March 31, 2022

Dear Mr. Public,

This **DNA Fingerprint Plus report** completes your order **P1234**. Any population names or terms highlighted in your PDF are clickable. You can follow the links to get more information or an explanation. We would like to draw your attention to two parts of the report in particular. The **Summary** section states in a sentence or two what the DNA test shows about your likely ancestral mix. **Megapopulations: The Bottom Line** gives an ethnic breakdown according to our statistical analysis. Furthermore, the report contains our **EURO** DNA Ancestry Test analysis, rated the best in the industry.

Now that you know your DNA Fingerprint Results you may wish to visit DNA Ancestor Communities. Here you can meet others from the same corner of the world, upload pictures, post family stories and genealogies and follow one or more discussions in several different forums, including World, Europe, Melungeon, Cherokee and Jewish. It's free, so join today!

We hope you enjoy your report for years to come and thank you for entrusting us with your DNA testing needs. Certificates are available for any population or result named in your report, along with a large selection of books to help you pursue your interests. Remember you have a 10% discount on any future orders with the code **dnaplus**. This discount never expires, and you can pass it on to family and friends.

We love reviews and referrals! Customer reviews are the lifeblood of a small, innovative company like ours. Here are some links for your convenience-

Or if you prefer, leave us a Google Review

or comments on our website https://dnaconsultants.com/testimonials/

Best Regards,

Sue

Susan Levin
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Telephone toll-free (888) 806-2588 (within the U.S and Canada) or 480-292-9820 (international

DNA Consultants
Home of the DNA Fingerprint Test

John Q. Public

DNA Fingerprint Plus Report with 18 Marker Ethnic Panel Update

P1234– xxxxxxxx

Summary

Worldwide and European population matching suggests your principal ancestral lines are:

European, primarily Greek, Italian, Croatian, Spanish/Portuguese, French, Dutch, Armenian, Turkish, Bulgarian, and British (2, 18, 50, EURO, megapopulations, markers, map) with American Indian (1, 12, 30-31, 35, 37, 39, megapopulations, markers, map) admixture. There is also Romani/Gypsy (13, 48, EURO #1, megapopulations), Jewish (42, markers, map- green diamond in Israel) and Middle Eastern (6-7, 17, 19, 32, 42, 49, megapopulations, map).

World Matches

The scores shown in green, blue and yellow (see Technical Notes) were compared with profile frequencies for more than 520 populations from around the world stored in our computer program atDNA 10.4. The following populations—though not in strict order of importance—proved to be the leading matches for you on a multi-locus basis. The n-number (n=109, n=228, etc.) reflects the number of participants in the sample used to represent the population in the published study. For more information, references and representatives of any given ancestry, click on the link or see All Populations.

Rank	World Population Matches
1	Korean - Western U.S. (n = 63)
2	Russia - Pskov (n = 62)
3	Lithuania (n = 300)
4	Japanese - Kanagawa (n = 110)
5	Polish - Northern (n = 145)
6	Belarusian (n = 176)
7	Polish - Northern (n = 202)
8	White - New York (n = 71)
9	U.S. Cherokee Admixed (n=62)
10	Polish (n = 870)
11	Chinese - Western U.S. (n = 98)
12	Native American - Alaskan Athabaskan (n = 101)
13	White - U.S. (n = 172)

14	Japanese - Eastern U.S. (n = 79)
15	Russian (n = 402)
16	Polish (n = 125)
17	Venezuelan - Maracaibo (n = 203)
18	India - Indo-Mongoloid - Naga (n = 106)
19	Melungeon (n = 40)
20	Poland - Lodz (n = 1000)
21	Romani - Northwestern Croatia (n = 100)
22	Polish - Southeastern (n = 714)
23	Russia - Korean (n = 49)
24	Majorcan Jews - Chueta (n = 102)
25	Croatian (n = 200)
26	Serbian - Serbia/Vojvodina/Montenegro (n = 100)
27	Mexican - Nuevo Leon (n =143)
28	Mexican - Northeastern - Mestizo (n = 143)
29	White - U.S. (n = 302)
30	White - U.S. (n = 199)
31	Chinese Han - Jilin (n = 200)
32	Korean (n = 379)
33	Serbian (n = 200)
34	French
35	Austrian - Salzburg Region (n = 194)
36	White - Connecticut (n = 179)
37	White - Virginia (n = 99)
38	Japanese - Central (n = 164)
39	Hispanic - U.S. (n = 140)
40	Polish - Podlasie (n = 842)
41	Argentinian - Buenos Aires (n = 101)
42	Hungarian - Ashkenazim (n = 178)
43	Asian - Canadian (n = 195)
44	Singapore Chinese (n = 184)
45	Czech (n = 1141)
46	Chinese - Singapore (n = 209)
47	Polish - Central (n = 430)
48	Spanish - Andalusian (n = 100)
49	Malaysian - Chinese (n = 210)
50	Korean (n = 379)

Your matches are also shown on the attached ancestry map. Green stands for locations of strongest probable genetic origins, red likely absence of ancestry, and brown weak or ambiguous contributions of ancestry. Blank dots indicate No Comparison Possible. The time frame is historical, not pre-historical.

