SWEDISH DNA PROJECT NEWS

Nº 6, July 2016

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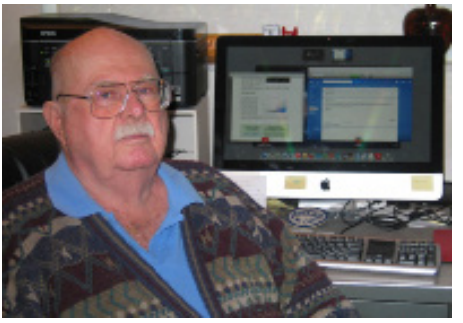
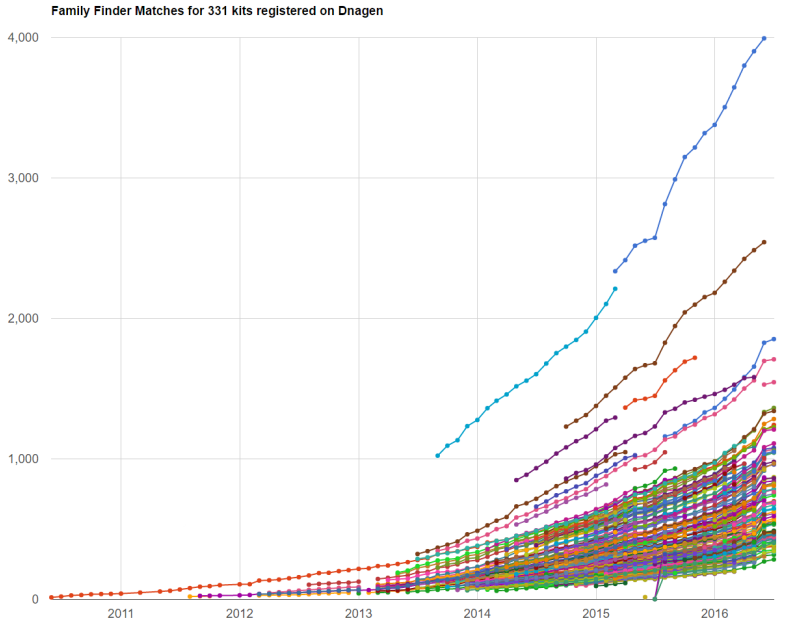
Thanks Donald!



Donald Ekberg, resident of Clearwater, Florida, USA (who has all his roots in Sweden), started in 2006 the Swedish DNA Project with eight members. See his own presentation i Swedish DNA Project News nº 3, p. 2. Today it will soon pass the 4,000 members milestone (3,912 members per June 30, 2016, +65%). The present members have in 2,257 cases done some level of mtDNA analysis (+68 %), 2,263 Y-DNA analysis (+58%), 2,832 Family Finder (+90%). The increase since May 2015 (see Swedish DNA Project News nº 4, p. 2) is given within brackets.

In other words it's quite a considerate "rolling stone" which Donald started ten years ago. In December 2015 he left his role as administrator in order to concentrate his time helping his wife who is ill and and writing his family history. We fellow project administrators which you Donald all the best with both and thank you for your achievement for DNA genealogy in Sweden.

Magnus Bäckmark



The number of matches in Family Finder

The graph shows the development of Family Finder matches per kit over time. Every data point represents one month. The statistics are created based on Family Tree DNA kits that are registered on Dnagen.net and whose kit statistics has been uploaded using the bookmark ”Family Finder Matches Tree Downloader”.

The last data points are for 1st of July 2016. The lines that ends before that have not been updated during the last month, so there are no measured values beyond when they were last uploaded.

There is a small spike in the number of matches between May and June (3rd and 2nd data points from the right), from when Family Tree DNA updated their matching algorithm.

Göran Runfeldt

Looking for books on DNA genealogy?

Here’s a selection:
http://www.isogg.org/wiki/Genetic_genealogy_books

Facebook group for DNA genealogy in Swedish

If you are a Facebook user, feel welcome to join if you don’t mind that the discussions are in Swedish.

