

Our Ukraine/Russian ancestry

Rurik was our earliest Viking/Ukrainian/Russian ancestor. Listed here are the first rulers and reference to an article with DNA information from them to their descendants, referred to as *“their closest relatives are found in the coastal Finland, among the Swedish-speaking Finns”*. These likely include us as we seem to have relationships with most of them, such as the Sursill and many other families. My correspondence with the author and his reply in Finnish explains how the DNA may be traced.

One of many lineages of our ancestry goes from Rurik via Grand Duke Vsevolod I to the son of Vladimir II "Monomach", King Mstislav I of Kiev, who married Princess Christine of Sweden, a daughter of King Inge I of Sweden. Another common DNA lineage, listed in the reference to have Rurik.s DNA, goes via Birger Magnusson, my 20th great grandfather. See [Russian Viking and Royal Ancestry](#) for more about our Russian ancestry.

Svjatoslav Born: abt. 942	Igor of Kiev Born: abt. 877 in Kiev	Rurik of Kiev Born: abt, 830	
		Efenda of Novgorod Born: 830	
	Saint Olga of Kiev Born: 890		

1. Vsevolod I of Kiev Born: 1030 2. Anastasia of Kiev Born: 1023	Yaroslav I of Kiev Born: 978	Saint Vladimir I of Kiev Born: abt. 956 i Ukraina	Svjatoslav Born: abt. 942
			Malusha
	Ingegerd Olofsdotter Born: abt. 1001	Rogneda of Polotzk Born: 962	Ragnvald
		King Olof Skötkonung King of Sweden Born: abt. 980	Erik VIII Segersäll King of Sweden Born: abt. 945 Sigrid Storråde
	Estrid, Princess of Sweden Born: abt. 979	Mieceslas Prince of Obotrites, Born: 919 Sophia	

Lars Granholm, April, 2014

Direct Lineage from: Rurik Ruler of Kievan Rus to: Lars Erik Granholm

- 1 **Rurik Ruler of Kievan Rus** b. 830 d. 879
m. **Efenda (Edvina) Novgorod** m. ABT 876 b. ABT 850
- 2 **Igor Grand Prince of Kiev** b. ABT 835 Kiev, Ukraine, Russia d. 945 Kiev, Ukraine, Russia
m. **Olga Prekrasa of Kiev** b. ABT 890 d. 11 Jul 969 Kiev
- 3 **Sviatoslav I Grand Prince of Kiev** b. ABT 942 d. MAR 972
m. **Malusha of Lybeck** b. ABT 944
- 4 **Vladimir I the Great Grand Prince of Kiev** b. 960 Kiev, Ukraine d. 15 Jul 1015 Berestovo, Kiev
m. **Rogneda Princess of Polotsk** b. 962 Polotsk, Byelorussia d. 1002
[daughter of Ragnvald Olafsson Count of Polatsk]
m. **Kunostdotter Countess of Oehningen**

[Child of Vladimir I the Great Grand Prince of Kiev and Rogneda Princess of Polotsk]
- 5 **Yaroslav I the Wise Grand Duke of Kiev** b. 978 Kiev d. 20 Feb 1054 Kiev
m. **Ingegerd Olofsdotter Princess of Sweden** m. 1019 Russia b. 1001 Sigtuna, Sweden d. 10 Feb 1050
[daughter of Olof Skötkonung King of Sweden and Estrid (Ingerid) Princess of Sweden]
- 6 **Vsevolod I Yaroslavich Grand Prince of Kiev** b. 1030 d. 13 Apr 1093
m. **Irene Maria Princess of Byzantium** b. ABT 1032 Konstantinopel, Turkey d. NOV 1067
[daughter of Constantine IX Emperor of Byzantium and Sclerina Empress of Byzantium]
- 7 **Vladimir II "Monomach" Grand Duke of Kiev** b. 1053 d. 19 May 1125
m. **Gytha Haraldsdotter Princess of England** m. 1074 b. ABT 1053 d. 1 May 1107
[daughter of Harold II Godwinson King of England and Ealdgyth Swan-neck]
m. **NN Byzantine Princess** d. 7 May 1107

