



## John Doe Premium Combo DNA Ancestry Report

D3032 – 8223002, 8553300

A sample of the Y-chromosome DNA was extracted, amplified and genotyped by DNA Diagnostics Center. Chromosomes are the double-helix genetic structures by which hereditary information is physically transmitted from one generation to the next. The Y chromosome is passed only from a father to sons; its entire purpose is to determine maleness. Because of its stability over time, it is useful in tracing paternal ancestry (Jobling and Smith 2003). The allele values or STR markers for 25 loci or specific regions on your DNA were reported as follows on a separate page.

In YHRD were found 2 matches in 143,044 Haplotypes. This is approx. 1 match in 71,522 Haplotypes. According to haplotype prediction, the haplogroup is I2a. The haplotype is most commonly reported as Altaic, with its highest occurrence in Turkey.

In Ysearch, there were 21 rough matches including several with similar surname:

User ID	Last Name	Origin	Haplogroup	Tested With	Genetic Distance
8TS5W	Williamson	Lunenburg-Halifax-Pittsylvania-Franklin counties, Unknown	I2a2b (tested)	Family Tree DNA	0
AKHXU	Lester	Unknown	Unknown	Family Tree DNA	0
EG9HN	Lester	Unknown	Unknown	Family Tree DNA	0
NTY5B	Mullins	Pittsylvania County, Virginia, USA	I2a (tested)	Family Tree DNA	0
NYHZ5	Slone	Unknown	Unknown	Family Tree DNA	0

R52MJ	McGuire	Ireland	I2a (tested)	Family Tree DNA	0
RJMAE	Hall	Franklin Co., VA, prior Lunenburg, Virginia, USA	I2a2b (tested)	Family Tree DNA	0

The subject and one or more of these users are very probably distant cousins descended from the same male ancestor in the past three hundred years or less.

### Surname History

Doe is an English surname, first recorded spelling in the "Subsidy Rolls of Worcestershire" during the reign of King Edward II. Surnames became necessary when governments introduced personal taxation. In England this was known as Poll Tax. Throughout the centuries, surnames in every country have continued to "develop" often leading to astonishing variants of the original spelling.

### Mitochondrial Section

A mitochondrial specimen was extracted, amplified by the PCR process and sequenced by DNA Diagnostics Center for markers or mutations in the control sections of the D loop known as Hypervariable Regions I and II containing several hundred base pairs of DNA. The differences from the reference series mutations are reported from the lab in the page at the end of this report (rCRS; Andrews; Anderson). A mutation is any inheritable change in a nucleotide in the DNA sequence of genes. Although mutations in the D loop of mitochondrial DNA do not change the individual or have any effect, they have been found useful in tracing female, or mitochondrial, lineages (Richards and Macaulay).

According to Richards et al. (2000), the subject's mutations belong to haplogroup W, with the following matches.

North East Europe 4	Scandinavia 2	North West Europe 4
Mediterranean West 1	North Central Europe 1	Alps 2
Mediterranean Central 2	Azerbaijan 1	Turkey 1
Kurdistan 2		

In the Mitochondrial DNA Concordance there were the following matches (where red indicates a matching, blue an added, and black a missing mutation):

16223[T] 16292[T] 16519[C]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Twgdam; 1(MMH); Cauc. Amer.(1)</li> <li>•Richards,96; 65; [3:65]; Bavarian(1)</li> <li>•Richards,96; 68; [3:65]; Bavarian(1)</li> <li>•Richards,96; 7; [3:65]; Finnish(1)</li> <li>•Richards,96; U122; [3:65]; Spanish (N.)(1)</li> </ul>
----------------------------	---

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Miller,96; BCH.0094; Cornish(1)</li> <li>•Sajantila,95; F36; Finnish(1)</li> <li>•Sajantila,95; F42; Finnish(1)</li> <li>•DiRienzo,91; 7; Greek(1)</li> <li>•Miller,96; NOR.0010; Norwegian(1)</li> <li>•DiRienzo,91; 7; Sardinian(1)</li> <li>•Côte-Real,96; 93; [3C]; Spanish (N.)(1)</li> <li>•Comas,96; TUK46; [C]; Turkish(1)</li> </ul>
73[G] 189[G] 194[T] 195[C] 204[C] 207[A] 263[G] 309.1[C] 315.1[C]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Jorde,95; 186; European (N.)(1)</li> <li>•Twgdam; 210(95F-218); Cauc. Amer.(1)</li> </ul>

