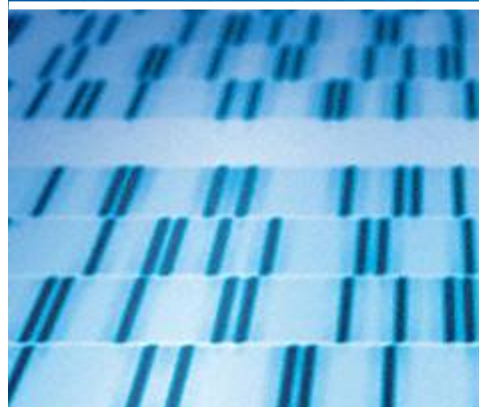


Family Tree DNA

Anthro-Genealogy Started Here (too)

With 35,000 SNP confirmed males and 83,000 SNP confirmed female samples the comparative databases house at FamilyTree DNA are larger than any academic database in the world. Thank You!



And what about Anthropology?

A Haploptype is your personal DNA signature.

(ex. 12,23,14,10,13,16,11,16,12,12,13,11,30)

A Haplogroup is the branch of the tree of mankind that you descend from.

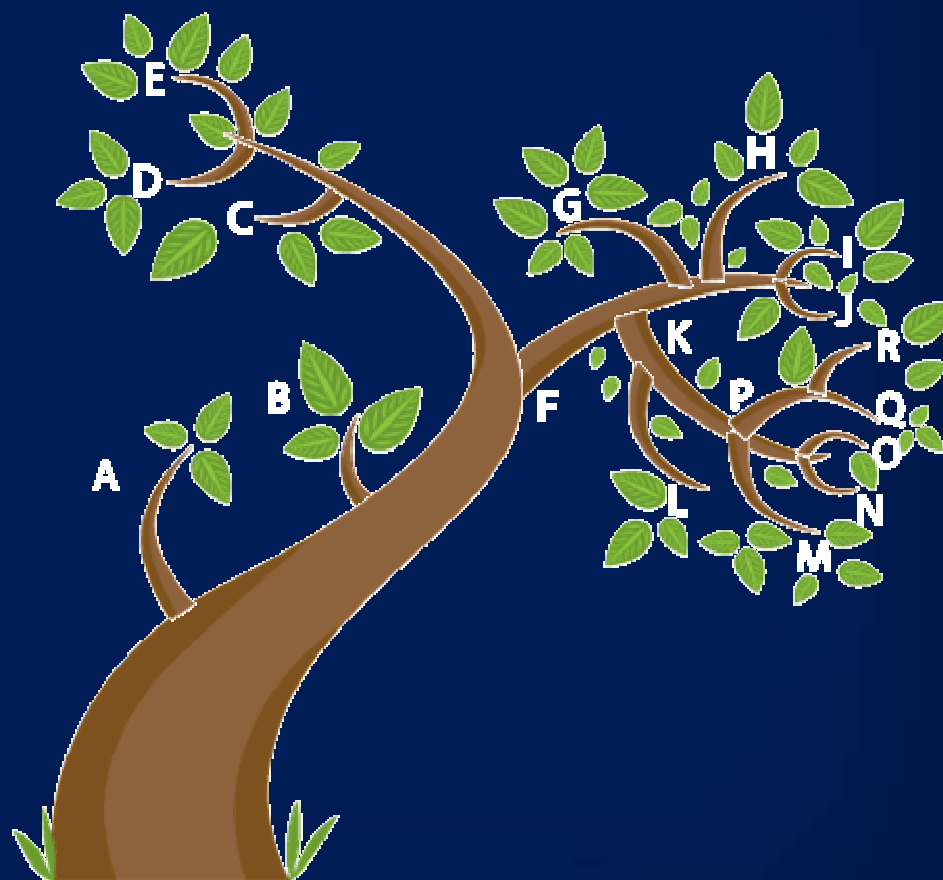
Together they make Anthro-Genealogy

Deep Relationships

Haplogroups

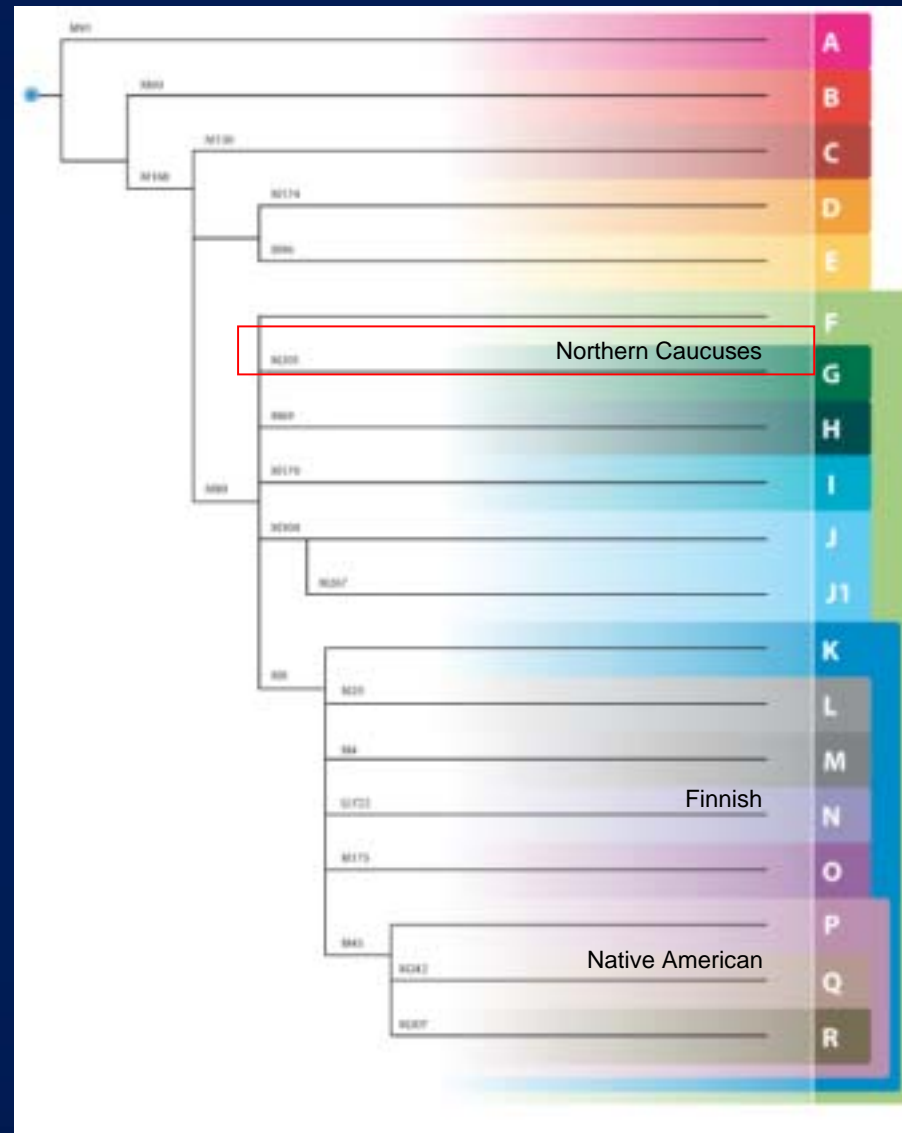
These branches
evolved over time:

■ 6,000 years ago

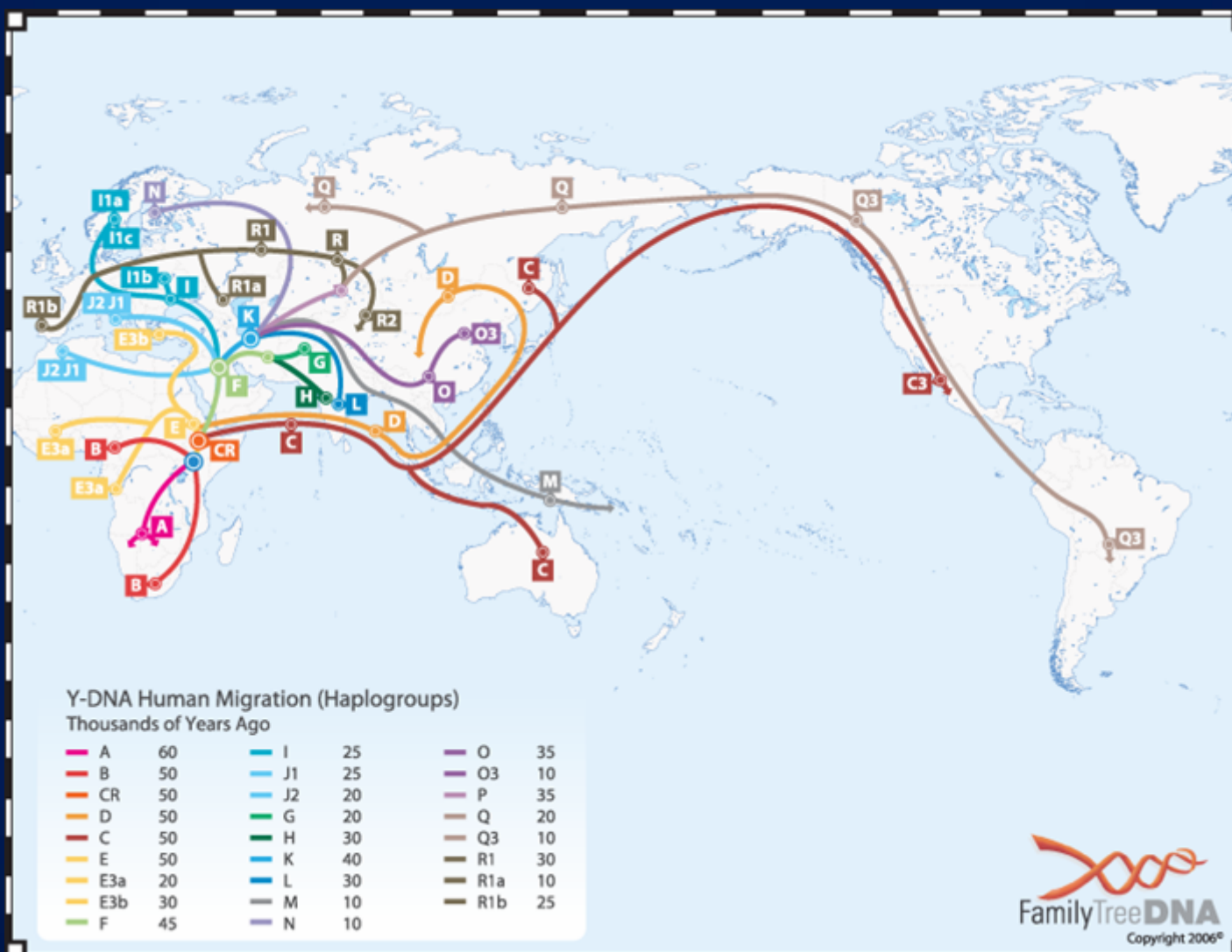


YDNA Chart

- All men descend from a common “Genetic Adam”
- Every man can be placed on this tree



YDNA Migration Map



Deep Relationships

Presenting Results

- Genetically consistent
- Genetically inconsistent

Your Haplogroup		Tests	
G5		M377+	
12 Marker Y-DNA Matches			
One Step Mutations			
Haplogroup	Country	Comment	Count
G	Georgia	-	1
G	Germany	-	2
G	Hungary	-	1
G	Lithuania	-	1
Two Step Mutations			
Haplogroup	Country	Comment	Count
G	Belarus	-	1
G	England	-	1
G	Germany	-	1
G	Hungary	-	1
3 Step Mutations			
Haplogroup	Country	Comment	Count
G	Greece	-	1
G	Syria	-	1
I1b	Scotland	-	1
I1c	Germany	-	1
I1c	Netherlands	Flanders	1
I1c	Unknown Origin	-	2
K2	England	-	1
K2	Italy	-	1

Raising The Bar – Y Chromosome

FTDNA to Provide a SNP Assurance Program

“If our system doesn’t provide a clear and unambiguous result for any Y-DNA sample (which will guarantee that the sample will be eligible to join the Genographic Project) we will upgrade the sample to a confirmed Haplogroup for free.”

Fall 2006

SNP Assurance Program

The following depth of SNP prediction or confirmation will be guaranteed for all Y-DNA tests:

A, B, C, D, E, E1b1a, E1b1b, F, G, H, I, J1, J2, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, R1a, R1b, R2, T

When a Haplogroup is in doubt the SNP backbone test will be ordered automatically

The level of guarantee will be reviewed annually and presented at subsequent FTDNA genetic Genealogy conferences.

Y-DNA Results

Haplogroup
(Anthropology)

Individual Results
(Haplotype)