[Child of Vladimir II "Monomach" Grand Duke of Kiev and Gytha Haraldsdotter Princess of England]
- 8 **Mstislav I (Harald) Grand Duke of Kiev** b. 1076 d. 15 Apr 1132
m. **Christina Ingesdotter Princess of Sweden** b. ABT 1078 d. 18 Jan 1122
[daughter of Inge I Stenkilsson King of Sweden and Helena Torildsdatter Queen of Sweden]
- 9 **Ingeborg Princess of Russia** b. ABT 1099 d. 1140
m. **Knud Eriksson Lavard King of Denmark** m. ABT 1118 b. 12 Mar 1091 d. 7 Jan 1131 Murdered by Magnus, son of Niels
[son of Erik I Ejegod King of Denmark and Bothild Thorgatsdotter Queen of Denmark]
- 10 **Valdemar I the Great King of Denmark** b. 14 Jan 1131 d. 12 May 1182
m. **Sofiya Vladimirovna Princess of Russia** b. 1140 Novgorod, Russia d. 5 May 1198
[daughter of Vladimir Dmitrij Vsevolodich Prince of Russia and Richia Svntoslava Princess of Poland]
- 11 **Richiza Valdemarsdotter Princess of Denmark** b. ABT 1178 d. 8 May 1220
m. **Erik X Knutsson King of Sweden** b. 1180 Stockholm, Sweden d. 10 Apr 1216 Visingsö, Sweden
[son of Knut I Eriksson King of Sweden and Cecilia Johansdotter Queen of Sweden]
- 12 **Martha Eriksdotter Princess of Sweden** b. ABT 1213
m. **Nils Sixtensson Sparre av Tofta** b. ABT 1188 Tofta, Uppsala, Sweden
[son of Sixten Sixtensson Sparre of Tofta]
- 13 **Sixten Nilsson Sparre av Tofta** b. _____ d. 1310
m. **Ingrid Abjörnsdotter** b. Abt 1220 Adelso, Uppsala
- 14 **Abjörn Sixtensson Sparre av Tofta** b. ABT 1240 d. 1310
m. **Ingeborg Ulfsdotter Ulf** b. ABT 1258 d. AFT 1307
[daughter of Ulf Karlsson Ulv and Karlsdotter Lejonbalk]
- 15 **Margarete Abjörnsdotter Sparre of Tofta** b. 1293 Tofta, Adelsö, Uppsala
m. **Gissle Elinasson Sparre of Vik** b. 1276 Wik, Balingsta, Uppsala d. AFT 1343
- 16 **Marta Gislesdotter Sparre of Vik**
m. **Rorik Tordsson Bonde**
[son of Tord Petersson till Örbäck Bonde and Margareta Röröksdotter Balk]
- 17 **Tord Röröks Bonde** b. ABT 1350 Vadstena, Sweden d. 21 Mar 1417 Viborg, Finland
m. **Ramborg Cecilia Nilsdotter Vasa** m. 3 Oct 1376 b. ABT 1352 d. 1439
[daughter of Nils Kettilsson Vasa and Kristina Jonsdotter Rickery]
- 18 **Knut Tordsson Bonde** b. ABT 1377 Vadstena, Östergötland, Sweden d. 1413
m. **Margareta Karlsdotter Sparre av Tofta** d. 1428
[daughter of Karl Ulfsson Sparre av Tofta and Cecilia]
- 19 **Karl VIII Knutsson Bonde King of Sweden** b. 29 Sep 1409 Ekholmen, Uppsala d. 15 May 1470 Stockholm Slott
- 20 **Karin Karlsdotter Bonde**
m. **Erengisle Björnsson Djäkn** d. bef 1447
[son of Björn Pedersson Djäkn]