Megapopulations: The Bottom Line

These are the Top Ten broadest possible categories for your relative mix of ethnicities, expressed as the strongest fits for your DNA profile. They are listed in order of dominance with the most likely matches at the top. See the chart on page 14 for a graphic representation. Megapopulations are groups of the 520+ world populations, by continent or region. However, sometimes deep ancestry shows up that is not relevant to modern ancestry. (See Below: Reasons Why You Did or Didn't Get a Match.) The scores to the right are relative frequencies of each ancestry. The smaller the **exponent**, the greater likelihood of that ancestry. For example, 6.53+**12** is more relevant than 8.45+**14**. There are corresponding charts for both the Megapopulations as well as the EURO in the report, so you have a visual perspective of what this means.

Mega Population	Sort by Avg. Freq. (1 in)
Iberian	1.544E+12
South Asian	2.113E+12
European American	2.115E+12
Iberian American	2.205E+12
Middle Eastern	2.230E+12
American Indian	2.497E+12
Northern European	2.554E+12
Armenian	2.757E+12
Mediterranean European	3.354E+12
Australoid	5.059E+12

European Countries

According to recent research in population forensics, genes mirror the geography of Europe. Modern-day European subpopulations correspond roughly to national and linguistic boundaries (Lao et al. 2008). An additional search was made for high Random Match Probabilities according to the Strbase method of ENFSI, covering 48 national populations altogether. By a calculation restricted to European data, your top twenty national matches are listed here. Because they are all in the top half of your matches, you are more likely than not to have ancestors in these countries. Note that because Europe has many small countries somewhat crowded together, ancestry can sometimes show across national boundaries. For instance, Swiss results can point to Italian and Belgian can be confused with Dutch (and vice versa). Israel and Armenia are here included with Europe, despite being located in Western Asia.

Rank	European Population Matches
1	Portugal (n = 150)
2	Finland (n = 230)
3	Switzerland (n = 402)
4	Romani (n = 202)
5	Netherlands (n = 231)
6	Denmark (n = 200)
7	Northern Ireland (n = 207)
8	Czech Republic (n = 200)
9	Scotland - Lowlands (n = 494)
10	France - South (n = 335)
11	Macedonian (n = 100)
12	Western Sicily (n = 120)

13	Spain (n = 449)
14	Belgium (n = 206)
15	Ireland (n = 304)
16	France (n = 208)
17	Hungary (n = 224)
18	Scotland - Highlands (n = 228)
19	Estonia (n = 150)
20	England/Wales (n = 437)

18 Marker Ethnic Panel

These eighteen markers correlate at a rate of 80% with probable ethnic ancestry as indicated. They reflect major human migrations as depicted on the following map. Since you receive one allele (unit of human variation) from one parent and one from the other, you can potentially have two markers, one or none. It is not possible to say which parent you get a marker from in any instance, and the fact that you do not have a marker does *not* mean that you lack that ancestry. Due to the nature of autosomal DNA, one sibling can get a marker and another might not.

Marker	Allele	Allele
NATIVE AMERICAN I	✓	✓
NATIVE AMERICAN II	✓	
EUROPEAN I	✓	✓
EUROPEAN II	✓	✓
EASTERN EUROPEAN I		
EASTERN EUROPEAN II	✓	
JEWISH I	✓	✓
JEWISH II	✓	
JEWISH III	✓	✓
JEWISH IV	✓	
ASIAN I		
ASIAN II		
ASIAN III	✓	
ASIAN IV		
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN I		
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN II		
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN III		
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN IV		

Population and Ethnicity Notes

Tribal affiliations cannot always be determined from the Native American matches, as types of Native American DNA are distributed all across the Americas. Some, moreover, may be deep, shared ancestry. Hispanic matches (including Brazilian) do not necessarily indicate Latin American ancestry but may signal rather a mixture of Iberian and Native American ancestry. Some of the Iberian matches can probably be attributed to deep ancestry, as it is believed that Iberians on the Atlantic Coast such as the Basques and Portuguese were the leading colonizers of the British

Isles following the last Ice Age (Oppenheimer). Asian is a common deep ancestral match for anyone with Native American ancestry. Sub-Saharan African matches can perhaps be attributed to Iberian (Spanish/Portuguese) ancestry, which is marked by relatively elevated Sub-Saharan admixture, as well as being due to deep ancestry, as scientists believe we all came originally from Africa. Moreover, Sub-Saharan African is common with anyone who has matches to older populations like Jewish and Middle Eastern. Finland and Estonia may appear because of high Native American admixture. As proved by fossils, modern Europeans and Native Americans share deep ancestry in the Finno-Uralic-Baltic region of northern Europe (the "dual ancestry" model now accepted; Lazaridis; Seguin-Orlando). Middle Eastern is a common match for anyone with Melungeon ancestry.

This test searches for East Asian, Sub-Saharan African, Australoid and Sub-Continental Indian (especially as it may pertain to Gypsies, who originated in India), although matches due to accidental convergence or deep history may not be listed in results.