In [Mitosearch](#), there were 15 exact matches on both sectors (click on user ID to contact account holder and compare genealogy notes):

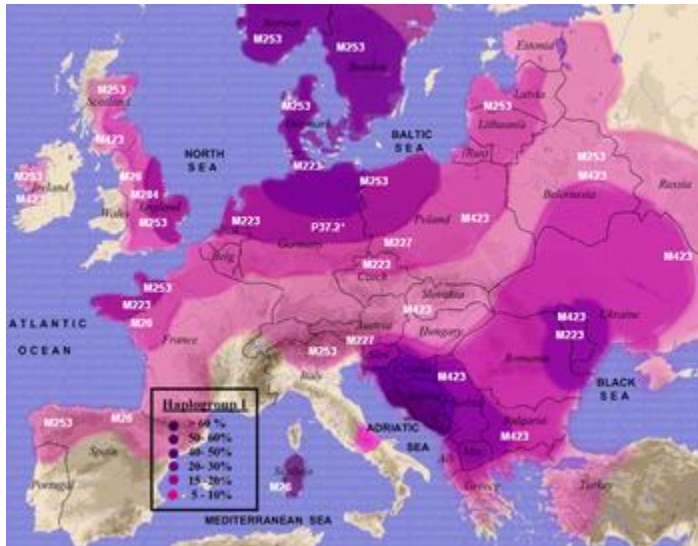
User ID	Hg	Origin
<a href="#">25PW6</a>	W	London
<a href="#">2KUMC</a>	W	Canada
<a href="#">3UNTS</a>	Unknown	Canada
<a href="#">4D393</a>	W	Ireland
<a href="#">5KVM5</a>	W	New York
<a href="#">6S2HD</a>	Unknown	Rebecca Lashley, 1790
<a href="#">6CTQN</a>	I1	Naples
<a href="#">7557B</a>	W	Carrie Ryder
<a href="#">7SQTZ</a>	W	Sarah Albee, Mass.
<a href="#">a2ddy</a>	W	Sweden
<a href="#">FJ288</a>	Unknown	Catherine McDonald, Ireland
<a href="#">K3MX9</a>	W	England
<a href="#">PZKT3</a>	W	Mary Gaskill, N.Y.
<a href="#">SHZFK</a>	W	Sarah Catherine Moore
<a href="#">SWVG6</a>	W	London

All are at least genetic cousins if not genealogical cousins.

## Analysis and Conclusion

The subject's direct male ancestor is a man of Haplogroup I2a (formerly known as I1b). I represents nearly one-fifth of the population of Europe and can be found in high concentrations in present-day populations in [Bosnia and Herzegovina](#), [Croatia](#), [Sweden](#), [Norway](#), and [Sardinia \(Italy\)](#). The haplogroup is almost non-existent outside of Europe, suggesting that it arose there. The Y chromosome haplogroup I2a is a [subclade of Haplogroup I](#). It probably came into being after the last Ice Age as a diffusion of people spread north from their refuge in the Balkans. Approximately 20,000 years ago, much of Europe was covered in ice and permafrost. People in Europe were forced south by the

changing climate and topography. The Balkan refuge is believed to be the home of the Stone Age Gravettian culture.



### Concentrations of Haplogroup I.

In the book *Blood of the Isles*, published in North America as *Saxons, Vikings & Celts: The Genetic Roots of Britain and Ireland*, author [Bryan Sykes](#) gave the name of the Nordic deity [Wodan](#) to represent the clan patriarch of I, as he did for mitochondrial haplogroups in a previous book, *The Seven Daughters of Eve*. Another writer, [Stephen Oppenheimer](#), discussed I in his book *The Origins of the British*. Although somewhat controversial, Oppenheimer, unlike Sykes, argued that [Anglo-Saxons](#) did not have much impact on the genetic makeup of the British Isles. Instead he theorized that the vast majority of British ancestry originated in a paleolithic Iberian people, traced to modern-day [Basque](#) populations, represented by the predominance of [Haplogroup R1b](#) in the United Kingdom today.