Direct Lineage from: Rurik Ruler of Kievan Rus to: Lars Erik Granholm

- 21 **Märta Erengisledotter Djäkn**
m. **Johan Henriksson Fleming** b. 1465 Rada, Sverige d. AFT 1514
[son of Henrik Klausson Fleming and Valborg Jönsdotter Tawast]
- 22 **Anna Johansdotter Fleming** b. 1435 d. 1505
m. **Olof Pedersson (Wildeman) Lille** d. 1535
- 23 **Karin Olofsdotter Wildeman** b. 1465 d. 1535
m. **Ludolf Boose** b. 1465 Holstein d. 1535
- 24 **Johan Ludolfsson Boose** b. 1526 d. 1596 Karuna
m. **Ingeborg Henriksdotter**
- 25 **Kirstin Johansdotter Boose** b. 1576 d. 1646 Karuna
m. **Bertil von Nieroht** b. 1582 d. 1652
- 26 **Maria Bertilsdotter von Nieroht** b. 1612 d. 1682
m. **Carl Henriksson Lindelöf**
[son of Henrik Hansson Lindelöf and Anna Bengtsdotter Gyllenlood]
- 27 **Carl Carlsson von Lindelöf** b. 1642 d. 1712
m. **N.N. Laurisdotter Laurentz**
- 28 **Anna Maria Carlsdotter von Lindelöf** b. 1670 d. 1 Feb 1747 Suomensjärvi
m. **Ericus Christierni Orenius** b. ABT 1658 d. 2 Mar 1740 Suomensjärvi
[son of Krister (Christiernus) Matthiae Orenius and Ingeborg]
- 29 **Margareta Eriksdotter Orenia** b. 16 Jan 1710 Suomensjarvi, Laperla
m. **Johan Urnovius**
- 30 **Christina Margareta Urnovia**
m. **Johan Flinck** m. 20 Dec 1781 Turku
- 31 **Johan (Flinck) Årenius** b. 12 Jan 1787 Pemar Vista d. 6 Nov 1823 Eckois Tyrvää
m. **Ulrika Abrahamsdotter Sevon** m. 15 Mar 1810 b. 9 Jun 1784
[daughter of Abraham Abrahamsson Sevon and Juliana Ulrika Hallonblad]
- 32 **Johan Gustaf Johansson Årenius** b. 5 Jun 1810 Eckois Tyrvaa
m. **Johanna Carolina Röring** b. 24 Jun 1802 d. ABT 1839
[daughter of N.N. Röring and Maria Jakobsdotter Tägtström]
m. **Anna Helena Roswall** m. 2 Nov 1839 b. 2 Jul 1799
[daughter of Martin (Mårten) Malmgren and Marie Alexandra]
- [Child of Johan Gustaf Johansson Årenius and Johanna Carolina Röring]
- 33 **Charlotta Constantia Renlund** b. 4 Jun 1830 d. 28 Jan 1905
m. **Erik Eriksson Käll** m. 19 Mar 1854 b. 24 Jun 1829 d. 23 Jan 1905
[son of Erik Persson Lillkäll and Maria Johansdotter Lillkäll]
- 34 **Johanna Karolina Eriksdotter Käll** b. 9 Jan 1863 d. 8 Nov 1934
m. **Karl-Johan Granholm** m. 24 Mar 1887 b. 14 Mar 1866 d. 22 Jun 1920
[son of Anders Gustaf Johansson Granholm and Brita Andersdotter Djupsjö]
- 35 **Erik Anton Granholm** b. 28 May 1906 d. 29 Jan 1959
m. **Karin Hildegard Kasén** m. 20 Aug 1933 b. 3 Jul 1914
[daughter of Alfred Jakobsson Kasén and Wera Ingeborg Björk]
- 36 **Lars Erik Granholm** b. 28 Jul 1934
m. **Leena Elisabeth Kentala** b. 23 Oct 1936
[daughter of Anders Artur Kentala and Anna Heleena Reuter]

Rurik



The Varangians in Kievan Rus

Rurik or **Riurik** (*Russian*: Рюрик; *Old East Norse*: Rørik, meaning "famous ruler"; c. 830 – c. 879) was a *Varangian* chieftain who gained control of *Ladoga* in 862, built the *Holmgard* settlement near *Novgorod*, and founded the *Rurik Dynasty* which ruled *Kievan Rus* and then

Russia until the 16th century.