Technical Notes

Genetic systems known as autosomal markers were analyzed at our accredited testing laboratory. The table below shows you how your unique DNA fingerprint or lab results look. The numbers (alleles) reflect your genetic inheritance from all previous generations and produce a picture of your overall ancestry and ethnicity when run in our computer program atDNA 10.4. Your alleles from both parents are fully represented on the chart, although it is not possible to determine which allele on each line came from which parent. Locus is the location on the chromosome for these alleles, also known as STRs, or Short Tandem Repeats.

Your Genetic Profile

Locus	***Alleles***		***Typical Range***
D8S1179	11	14	7 - 24
D21S11	31.2	31.2	12 - 41.2
D7S820	9	10	5 - 17
CSFIPO	10	10	6 - 18
D3S1358	17	17	9 - 21.1
THO1	9.3	9.3	4 - 13.3
D13S317	8	12	5 - 17
D16S539	11	11	4 - 20
D2S1338	17	23	10 - 28
D19S433	13	14	9 - 19.2
VWA	16	16	8 - 24
TPOX	8	9	5 - 16
D18S51	15	17	7 - 31
D5S818	12	12	6 - 17
FGA	19	20	6 - 48.2

Remember: results do not equal percentages. They show only that your profile, on the face of it, is most common in present-day European, American Indian (above, plus the following weaker matches noted here for your information only-), Romani/Gypsy, Middle Eastern, and certain other populations. These unique genetic polymorphisms may or may not be reflected in your individual physical appearance. Nonetheless, they can be expected to be associated with certain recognizable family traits. You may order an Ancestry Certificate for one or more of these ancestries. We suggest also that you add our Rare Genes from History Upgrade to obtain the maximum information about your autosomal ancestry.

Donald N. Yates
Principal Investigator
DNA Consultants
March 31, 2022

Disclaimers

This DNA Test is a probabilistic prediction of ancestry for personal knowledge only. It is a non-chain of custody form of testing and is not intended for legal or official purposes. Its results may or may not confirm expected ethnic composition, family history or genealogical determinations. Alone, it may not be used to prove identity, biological relationships, nationality, citizenship, immigration or tribal enrollment.

Key to Ethnic Groups

NATIVE AMERICAN I. This marker is inherited by an individual who has some degree of Native American ancestry. Often it comes from only one parent. As with other markers, if you didn't get it, that does not mean you don't have any Native American ancestry. Pairs of markers (alleles) are reshuffled from generation to generation, and it could have been lost. You may have it, but a sibling might not. By "Native American" is meant any of the indigenous groups who lived in either North or South America before Columbus. It is the same designation as American Indian. Native American DNA is so distinctive that this test can detect even small amounts of it because of multigenerational interbreeding and effective conservation of admixture markers. But despite what you may have heard, no DNA test can definitively tell you what percentage of admixture you have. *Studies show about 80% of modern-day North and South American indigenous peoples have at least one of these markers.* NA I is strong throughout the Americas, from Apaches and Algonquian Indians to Mexican and Peruvian Indians. NATIVE AMERICAN II. Similar to Native American I but found typically in people who are half or less Native American and about half Iberian with sometimes a lesser amount of Sub-Saharan African, i.e., Hispanic or Latino.

EUROPEAN markers are located on two different chromosomes and relate to prehistoric human migrations in Eurasia. Certain readings on these two sites are nearly specific to European populations, including European emigrants to North and South America. Europe embraces, from north to south Scandinavia, Spain, Italy and Greece, and from west to east the British Isles, Poland and that part of Russia west of the Ural Mountains. Both EUROPEAN markers were carried westward by Proto-Europeans approximately 40,000 years ago after they split off from an earlier stock from which Asians and Native Americans are also descended.

EUROPEAN I is a Mediterranean marker. If you have it, your ancestors passed down to you a genetic heritage emphasizing the South of Europe, populated by the oldest Europeans. The frequency of this marker decreases as we go north. Conversely, EUROPEAN II is more common in the Atlantic-facing countries of the British Isles and Northern Europe, particularly Northwest Europe.

EASTERN EUROPEAN. These are two markers, each diagnostic of Eastern European ancestry in your family tree. They are most common in Swedes, Poles, Lithuanians, Belarusians, Latvians, Ukrainians and Russians. They are found frequently also in Ashkenazi Jews. Except for Sweden, all the matching countries are predominately Slavic in their demography and culture.

JEWISH. These markers do not *necessarily* point to Jewish ancestry but can also signal ancestry in any of the places where Jews historically lived due to Jews' admixture with local populations, conversion, identity loss and the phenomenon of Crypto-Judaism. *Still, statistics show that over 80% of modern-day Jews have one or more markers.* They are sensitive for both major branches of Judaism, Ashkenazi and Sephardic, or Spanish, Jews. Ashkenazi Jews ("German," in Hebrew) started out in the Rhineland and northern France following the collapse of the Roman Empire. During the Age of Charlemagne around 800 they began to settle eastward as the lands of the Central and Eastern European Slavs were conquered by the Franks and Germans. There they met the Turkic Khazar people moving in from the Caucasus region. They reached a high point in their development in seventeenth-century Poland, Lithuania, Silesia, the Ukraine, Russia and Romania. In contemporary times, they represent perhaps the best-known face of Judaism, accounting for about 80% of American and Israeli Jews. Because they trace back to a small nucleus (founder effect or bottlenecking) which kept expanding while preserving the same gene pool (genetic drift), Ashkenazi Jews have very recognizable genetic traits. They are subject to a range of hereditary disorders such as Tay-Sachs disease. As in the case of other markers, Jewish markers are not completely conclusive in showing ancestry, nor do they tell you how much you may have or where in your genealogies it may stem from.