The subject's particular haplotype likely came from Turkey.

According to Eupedia, the following are famous members of I2a subclades.



The famous Protestant reformer **Martin Luther** appears to have belonged to haplogroup I2a-Din-N (L147.2+) according to probable relatives whose haplotypes can

be found on the Luther Surname DNA Project, including one genealogically traceable 1st cousin 13 times removed, as well as on ySearch (especially ySearch ID: YTE6E).



The Serbian-American scientist and inventor **Nikola Tesla** (1856-1943), most famous for his work on the modern alternating current (AC) electricity supply system, the induction motor, the Tesla coil, etc., is thought to have belonged to haplogroup I2a-Din-S (L147.2+). The Serbian DNA Project at Poreklo has tested a Tesla from the same village as Nikola's father, who is very likely from the same Tesla line.



**Miklós Horthy** (1868-1957), was Regent of of the Kingdom of Hungary from 1920 to 1944. Prior to this, Admiral Horthy served as commander-in-chief of the Austro-Hungarian Navy in the last year of the First World War. In 1919, he ousted the communists of Béla Kun from Hungary and banned the Hungarian Communist Party. The following year was declared Regent and Head of State. Cousins of Horthy posted their Y-DNA results at MolGen, and all belonged to I2a-Din-N (or I2a1b3a in current ISOGG nomenclature).



All the **Dukes of Hamilton** since William Douglas-Hamilton (1634-1694) belonged to haplogroup I2-M223-Isles-E L1193+ based on the data from the Hamilton Surname DNA Project. The dukedom is the highest-ranking title in the Peerage of Scotland. Famous dukes have included the art collector Alexander Hamilton and the pioneering

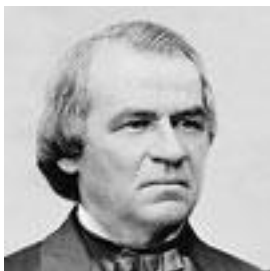
aviator Douglas Douglas-Hamilton (1903-1973), the chief pilot of the first flight over Mount Everest.



A direct descendant of **Sir Henry Clinton** (1730-1795) tested as I2-M223, predicted with moderate confidence to be I2-Isles-E L1193+, or I2a2a1 in current ISOGG nomenclature. Sir Henry Clinton was the British Commander-in-Chief in North America during the American War of Independence. His notable patrilineal relatives included the Earls of Lincoln and most of the Dukes of Newcastle, all presumably belonging to the same haplogroup.



Professor Lucotte tested the Y-DNA of Napoleon I, Napoleon III and their descendants, and was able to confirm that **Napoleon III** was not the biological nephew of the first Emperor of the French. While Napoleon I belonged to haplogroup E-M34, Napoleon III, the presumed son of Louis Bonaparte and Hortense de Beauharnais, belonged to haplogroup I2 (apparently to the M223 subclade). It has been hypothesized that Napoleon III was the son of Count Charles de Flahaut, who was Hortense's lover and had an illegitimate son (the Duke of Morny) with her three years after Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte's birth. In that case, Napoleon III would be the grandson of Prince Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord. Another possibility is that Napoleon III was fathered by Carel Hendrik Verhuell.



**Andrew Johnson** (1808-1875), the 17th President and 16th Vice President of the United States was identified as a member of haplogroup I2a2a (former I2b1) based on the results from the I-M223 Project.



The American magazine publisher **Henry Luce** (1898-1967) belonged to haplogroup I2-M223-Isles-E L1193+, (a.k.a. I2a2a1 in current ISOGG nomenclature) according to the Luce Surname Project. He launched the magazines *Time*, *Life*, *Fortune*, and *Sports Illustrated* and was called "the most influential private citizen in the America of his day."

Subject is descended from a female belonging to mitochondrial haplogroup W, a rare but very old and well-traveled lineage branching off from N. Haplogroup W appears in Europe, West and South Asia. It is everywhere found as minority clade, with the highest concentration being in Northern [Pakistan](#). A related unnamed N\* clade is found among [Australian Aborigines](#).