Rurik and his brothers Sineus and Truvor arrive at Ladoga

It was discovered that the settlement of *Ladoga*, whose foundation has been ascribed to Rurik, was actually established in the mid-9th century, although doubt is now cast on this by the *dendrochronological* evidence that *Ladoga* existed by the mid-8th century. Earthenware, household utensils, and types of buildings from the period of Rurik's purported foundation correspond to patterns then prevalent in *Jutland*.

The *Rurikid dynasty* went on to rule the *Kievan Rus'*, and ultimately the *Tsardom of Muscovy*, until 1598. Numerous noble Russian and Ruthenian families claim a male-line descent from Rurik, and via *Anne of Kiev*, wife of *Henry I of France*, Rurikid ancestry can also be argued for numerous Western European lineages.

Genetic investigation

See also: *List of haplogroups of historical and famous figures#N (Y-DNA)*

According to the [FamilyTreeDNA](http://www.familytreedna.com/wiki/FamilyTreeDNA) </wiki/FamilyTreeDNA> Rurikid Dynasty DNA Project, Rurik appears to have belonged to [</wiki/Haplogroup N \(Y-DNA\)>](http://www.familytreedna.com/wiki/Haplogroup_N_(Y-DNA)), based on testing of his modern male line descendants.[5] **The Rurikids belong to the Scandinavian group, and their closest relatives are found in the coastal Finland, among the Swedish-speaking Finns.**

[6] *Structure of the Y-haplogroup N1c1 updated to 67 markers*, Jaakko Häkkinen. January 17, 2012.

Below is some correspondence in regard to the above notation in <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rurik>

Dear Mr. Häkkinen,

I am writing in English as it has become easier after being away from Finland since 1961, but I have no problem with Finnish and Swedish. Since moving to USA from Kokkola I have been interested in genealogy. Much of that is on a homepage that we started to keep our grandchildren aware of their Finnish and European roots and history at <http://www.ancestryfootprints.com/> . A sample of my and their ancestry from Rurik (which also is via my wife) is attached.

In looking at the Ukrainian/Kiev ancestry, because of the present situation there, I came across your name and your DNA work, especially the reference to Swedish-speaking Finns as related to the Rurikids. The attached story is about the beginning of this dynasty, including one of many lineages from Rurik to me, including many generations in Finland.

I know very little about the DNA technology. Is it possible to compare somebody like me, to see if there is a relationship to these ancestors? I have several cousins in the Helsinki area and we are also visiting Finland often, so a DNA sample can be provided.

Best regards and thank you for what you can inform me.

Lars Granholm

Terve!

Teillä on kyllä erittäin perusteelliset sukuselvitykset, kiitoksia niistä.

Nykyisillä isälinjatesteillä, erityisesti 111:llä markkerilla, voidaan jo rekonstruoida hyvin luotettavasti haplotyyppisukupuita ja arvioida nykyhenkilöiden sukulaisuusasteen syvyyttä ja ikää. Mitä useampia näytteitä saman esi-isän eri jälkeläishaaroista on, sitä luotettavampi on lopputulos.

Liittymällä Finland DNA -projektiin ja tilaamalla testin sitä kautta saa pienen alennuksen:

<https://my.familytreedna.com/group-join.aspx?act=groupjoin&group=Finland&vGroup=finland>

Itse testifirma sijaitsee Yhdysvalloissa; sieltä ne postittavat testipaketin.