JEWISH I**.** This is the most common of the four markers. It can occur without known Jewish ancestry for a variety of reasons including an ancestor's conversion to Christianity during the centuries of persecutions against Jews in Europe. Its frequency is highest in Poles, Russians, Germans, Hungarians, Romanians and Slavic peoples who intermarried with Ashkenazi Jews. It also appears in Spanish, Portuguese and Moroccan Jews (Sephardim).
JEWISH II**.** This marker is the strongest. It is found in Jewish families who have intermarried with other Jews down through the centuries. It is characteristic of Ashkenazi Jews.
JEWISH III. This marker is an indication of Middle Eastern roots. Preserved by Jews, it is also borne by Kurds, Syrians, Arabs, Berbers, Basques, Turks, Greeks, Italians and other populations from the ancient world. It is particularly common in Sephardic Jews.
JEWISH IV. A marker indicative of Tatar or Khazar heritage. Khazars were a Central Asian people of Turkic, Hunnish and Iranian elements that arose in the Caucasus region. After converting to Judaism in the early Middle Ages, they moved westward into Russia and the Ukraine under pressure from Islam, eventually becoming a large component of Eastern and Central European Jewry. Many Ashkenazi Jews now find they have some Khazar (or intermingled Tatar) ancestry.

ASIAN I, II, III, IV. In the context of DNA Fingerprint Plus, Asia consists of China, Siberia, Mongolia, Korea, Japan and other islands around the China Sea, as well as India, Southeast Asia and Australia. Asian I is centered in North China, Asian II in India and Asian III and IV in Southeast Asia.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN (Black). Humans are believed to have lived originally in Africa. All non-African peoples are thought to have left that continent in a single small group about 80,000 years ago, developing into the Proto-Arab, Indian, Southeast Asian, Australoid, East Asian, European and Native American ethnic groups. Sub-Saharan Africa (below the Sahara Desert) excludes North Africa, which is considered Caucasian (White) and customarily grouped with the Middle East. Between the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries, about 15 million Africans were transported to the New World as slaves, primarily from West Africa, Angola and Mozambique. Their descendants are the African Americans, among others. African ancestry is not uncommon in Portuguese, Sicilian and Middle Eastern people. SSA I follows the out-of-Africa trail of early Eurasians through Arabia and South India and occurs at its highest frequency in the Horn of Africa. SSA II originates apparently in Southwest Africa, is deep seated and includes West Africans, Romani, Melungeons, Basques and Levantine peoples. SSA III is another deep-seated marker from the interior of the African continent. It is very rarely found in Asian peoples. SSA IV includes Berbers and African Americans and is also found in Greeks, Egyptians, Italians and other Mediterranean peoples.

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Glossary of Terms Used in This Report

https://dnaconsultants.com/dna-glossary/

Statement on Ethnicity

Allelic population analysis is a science still in the early stages of development. As our understanding of human history and prehistory improves and more specific markers are discovered for distinct populations we can expect the accuracy of prediction of the ethnic constituents in our ancestry to increase. Here are some links to common populations mentioned in this report.

Albanian Arab Armenian Ashkenazi Austrian Belarusian Belgian Berber British Bulgarian Croatian Czech/Slovak Danish Dutch English Estonian Europeans Finnish French German Greek Hungarian Irish Italian Jewish Israeli Jews Majorcan Jews (Chuetas) Latvia Lithuania Middle Eastern Moroccan Norwegian Polish Romani/Gypsy Romanian Russian Scottish Sephardic Serbia Slovenian Slovakian South Slavic Spanish/Portuguese Swedish Swiss Turkish Ukrainian Welsh

Reliability

While the laboratory methods used to determine your DNA markers are completely accurate and their statistical analysis is reliable, interpretation of the numerical results is subjective. Conclusions will vary. To form more confident opinions, we suggest that you combine the findings in this report with other testimony, such as that of DNA haplotypes, genealogical records and family history.

Confidentiality

Your testing, results and this report are 100% confidential.

Following Up

Join a Forum at DNA Communities for free. Just follow the prompts to register and set your preferences. Begin exploring your results and sharing your genealogy with others. Choose from European, World, Native American, Hispanic, Melungeon, African, Jewish and Gypsy/Roma discussions. Visit our blog for interesting reviews of news and research about genetics and ancestry tracing. Check out the populations where your ancestors originated on Population Pages.

Understanding your DNA Fingerprint Plus results

Summary, Page 1

- This section summarizes your entire report, taking into account factors from each section of the report to generate your ancestry. It states in one or two sentences what your main lines of ancestry are.