Haplogroup	Tests
G	M201+

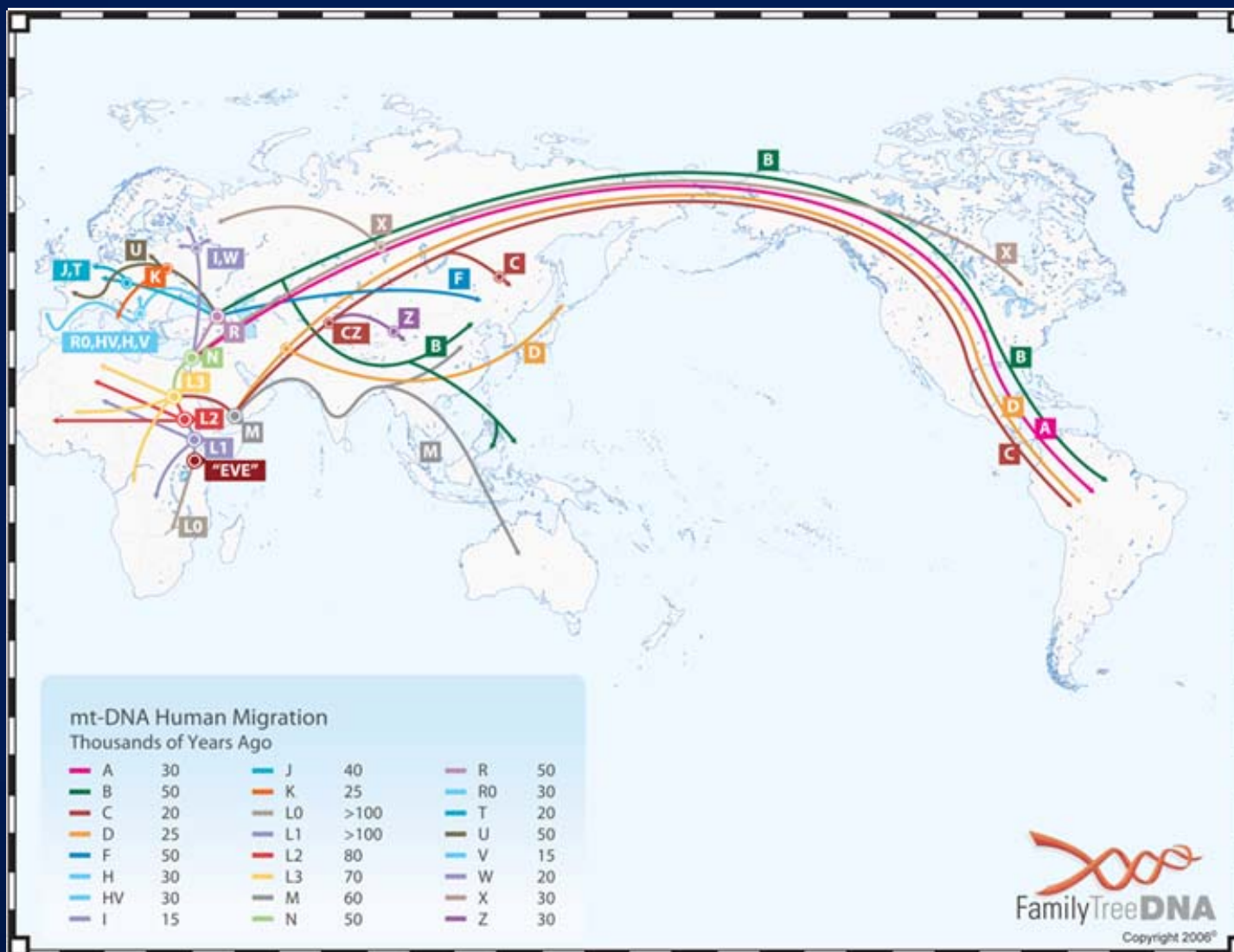
FTDNA DYS markers

We provide the actual scientific Allele values and DYS #'s for your results unless the markers were discovered at the University of Arizona and do not have a publication schedule. When that situation occurs we provide your results in "scores" to allow us to use the marker without compromising the discoverer until publication dates have been established.

We are pleased to report your results below:
Understanding your results.