Presentation of two new co-administrators

I live in Helsinki but I grew up in Oulu (Uleåborg) by the Gulf of Bothnia. I made my first DNA test (Y67) in 2010 at FTDNA. As I got really interested in the possibilities and new information that DNA tests provide, I am now an admin of I1 Suomi Finland & N-CTS8565 project and a co-admin in Sweden, N North Eurasia and a couple of minor Finnish projects. I am also a co-admin of a few YFull groups.

Y-DNA is my special interest and I have not much knowledge about Family Finder or mtDNA. Sweden and western parts of Finland share many Y-DNA haplos as there has been transaction over the sea for thousands of years. For example my I1-L258 lineage came from Sweden about 2000 years ago. I1 and N haplos have been active seafarers and these are the ones I have most experience of.

Although I work as a systems specialist I also have an education of archaeologist which helps to estimate settlement history of Y-DNA lineages. I speak English and read Swedish but I cannot write it as well. I also know some Portuguese and, of course, speak Finnish as mother tonque.

Jukka Kylli

I was born in Gothenburg almost 50 years ago, but since my parents moved to Norway when I was 8 years old, I currently live just outside Oslo, the capital of Norway, with my Norwegian wife and three grown-up children. I became interested in genealogy when I received my grandmothers genealogical notes as a 16 years old. I am fascinated how you can connect to your roots and at the same time learn history from another angle than through the history books. My ancestry is spread from Ystad at the southern tip of Sweden to Piteå in the northern part of Sweden, with a significant number of German and Danish ancestors among them. I tested with FTDNA in 2015 and found it to be a vital complement to the church and tax records, allowing me to learn about both the prehistory of my paternal and maternal lines, as well as proving ancestral lines with Family Finder. Through DNA, I have recently been able to open up a whole new branch of my ancestral tree with almost a hundred new previously unknown ancestors. As a co-administratror I am responsible for the I2 and J (Y-DNA) haplo groups of the Sweden DNA project..

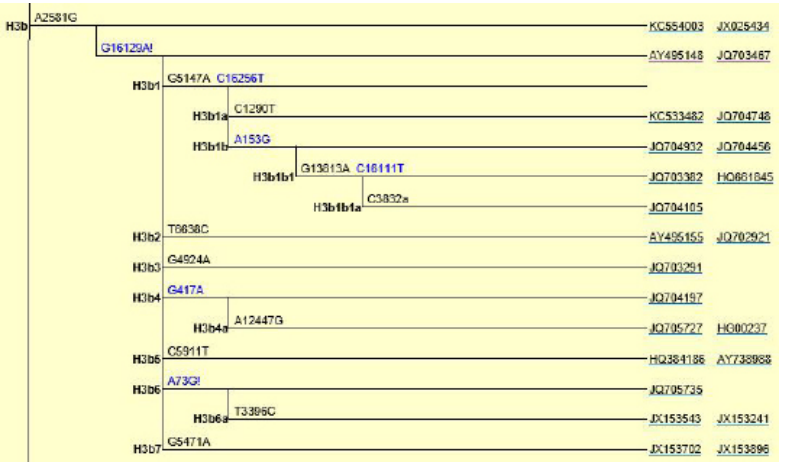
Mats Carlin

MtDNA-haplogroup H3b-G16129A!