Top 50 World Matches

- You cannot equate the rankings with percentages. The populations are listed in general order of dominance but the variance among them may be significant or insignificant. Look at them in groups and look for patterns. Populations that are underlined are linked to the All Populations page on our website. Click for more information. If a population isn't linked, go to the All Populations page and search alphabetically. The (n=*) refers to the sample size for that population and is the same for everyone; not pertinent to your report.

18 Marker Ethnic Panel

- If you have American Indian or Romani/Gypsy ancestry and received markers or matches to Asian, read that as deep ancestry for those populations.
- Almost everyone gets Sub-Saharan African markers: Scientists believe early humans came out of Africa. Unless you also received matches to specific SSA populations, this should be read as deep ancestry.
- Having more markers does not necessarily mean a stronger match.

Technical Notes on Your Genetic Profile

- This is your unique genetic profile which we match to living populations in forensic databases (World, EURO, etc. listed in your report). Since our method is unique, you cannot compare this DNA test with other companies'. On a combined basis, your results reflect the ancestry you received equally from both parents. This is not the same approach as haplotype tests (mtDNA or Y chromosome) which analyze one ancestral line only.
- We do not give percentages as they are not scientifically accurate; no population is pure or unmixed. If you still have questions, we are happy to answer them. Call us M-F 10-5 MT at 888-806-2588.

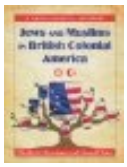
Possible Reasons Why You Got a Match to a Certain Ancestry (or Did Not)

- We are only able to match you to populations represented in our database. In the case of Native Americans, we cannot find ancestry that is not documented (like the Blackfoot) or to American Indian tribes that were exterminated and no longer exist.
- If you received Hispanic and have any Native American ancestry together with European, this is a common false match.
- Russian Jews sometimes get matches to SSA populations, which should probably be read as medium-depth ancestry because of African slaves in the historical lands of the Slavic people.
- If you have Melungeon ancestry, it is common to get matches to Middle Eastern populations as well as Romani/Gypsy.

Amazon Titles of Interest

DNA and You: Blog Posts from the Golden Age of the Human Genome Project (Print version) (Kindle)
Donald N. Yates and Teresa A. Yates

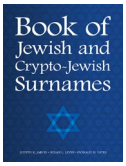
When Scotland Was Jewish: DNA Evidence, Archeology, Analysis of Migrations, and Public and Family Records Show 12th Century Semitic Roots (Print version) (Kindle)
Elizabeth Caldwell Hirschman and Donald N. Yates



Jews and Muslims in British Colonial America: A Genealogical History (Print Version) (Kindle)
Elizabeth Caldwell Hirschman and Donald N. Yates

Old World Roots of the Cherokee: How DNA, Ancient Alphabets and Religion Explain the Origins of America's Largest Indian Nation (Print version) (Kindle)
Donald N. Yates

Cherokee DNA Studies: Real People Who Proved the Geneticists Wrong (DNA Consultants Series on Consumer Genetics) (Volume 1) Print Version (Kindle)
Donald N. Yates and Teresa A. Yates



Book of Jewish and Crypto-Jewish Surnames (DNA Consultants Series on Consumer Genetics, 3)
(Print Version) (Kindle)
Judith K. Jarvis, Susan L. Levin and Donald N. Yates