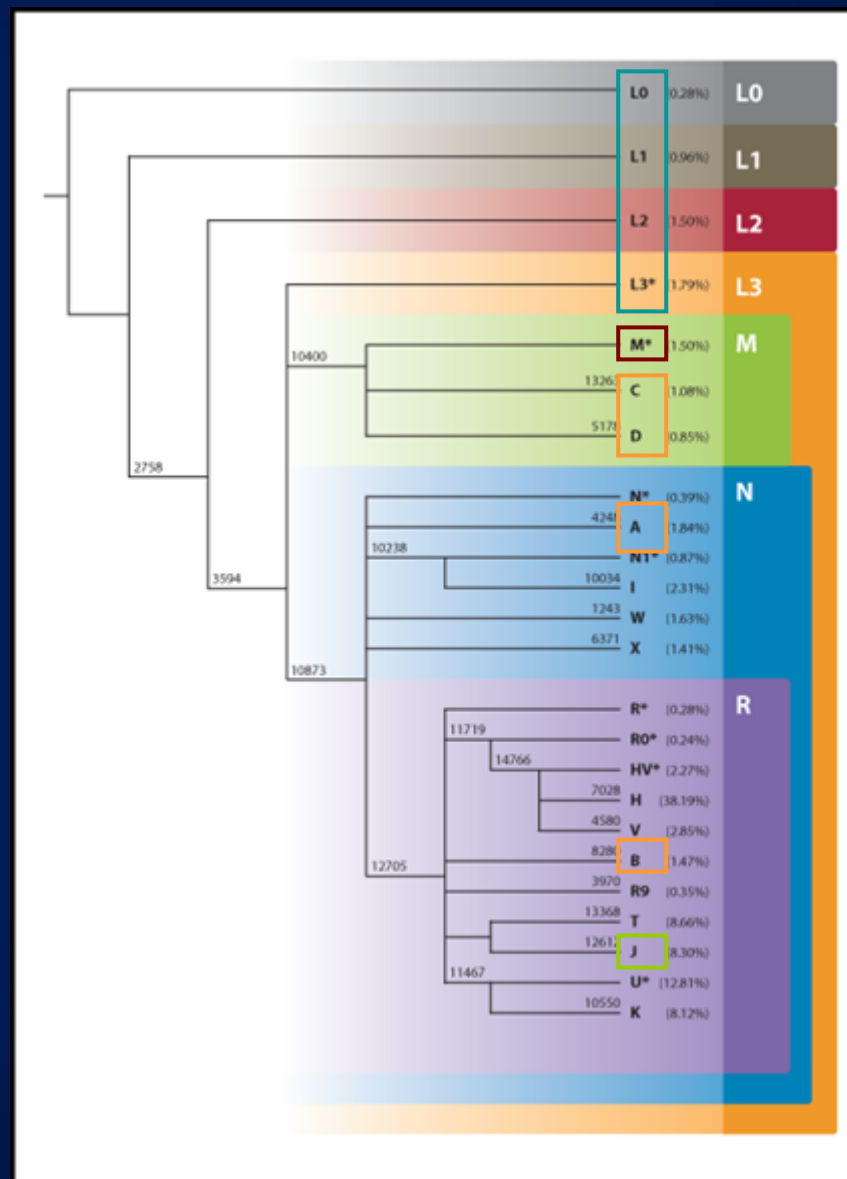
PANEL 1												
Locus	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DYS#	393	390	19*	391	385a	385b	426	388	439	389-1	392	389-2
Alleles	13	23	15	10	13	16	11	12	11	14	11	32

mtDNA Migration Map



mtDNA - Haplogroup Assurance

- African L1, L2, L3, L0
- Asian M
- Native American A,B,C,D
- Middle Eastern J



FTDNA Milestones

- 1st company to offer YDNA Testing for Genealogy (5/2000)
- 1st company to provide matching database (6/2001)
- 1st comparative Y-DNA SNP database (3/2003)
- World's largest Y-DNA SNP Database (31,000)
- Selected by National Geographic to manage the public testing for The Genographic Project (4/2005)

My Ancestors Came From...



1995

My Ancestors Came From Siebenbuergen



1912

My Ancestors Came From Erie



Freight/Passenger
ship "Main"
1907 "John" Lurz
arrived at Ellis Island
Destination: Chicago