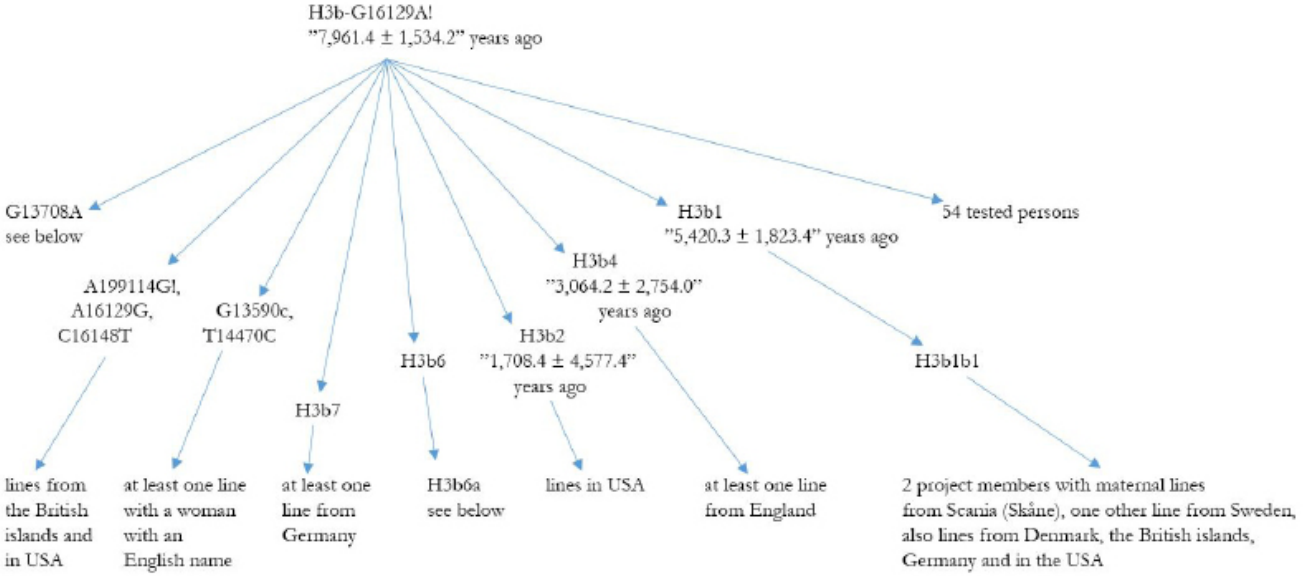
I would like to share a little about what I and my matches have learned this far in the study about the mtDNA haplogrup I belong to. I hope that gives some ideas about how to work with information gathering and research about a specific maternal clan.

The group in question is a subclade to H3, whose ancestor is considered having belonged to the hunter-gatherer population of southwestern Europe about 9,000−11,000 years ago (”7,961.4 ± 1,534.2” years ago is the estimate in Doron M. Behar et al., ”A ’Copernican’ Reassessment of the Human Mitochondrial Tree from its Root”, 2012, for free accessable at http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3322232/#app3). Today H3 is found predominantly in Europe and the Maghreb. H3 is the second largest fraction of the H genome after H1 and has a somewhat similar distribution, with peaks in the Iberian peninsula and Scandinavia (Wikipedia).

The subclade H3b-G16129A! is recognised, as evident in its name, by a back-mutation on position 16,129 in the region HVR1. That mutation has occured on many different branches in the human maternal family tree, even on many7 places (at least 11) only within the H-branch, so it’s not enogh to analyse the region HVR1 to be assigned this haplogroup − for that one has to do ha full sequence analysis, which confirms that one has a mutation on position 2,581, which is situated in the coding region (it’s this mutation which identifies H3b, by the way). These things are studied at phylotree.org/tree.



This is how H3b-G16129A! with its up to this point named subbranches is presented at phylotree.org/tree. For each haplogroup is registered which mutation designates it. For instance, the mutations G5147A and C16256T identifies the branch H3b1. Links with examples of whole mtDNA genomes are given in the two columns to the right.