**Donald N. Yates, Ph.D.**  
Principal Investigator  
[DNA Consultants](#)  
November 20, 2015



## References and Suggestions for Further Reading

1. Anderson, S., Bankier, A. T., Barrell, B. G., de Bruijn, M. H. L., Coulson, A. R., Drouin, J., Eperon, I. C., Nierlich, D. P., Roe, B. A., Sanger, F., Schreier, P. H., Smith, A. J. H., Staden, R., and Young, I. G. "Sequence and organization of the human mitochondrial genomes." *Nature* (1981) 290:457-465.
2. Andrews, R.M. *et al* (1999). "Reanalysis and revision of the Cambridge reference sequence for human mitochondrial DNA [letter]." *Nat Genet* 1999;23:147. The Revised Cambridge Reference Series, cited as rCRS.
3. Capelli, C. *et al.* (2003). "A Y Chromosome Census of the British Isles." *Current Biology* 13:979–984.
4. Jobling, M. A. & Tyler-Smith, C. (2003). "The Human Y Chromosome: An Evolutionary Marker Comes of Age." *Nature Rev. Genet.* 4:598-612.
5. Karafet T. M. *et al.* (2008). "New Binary Polymorphisms Reshape and Increase Resolution of the Human Y Chromosomal Haplogroup Tree." *Gen. Res.* 18:830-8.
6. Mahli, Ripan S. *et al* (2001). The Structure of Diversity within New World Mitochondrial DNA Haplogroups: Implications for the Prehistory of North America, *Am. J. Hum. Genet.*, 70:905-919.
7. Malhi, R.S. *et al.* (2001). Distribution of Mitochondrial DNA Lineages among Native American Tribes of Northeastern North America. *Hum Biol* 73:17-55.
8. Manco, Jean (2014). *Ancestral Journeys. The Peopling of Europe from the First Venturers to the Vikings*. London: Thames & Hudson.
9. Oppenheimer, Stephen (2006). *The Origins of the British. A Genetic Detective Story*. New York: Carroll & Graf. -----(2005). *The Real Eve*. New York: Carroll & Graf. --- ----- (1999). *Eden in the East: The Drowned Continent of Southeast Asia*. New York: Orion. Brilliant Oxford professor's books.
10. Richards, M. and Macaulay, V. (2000) "The mitochondrial gene tree comes of age." *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 68: 1315-20.
11. Richards, M. *et al.* (2000). "Tracing European Founder Lineages in the Near Eastern mtDNA Pool." *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 67: 1251-1276. Supplementary Data (by Vincent Macaulay): <http://www.stats.gla.ac.uk/~vincent/founder2000/index.html>.
12. Schurr, Theodore G. (2000). Mitochondrial DNA and the Peopling of the New World. *American Scientist* 88/3:246-53.
13. Semino, O. *et al.* (2000). "The Genetic Legacy of Paleolithic Homo sapiens sapiens in Extant Europeans: A Y Chromosome Perspective". *Science* 290 (5494): 1155–9.
14. Sykes, Bryan (2013). (2013). *DNA USA: A Genetic Portrait of America*. New York: Liveright. ----- (2001). *Saxons, Vikings and Celts*. New York: Norton. ----- (2001). *The Seven Daughters of Eve. The Science that Reveals Our Genetic Ancestry*. New York, Norton. Names the founders of Europe's major female haplogroups Helena, Jasmine, Katrine, Tara, Velda, Xenia, and Ursula.
15. Wells, Spencer (2006). *Deep Ancestry: Inside the Genographic Project*. Washington: National Geographic.
16. Willuweit S. and L. Roewer on behalf of the International Forensic Y Chromosome User Group, Y chromosome haplotype reference database (YHRD): "Update." *Forensic Science International: Genetics* (2007) 2. Abstract. YHRD 3.0 Release 46 with 126,931 haplotypes within 868