Jaakko Häkkinen

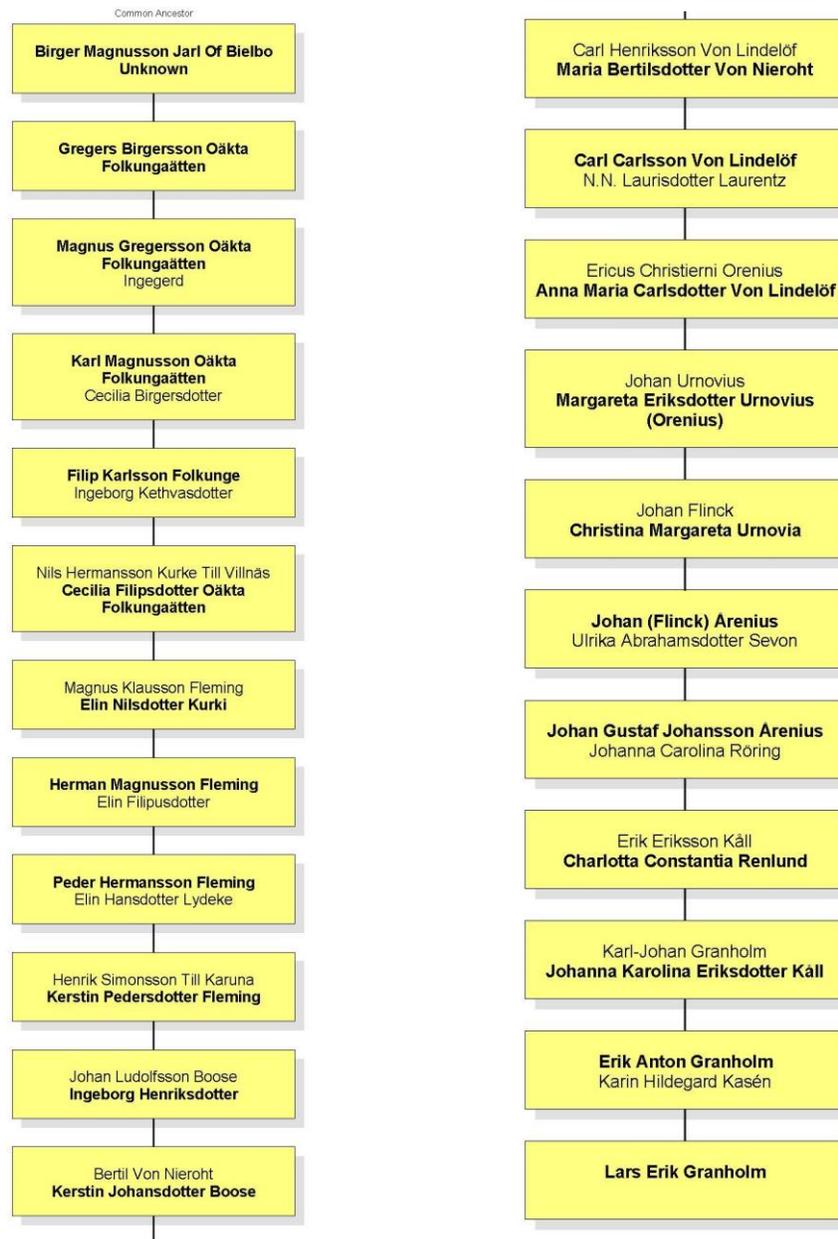
hakkinenjaakko@gmail.com

<http://www.elisanet.fi/alkupera/>

The link on the previous page listing historical figures with the same Rurik DNA includes Birger Magnusson, who is my 20th great grandfather. See: [List of haplogroups of historical and famous figures#N \(Y-DNA\)](#)