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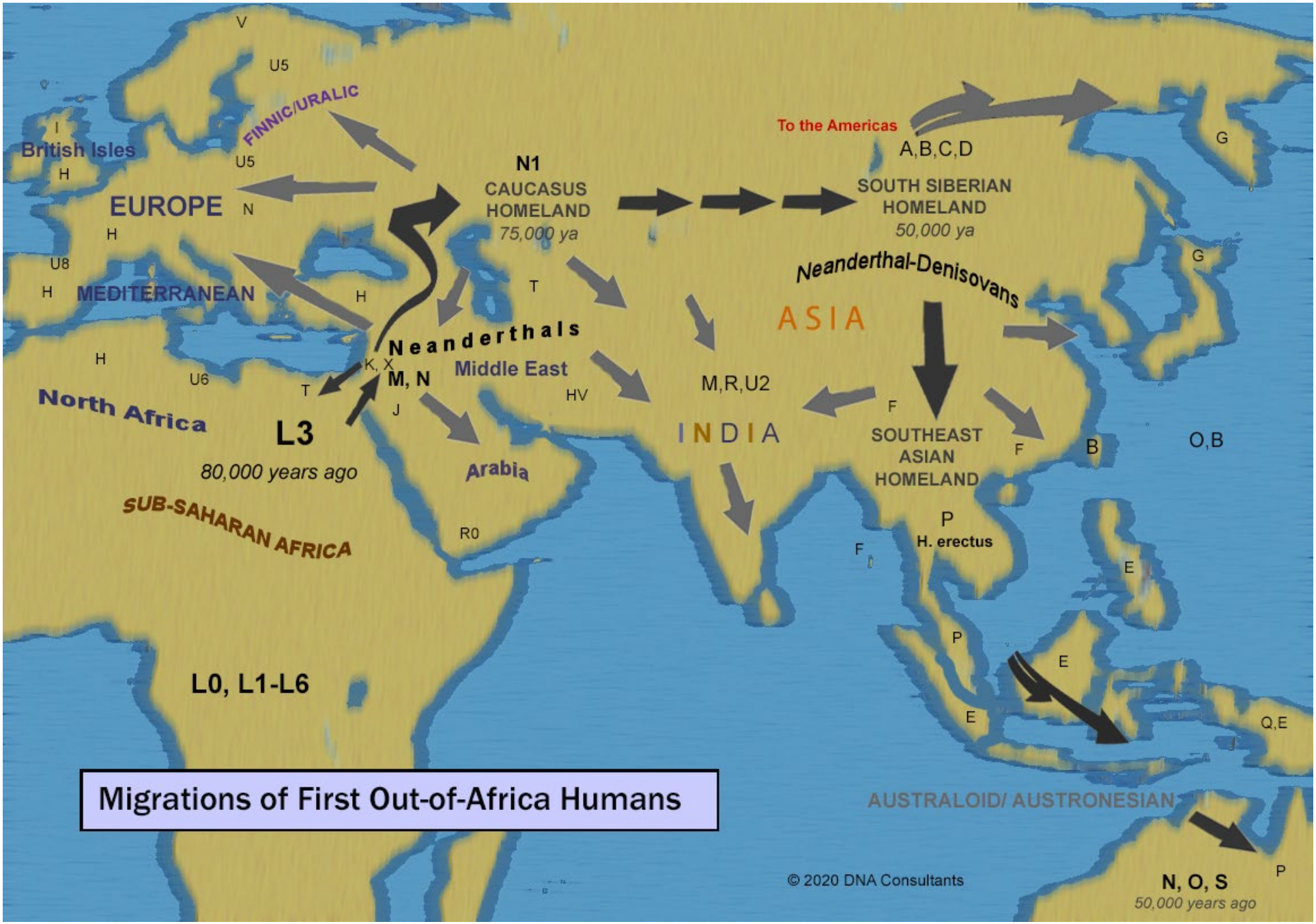
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FINNIC/URALIC
I
British Isles
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EUROPE
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U6
North Africa
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L3
80,000 years ago
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
L0, L1-L6
K, X
