS454	11	
DYS447	26	
DYS437	14	
DYS448	21	
DYS449	29	
DYS464	15-15-15-15	

K-M9 is identified by SNP (Single nucleotide polymorphisms)^{iv} variations at four locations: M9, P128, P131, P132. M9 is the defining SNP.

Because these individuals had only 12 and 25 marker tests, all of their SNP markers are not available.

However, based on the information on their published test results, neither have the SNP variations that define European origins for males who descend from K-M9: M242 for haplogroup Q, and M207 for haplogroup R.

The SNPs for the two K_M9 individuals are:

Cape Coloured Project	Cape Dutch Project
Kit: 294668	Kit: 307308
M9+	M9+
M20-	M20-
M214-	M214-
M45-	M45-
	M70-

SNP M207 occurs in all of the individuals whose tests fall within the R haplogroup and descendant clades on the Cape Dutch project and in none of the others. Two of these kits also include positive tests for M9; however, when an individual with a defining SNP of a younger haplogroup tests positive for the defining SNP of another, older, haplogroup, the variation must have occurred more recently. SNPs can occur more than once in a phylogenetic tree.^v

SNP M207 does not yet appear in the published results of the individuals on the South Africa Cape Coloured DNA Project with predicted or confirmed haplogroup R descendant clades.

SNP M242, the defining SNP for haplogroup Q does not appear in either project.

K-M9 is now widely referred to as K. The most recent study of this group further elucidated the evolutionary history and rapid diversification of the major clade K-M526 in southeast Asia.^{vi}

The study revealed several newly identified major sub-clades and SNPs. Tests to identify these SNPs may not yet be available on FTDNA.^{vii}

The authors note that with one exception (P-P27) the descendant lineages of K-M526 are today located in Southeast Asia and Oceania.

Maluku: Ternate^{viii} is one of the small islands in Indonesia's Maluku Islands or Moluccas and in the 17th/18th centuries was the centre of the Sultanate of Ternate.

The results of the sampling for Maluku, the home of the royal family of Ternate are:

Region/population	Maluku
N samples	30
No. of K-M526	20
K-M526*	—
NO-M214	16.7
K-P397*	16.7
K-P405*	—
K-P60	—
K-P79	—
K-P315	—
K-P401	—
S-M230	16.7
K-P336	—
K-P378	—
M-P256	16.7
P-P295*	—
Q-M242	—
R-M207	—
K-P261	—
K-P402	—

Conclusion:

The genealogical research that underpins the claims by the owners of the two K-M9 tests of their direct patrilineal descent from Adolph Jonker is not at present available to this writer, but it is assumed that the research has been done.

Is it possible to now say definitively that Adolph Jonker's genetic roots do lie in southeast Asia, and even Ternate? Not quite. But in my view, barring stunning new revelations, the DNA evidence points very strongly in that direction, and severely undermines any theories that he descended from patrician German stock.

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ⁱ <http://www.e-family.co.za/ffy/ui102.htm>

ⁱⁱ Familia 1965/66 No. 2: DIE STAMVADER - ADOLPH JONKER

ⁱⁱⁱ The name of this project is misleading and perpetuates a common myth about the population of founding white males at the Cape in the early period of the colonial settlement induced by the Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie or VOC. In fact rather than Dutch, the population was made up of diverse European nationalities with large contingents from regions now falling within the countries known as Germany and The Netherlands. But the population also included, among others, people from what is now Denmark and the Scandinavian countries.

^{iv} Single nucleotide polymorphisms, frequently called SNPs (pronounced "snips"), are the most common type of genetic variation among people. Each SNP represents a difference in a single DNA building block, called a nucleotide. For example, a SNP may replace the nucleotide cytosine (C) with the nucleotide thymine (T) in a

certain stretch of DNA. Genetics Home Reference – your guide to understanding genetic conditions:
<http://ghr.nlm.nih.gov/handbook/genomicresearch/snp>

^v <https://www.familytreedna.com/learn/y-dna-testing/haplogroups-snps/can-snp-appear-multiple-haplogroups/>

^{vi} European Journal of Human Genetics advance online publication, 4 June 2014 (www.nature.com/ejhg):
Tatiana M Karafet, Fernando L Mendez, Herawati Sudoyo, J Stephen Lansing and Michael F Hamme: Improved phylogenetic resolution and rapid diversification of Y-chromosome haplogroup K-M526 in Southeast Asia

^{vii} The International Society for Genetic Genealogy coordinator for the K group is interested in launching a Haplogroup K Project on FTDNA which the owners of the two K-M9 tests could join with a view to learning more about their genetic origins.

^{viii}

<https://www.google.co.za/maps/place/Ternate,+Indonesia/@0.7692876,127.766326,8z/data=!4m2!3m1!1s0x329cb3aacf502ab7:0xbbfce0fd52d156f9?hl=en>