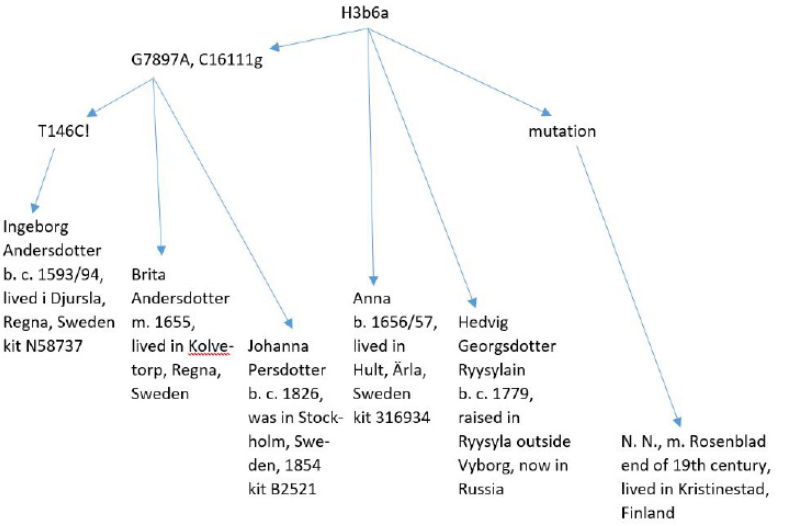

H3b-G16129A!
"7,961.4 ± 1,534.2" years ago
G13708A
see below
A199114G!,
A16129G,
C16148T
G13590c,
T14470C
H3b7
H3b6
H3b2
"1,708.4 ± 4,577.4"
years ago
H3b4
"3,064.2 ± 2,754.0"
years ago
H3b1
"5,420.3 ± 1,823.4" years ago
54 tested persons
H3b1b1
lines from the British islands and in USA
at least one line with a woman with an English name
at least one line from Germany
H3b6a
see below
lines in USA
at least one line from England
2 project members with maternal lines from Scania (Skåne), one other line from Sweden, also lines from Denmark, the British islands, Germany and in the USA

G16129A! is, which I see in Phylotree's overview, the first node below the root H3. The back-mutation happened at the latest about 5,500 years ago. The clue to that is given in the age estimate of certain of its subgroups in Behar's study, which gives the time limit.

Up to this point 54 test persons belong to branches on which none additional mutation at all has happened since then. 29 of the 54 has listed countries of origin, which strech from West Africa in the south to Norway in the north. In between are lineages appearing in the western half of Europe. There are also test takers with near roots in North America, but since they haven't chosen the alternative "native", there is no reason to believe anything else than that their lines in quite recent times have arrived there from Europe. The match pattern gives, in conclusion, the same estimate as for the mother group H3, i.e. that the origin also for the subclade H3b-G16129A! probably stood somewhere in southwestern Europe. (For H3 there are archeological mtDNA findings also. An overview of prehistorical mtDNA evidence in Europe is published on http://www.eupedia.com/europe/ancient_european_dna.shtml.)

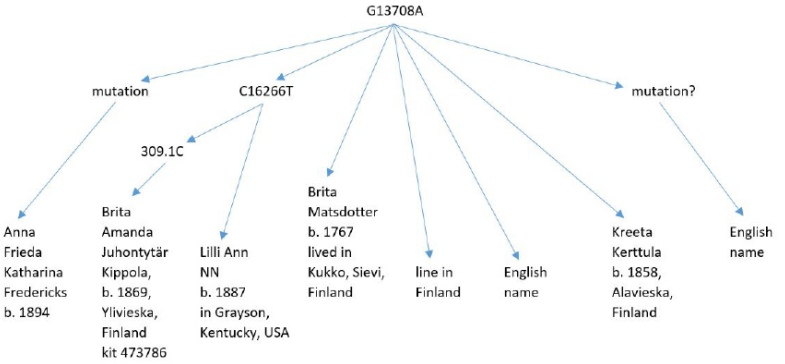
On some branches, though, mutations *have* occured. The overview on p. 5 I have done from information in Phylotree, the project table for the H3 Project and the Swedish DNA Project.

The two project members who belong to the subclade H3b1b1 descend from different parts of Scania (Skåne) in the 18th century and have three differences between them. Here is a possibility to, in corporation with their matches, outline the tree structure of their branch more in detail. That is something that I have done for my own branch:



On Phylotree, the branch has got a name, H3b6a, but that is not shown to us in our FTDNA accounts (there says still only H3b-G16129A!). The branch H3b6 is at the moment represented by an anonymous sample given to GenBank for medical research purpose, but below H3b6a we are several persons interested in family research. Our maternal lines all appear in Sweden and Finland.