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J
Neanderthals
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HV
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INDIA
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Migrations of First Out-of-Africa Humans
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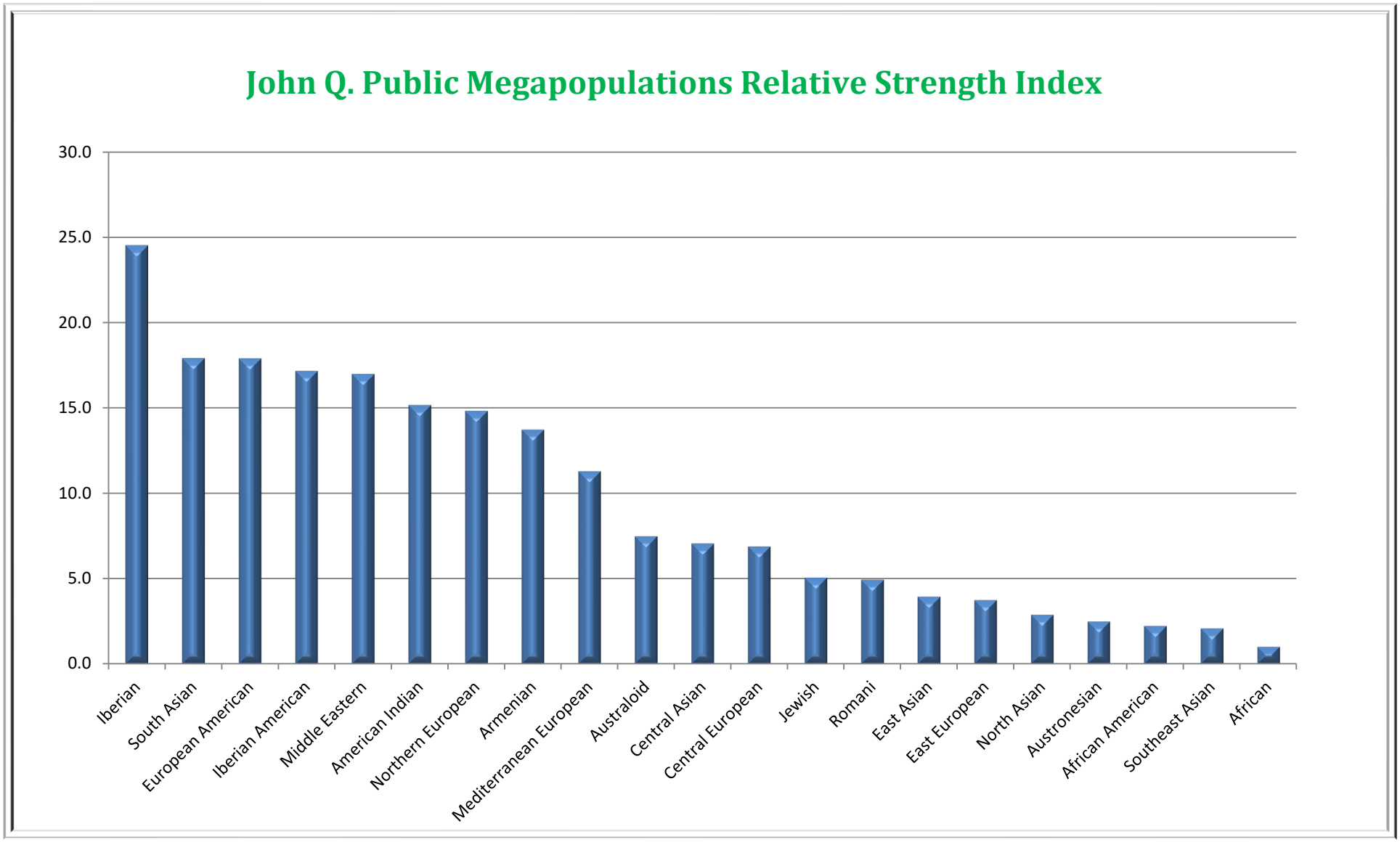
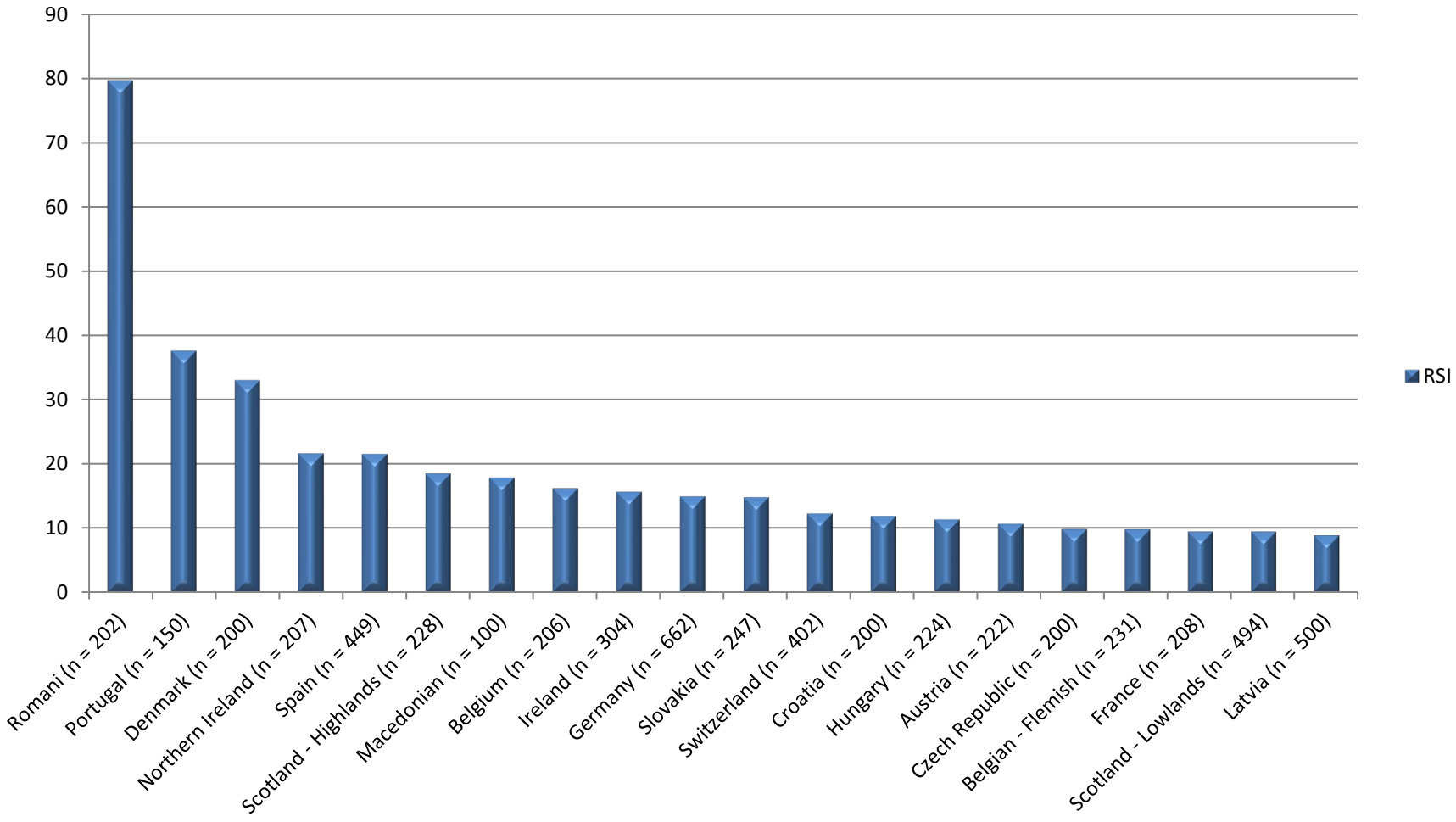
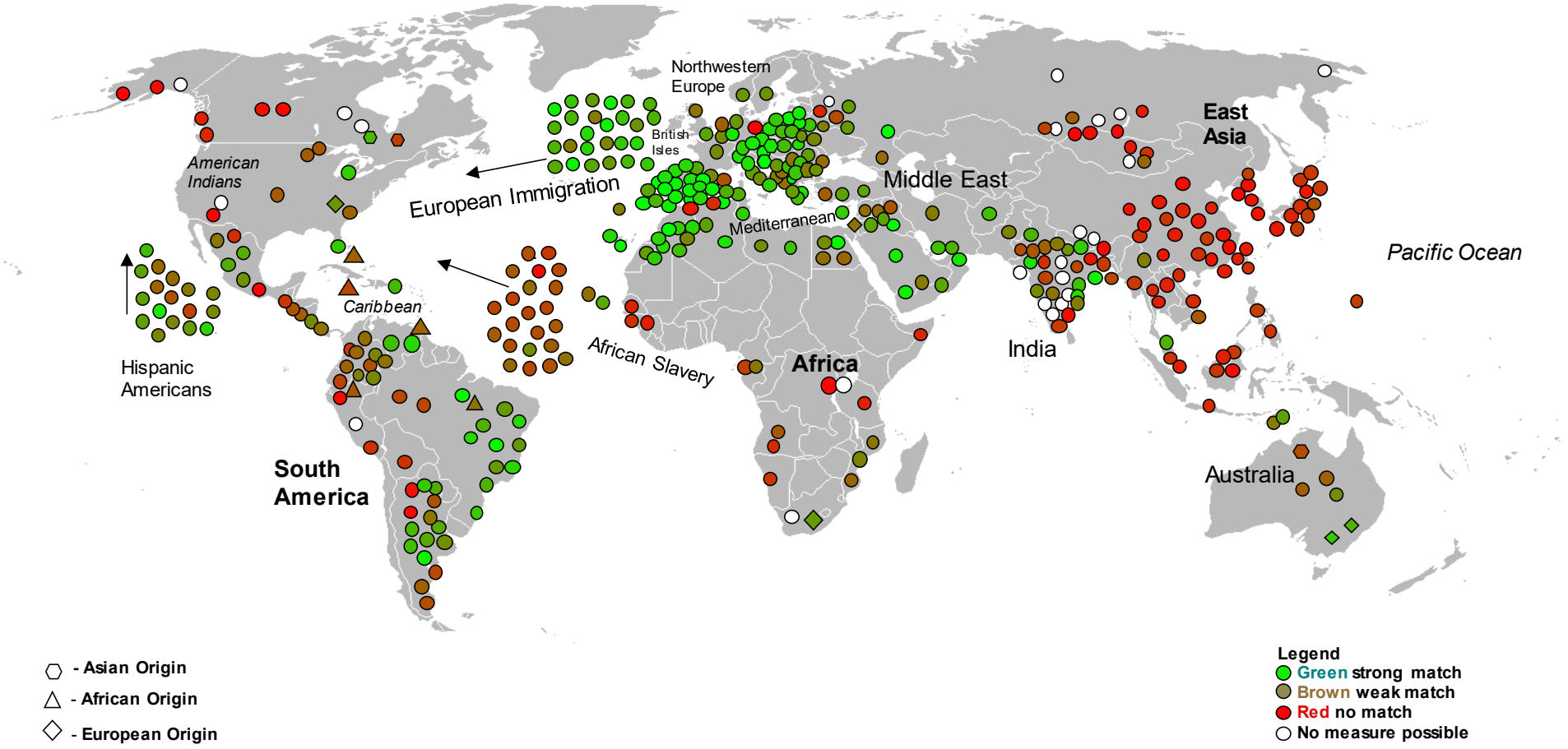