Birger Magnusson

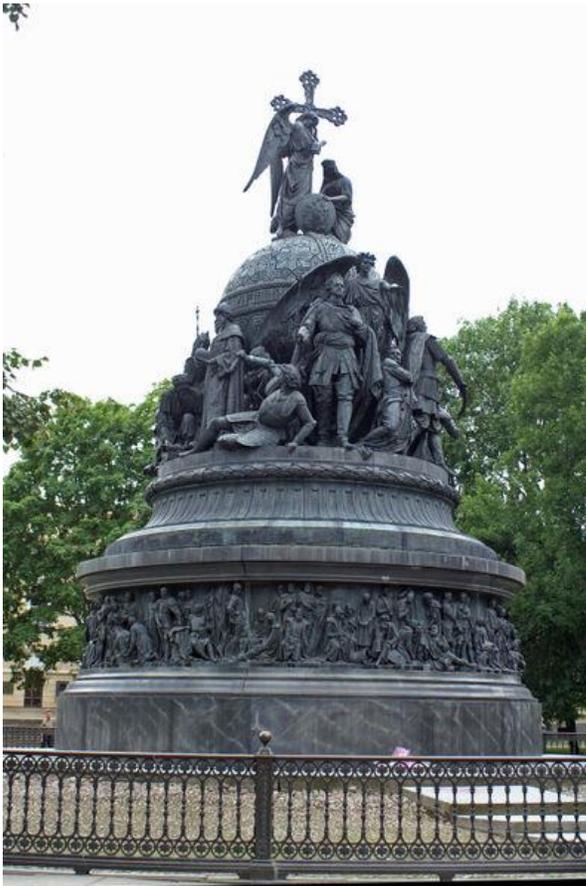
[Birger Jarl](#), the founder of [Stockholm](#) the modern capital of Sweden, according to Andreas Carlsson at The National Board of Forensic Medicine of Sweden, belonged to haplogroup I1. Birger Magnusson was the ancestor of a line of kings of both Sweden and Norway, starting with his son [Valdemar Birgersson](#). See [Swedish Royal Ancestry Book 2 Folkunga Dynasty 1250-1523](#)



The runes **ruRikr** representing the [Old Norse](#) name *Hrærekr* on the Viking Age runestone U 413 in the church of Norrsunda, [Uppland](#), [Sweden](#).



History



A monument celebrating the millennium of Rurik's arrival to Novgorod

There is a debate over how Rurik came to control [Ladoga](#) and [Novgorod](#). The only information about him is contained in the 12th-century [Russian Primary Chronicle](#), which states that [Chuds](#), [Slavs](#), [Merias](#), [Veses](#) and [Krivichs](#) "...drove the Varangians back beyond the sea, refused to pay them tribute, and set out to govern themselves". Afterwards the tribes started fighting each other and decided to invite Rurik to reestablish order.

Rurik remained in power until his death in 879. His successors (the [Rurik Dynasty](#)), however, moved the capital to [Kiev](#) and

founded the state of [Kievan Rus](#), which persisted until 1240, the time of [Mongol invasion](#). A number of extant princely families are patrilineally descended from Rurik, although the last [Rurikid](#) to rule Russia, [Vasily IV](#), died in 1612.

There is a large 9th-century [funerary barrow](#) in [Novgorod Oblast](#), reminiscent of the mounds at [Old Uppsala](#). Intricately defended against looting, it remains to be excavated. The local inhabitants refer to it as [Rurik's Grave](#).