Anna Schmidt & Johann Lurz
married ~1910 in Erie but
returned to Siebenbuerger

My Ancestors Came From Draas

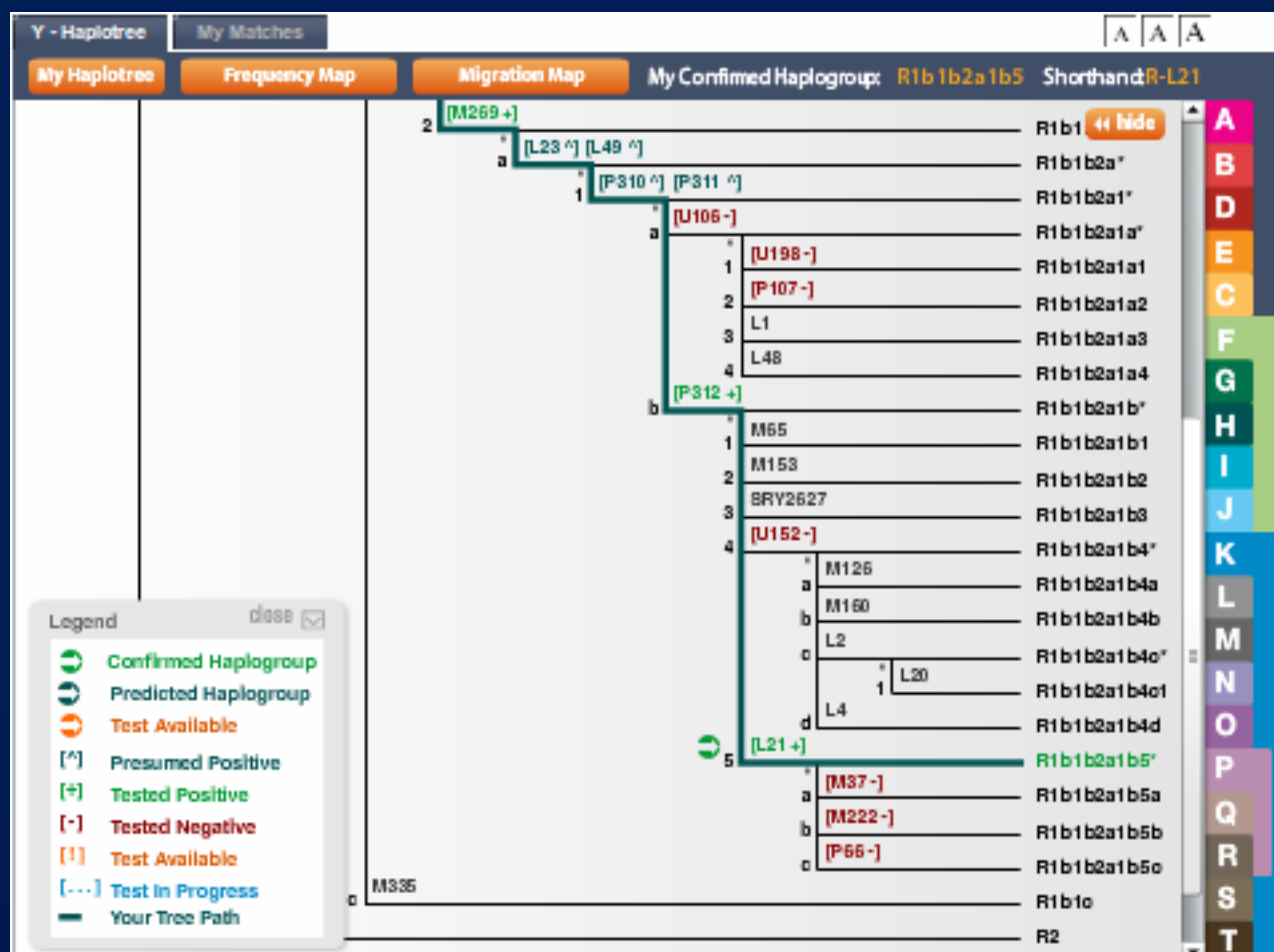


The sword of Draas marked the East end of original SB settlement territory

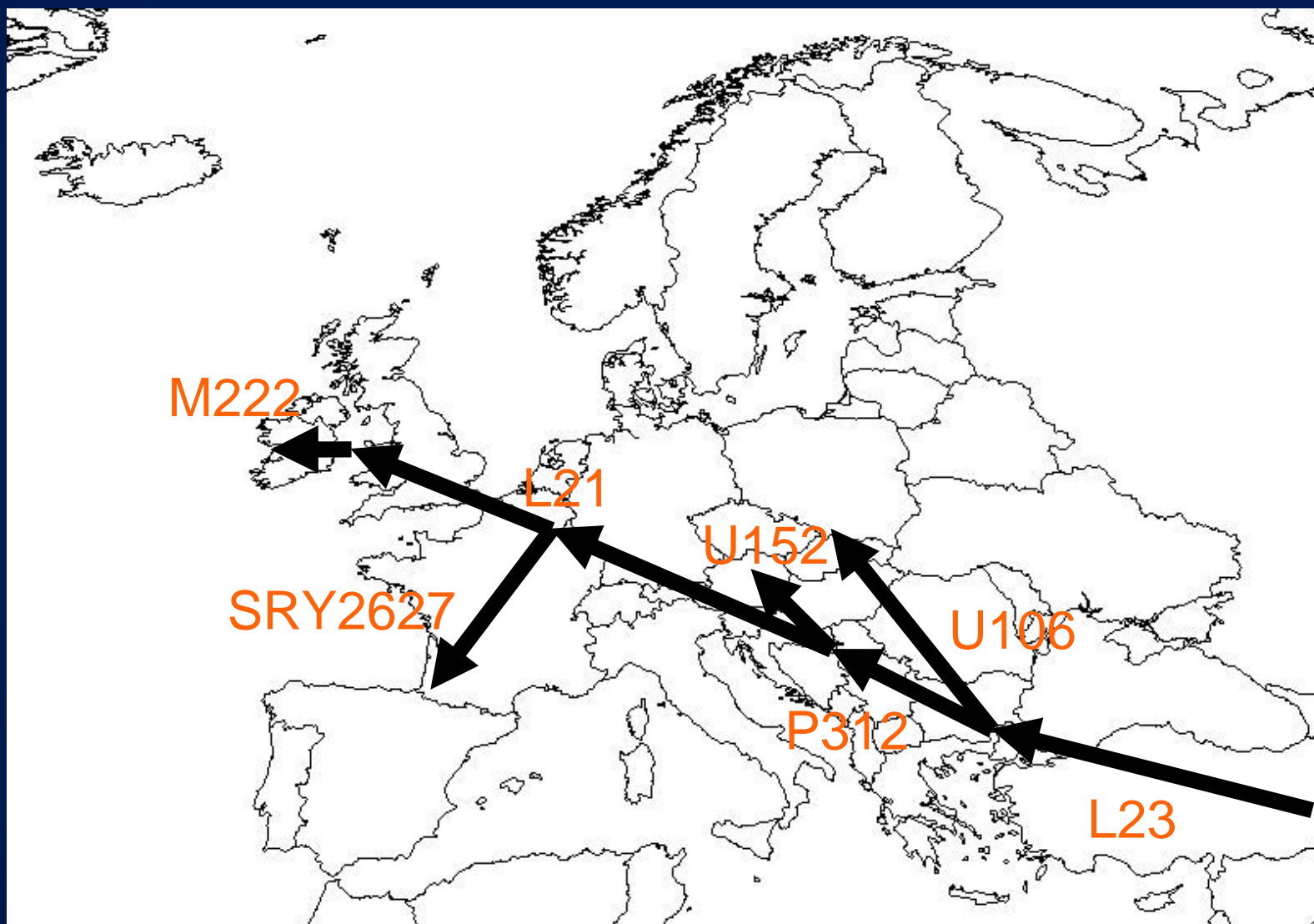