John Q. Public Megapopulations Relative Strength Index
30.0
25.0
20.0
15.0
10.0
5.0
0.0
Iberian
South Asian
European American
Iberian American
Middle Eastern
American Indian
Northern European
Armenian
Mediterranean European
Australoid
Central Asian
Central European
Jewish
Romani
East Asian
East European
North Asian
Austronesian
African American
Southeast Asian
African

John Q. Public European Populations



World Ancestry of John Q. Public



DNA

DNA Consultants
Home of the DNA Fingerprint Test

THIS DOCUMENT CERTIFIES THAT

John Q. Public

ORDERED A DNA FINGERPRINT TEST WITH THE FOLLOWING RESULTS

Rank	European Population Matches
1	Romani (n = 202)
2	Portugal (n = 150)
3	Denmark (n = 200)
4	Northern Ireland (n = 207)
5	Spain (n = 449)
6	Scotland - Highlands (n = 228)
7	Macedonian (n = 100)
8	Belgium (n = 206)
9	Ireland (n = 304)
10	Germany (n = 662)

Rank	World Population Matches
1	Romani
2	Iberian
3	East European
4	Central European
5	Mediterranean European
6	Armenian
7	Middle Eastern
8	European American
9	Northern European
10	Iberian American

Donald N. Yates

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March 31, 2022