Disputed origin

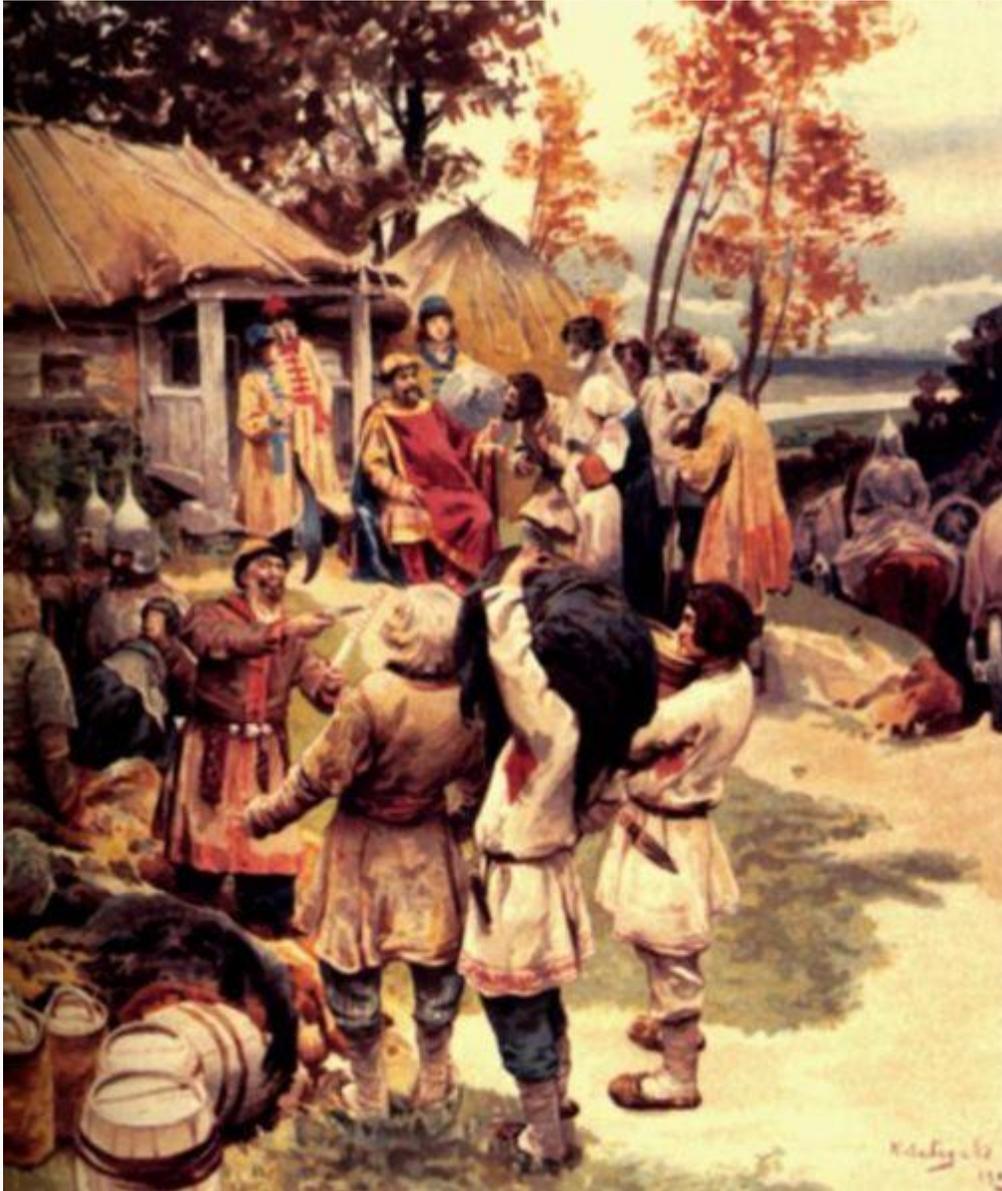
According to the Primary Chronicle Rurik was one of [the Rus](#), a [Varangian](#) tribe likened by the chronicler to Danes, Swedes, English and [Gotlanders](#). In the 20th century, archaeologists partly corroborated the chronicle's version of events. It was discovered that the settlement of [Ladoga](#), whose foundation has been ascribed to Rurik, was actually established in the mid-8th century. [Earthenware](#), household utensils, and types of buildings from the period of Rurik's foundation correspond to patterns then prevalent in [Jutland](#).



Rurik and his brothers [Truvor](#) and [Sineus](#) arrive in [Ladoga](#)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Igor_of_Kiev

Igor, Grand Prince of Kiev



Prince Igor Exacting Tribute from the Drevlyans, by *Klavdiy Lebedev* (1852-1916).

Igor (Old Norse: Ingvar, Ukrainian: Irop) was a Varangian ruler of Kievan Rus from 912 to 945. Very little is known about him from the Primary Chronicle. It has been speculated that the chroniclers chose not to enlarge on his reign, as the region was dominated by Khazaria at that time. He twice besieged Constantinople, in 941 and 944,

and in spite of his fleet being destroyed by [Greek fire](#), concluded with the Emperor a [favourable treaty](#) whose text is preserved in the chronicle. In 913 and 944, the [Rus](#) plundered the Arabs in the [Caspian Sea](#) during the [Caspian expeditions of the Rus](#), but it's not clear whether Igor had anything to do with these campaigns.

Igor was killed while collecting tribute from the [Drevlians](#) in 945 and revenged by his wife, [Olga of Kiev](#). The Primary Chronicle blames his death on his own excessive greed, indicating that he was attempting to collect tribute a second time in a month. As a result, Olga changed the system of tribute gathering ([poliudie](#)) in what may be regarded as the first legal reform recorded in Eastern Europe.