R1b1b2a1b5

R-L21*



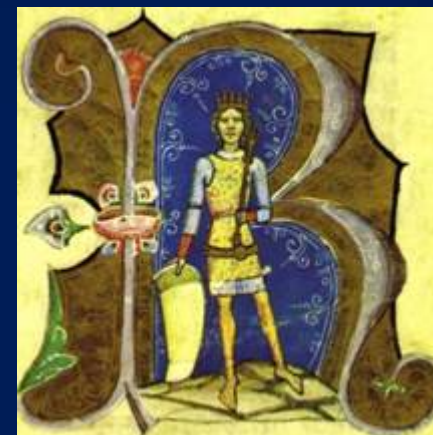
Haplogroup R-M269 Migration



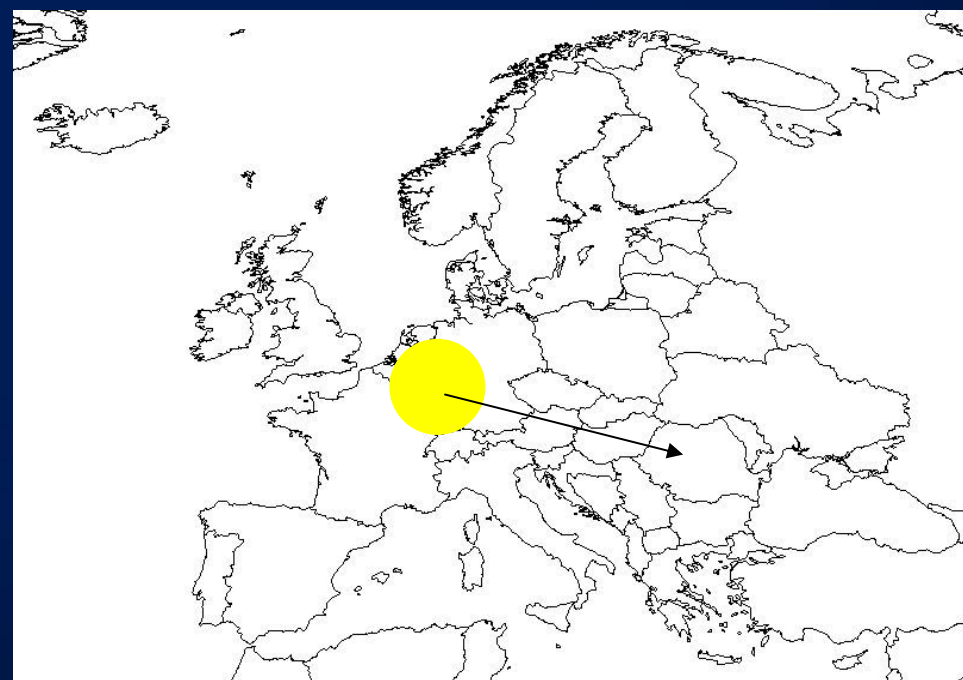
Transylvania Saxons Origin



The colonization of Transylvania by Germans was begun by King Géza II of Hungary (1141–1162)