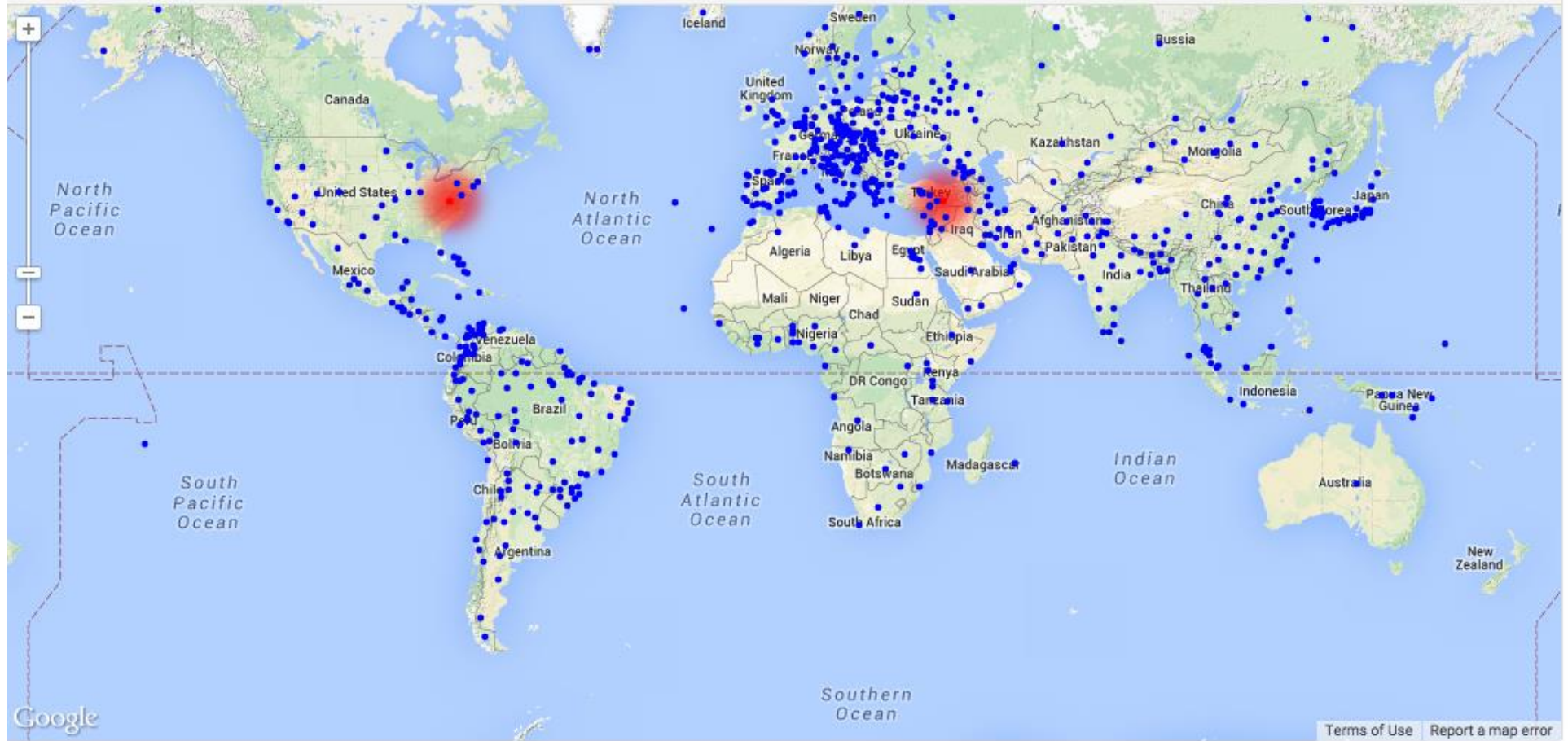


populations worldwide. About 90% have been analyzed for the loci DYS438 and DYS439. Available online at <http://www.yhrd.org>.

17. Y Chromosome Consortium (February 2002). "A Nomenclature System for the Tree of Human Y-chromosomal Binary Haplogroups." *Genome Res.* 12 (2): 339–48.

# Doe Haplotype Distribution

Geographical projection (Heat Map)





THIS DOCUMENT CERTIFIES THAT

*John Doe*

Ordered a Premium Combo DNA Ancestry Test from Our Laboratories  
Indicating the Following Ancestral Lines

European Male Haplogroup **I2a**  
Eurasian or Native American Female Haplogroup **W**

*Donald N. Yates*

Principal Investigator, DNA Consultants, P.O. Box 2477, Longmont, Colorado 80502



November 20, 2015