Ship burial of [Igor the Old](#) in 945, depicted by [Henryk Siemiradzki](#) (1843–1902).

Primary Chronicle

Tale of Bygone Years in Radzivil Chronicle



The *Primary Chronicle* (often translated into English as *Tale of Bygone Years*) is a history of [Kievan Rus'](#) from about 850 to 1110, originally compiled in [Kiev](#) about 1113. The work is considered to be a fundamental source in the interpretation of the history of the [Eastern Slavs](#).

Primary edition

The original compilation was long considered to be the work of a monk named [Nestor](#) and hence was formerly referred to as *Nestor's Chronicle* or *Nestor's manuscript*. His compilation has not been preserved. Nestor's many sources included earlier (now-lost) Slavonic chronicles, the Byzantine annals of [John Malalas](#) and [George Hamartolus](#), [native legends](#) and [Norse sagas](#), several Greek religious texts, [Rus'-Byzantine treaties](#), and oral accounts of [Yan Vyshatich](#) and other military leaders. Nestor worked at the court of [Sviatopolk II of Kiev](#) and probably shared his pro-Scandinavian policies.

The early part is rich in anecdotal stories, among which are the arrival of the three [Varangian](#) brothers, the founding of Kiev, the murder of [Askold and Dir](#), the death of [Oleg](#), who was killed by a serpent concealed in the skeleton of his horse, and the vengeance taken by [Olga](#), the wife of [Igor](#), on the [Drevlians](#), who had murdered her husband. The account of the labors of [Saints Cyril and Methodius](#) among the [Slavic peoples](#) is also very interesting, and to Nestor we owe the tale of the summary way in which [Vladimir the Great](#) suppressed the worship of [Perun](#) and other traditional gods at Kiev.

Saint Olga (*Russian and Ukrainian: Ольга*, also called *Olga Prekrasa*), or Olga the Beauty, *Old Norse*: Helga; born c. 890 died **July 11, 969, Kiev**) was a **Pskov** woman of **Varangian** extraction who married the future **Igor of Kiev**, arguably in 903. The **Primary Chronicle** gives 879 as her date of birth, which is rather unlikely, given the fact that her only son was probably born some 65 years after that date. After Igor's death, she ruled **Kievan Rus** as regent (945-c. 963) for their son, **Svyatoslav**.

Saint Olga by Mikhail Nesterov

At the start of her reign, Olga spent great effort to avenge her husband's death at the hands of the **Drevlians**, and succeeded in slaughtering many of them and interring some in a **ship burial**, while still alive. She is reputed to have scalded captives to death and another, probably apocryphal, story tells of how she destroyed a town hostile to her. She asked that each household present her with a dove as a gift, then tied burning papers to the legs of each dove which she then released to fly back to their homes. Each avian incendiary set fire to the thatched roof of their respective home and the town was destroyed. More importantly in the long term, Olga changed the system of tribute gathering (**poliudie**) in what may be regarded as the first legal reform recorded in Eastern Europe.

She was the first Rus ruler to convert to **Christianity**, either in 945 or in 957. The ceremonies of her formal reception in **Constantinople** were minutely described by Emperor **Constantine VII** in his book *De Ceremoniis*. Following her baptism she took the Christian name Yelena, after the reigning Empress Helena Lekapena. The Slavonic chronicles add apocryphal details to the account of her baptism, such as the story how she charmed and "outwitted" Constantine and how she spurned his matrimonial proposals. In truth, at the time of her baptism, Olga was an old woman, while Constantine had a wife.

Olga was one of the first people of Rus to be proclaimed a **saint**, for her efforts to spread the Christian religion in the country. Because of her proselytizing influence, the **Orthodox Church** calls St. Olga by the **honorific** *Isapóstolos*, "Equal to the **Apostles**". However, she failed to convert **Svyatoslav**, and it was left to her grandson and pupil **Vladimir I** to make **Christianity** the lasting **state religion**. During her son's prolonged military campaigns, she remained in charge of Kiev, residing in the castle of **Vyshgorod** together with her grandsons. She died soon after the city's siege by the **Pechenegs** in 968