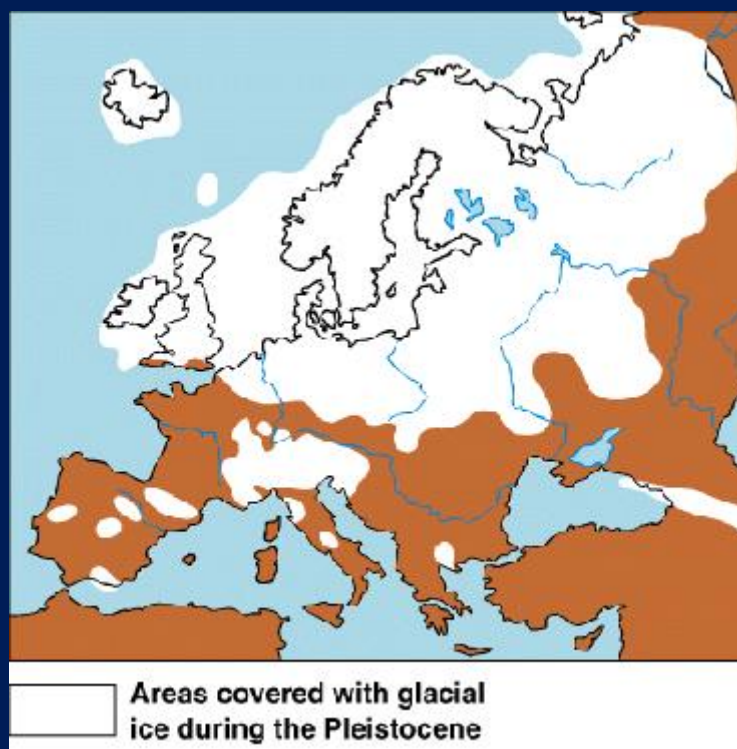


Die Herkunftsgebiete der Kolonisten lagen größtenteils im heutigen Luxemburg, Lothringen, dem Elsass und den Gebieten der damaligen Bistümer Köln, Trier und Lüttich (heute also zwischen Flandern, Wallonien, Luxemburg, Westerwald und Hunsrück bis hinein ins Westfälische).



R-M269 Haplogroup and LGM?

15000 yrs. ago



But R-P312 settlement much later (~5000 yrs. ago?)
 Refugium in Iberia theory cannot be kept up with recent results.

Timing diagram showing signals M201, P15, P16, P17, P18, P20, G1, G2, G2a, and G2a1. The diagram is labeled with '1' and '2' at the top, and 'a' and '1' at the bottom. A green bar with a white 'G' is on the right.

G

[M201 +] [P257 ^]

1 M285 M342

a P20

b P76

2 [P287 ^]

a [P15 ^]

1 P16

a P18

2 M286

3 [L30 ^]

a [M406 +]

1 [L14 -]

b P303

1 [L13 -]

b M287

c L72 M377

1 [M283 -]

G*

G1*

G1a

G1b

G2*

G2a*

G2a1*

G2a1a

G2a2

G2a3*

G2a3a*

G2a3a1

G2a3b*

G2a3b1

G2b

G2c*

G2c1

Impact Of Genealogists On Anthropology

Y Chromosome
Phylogenetic Draft Tree
July 2009

Working Draft Of The Y Chromosome Tree Below G-M201

M201, P257

M285, M342

P20

P76

P287, [L79=ChrY:6813301 delA, L142.2=ChrY:6813306 A (G-M287 not confirmed yet)]

P15, L31=rs35617575

P16 (1 or 2 out of 2 palindromic arms)

P18 (1 out of 3 palindromic arms)

M286

L30=rs34134567, L32=rs7892988

M406

L14=rs35474563

L141=ChrY:2948607 insA

P303, L140=ChrY:7630859 delT

U1, L85=rs9786316 ?

L13=rs9786706, L78=rs35285796

L42=rs34334142, L43=rs35251548

L139=ChrY:13981304 G to A

L177=ChrY:23397163,25030911,25750263 insAT (1 out of 3 palindromic arms)

L91=ChrY:20104943 G to C

M287

M377, L72=ChrY:21653275 G to C

M283

Family Tree DNA

<http://www.familytreedna.com>

You can download both presentations from this conference at:
<http://www.dna-fingerprint.com> (Go to Downloads > Little Tools)

More Questions?

<http://www.familytreedna.com/faq/>

Only for “fancy” scientific questions: thomas@familytreedna.com

Thank You!