There is also another subbranch which has a genetic diversity and several representatives in Scandinavia. Here I haven't reached contact with several key persons yet, so the overview is not secured to all details:



Contacting one's matches is often vital in order to get to know more. One of my matches had by mistake given the name of her maternal great-great-grandmother's *father's* grandmother (etc), which leads completely wrong. It's also not uncommon that test takers believe that their oldest known ancestor on the whole of the maternal side of their family tree is what is asked for, but it is *oldest known ancestor on the unbroken maternal line*. If you exchange information about the whole maternal line (names, years, places) with each other, you secure that the start position for further research is correct.

Often is possible to help others with research in written records. In my group, I have among others helped a now deceased man in the USA who only had information about his mother, who had emigrated from Eskilstuna, Sweden, in 1924.

If one's matches don't participate in projects, contact is the only way to know which mutations they have. By comparing the information below "mtDNA Results" you can see what's identical and what differs. The differences is summed up to a number in the column "Genetic Distance" in the matches list. Each mutation identifies a potential branch of its own.

As long as a mutation in the coding region (the positions 575–16,000) is unique for a person is recommended that you don't reveal which one it is on webpages, for instance. Such a mutation can imply a health risk, so it's delicate information for that reason. In family trees is sufficient to state only that a certain private mutation exists in the conding region. To be safe, don't write which one it is.

In our group there are several so-called insertions on the positions 309, 315 and 522, which is common. They are described as "Extra mutations", although they have great age on many branches of the maternal family tree. The reason is that they are not used in the family tree reconstruction which FTDNA uses; "Extra" you can understand as "not counted" instead of "most recent". Because

Some of the foremothers in our maternal clan (clockwise frome Sicily, the Netherlands, Finland and Sweden).

of their relative instability they can't be used in reconstruction of older parts of the family tree. Such a mutation can, though, separate two branched from each other, if it can be concluded being the latest mutation that has occured (in other words: it is only that mutation which separates two test takers).

Within our group we have a Facebook group, "H3b-G16129A! mtDNA haplogroup", for communication. With several persons interested in family research we can inspire each other, help with placing and research in written records concerning new test takers and solve problems ("Do you also have C16111g?", "How many differences do you have to that person?" etc.). Except the overview, a document with "Member stories" is continuosly updated. There those who want give detailed information about their most distant maternal ancestor and then in short about the following generations up to themselves, with photos showing places where the ancestors have lived and also family photos.

After what I know noone in this maternal clan has yet identified a common ancestor within historical time, but at least there is one instance where the connection is probably just almost reached (two maternal ancestors lived in the same parish, Regna in northern Östergötland, Sweden, in the 17th century). The exciting thing is that such connections will appear when more people have done mtDNA analysis. We in our group are well prepared to receive them!

Magnus Bäckmark

Connection to Bollnäs appeared in Family Finder

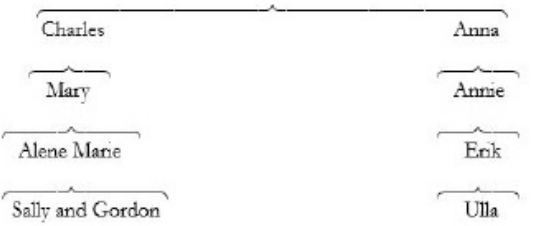
I joined Family Finder last autumn when a 1st cousin of mine wanted to separate matches on dad's and mum's sides respectively. I have myself never been especially interested in family research, although I have taken part of my late aunt's research on my dad's ancestry. I submitted the information I had and through my 1st cousin I got information about my mother's side. After that the result came and that was exciting.

I e-mailed the person just below my cousins in my matches list. We share DNA in the degree which 2nd to 4th cousins usually do. (The longest segment is 22.05 cM, we share in total 102.03 cM, over 20 segments.) The response was in English, because the match lived in the USA. As it happened, my match had died two days before my e-mail arrived and her daughter and son were rather chocked to receive a message from one of her Swedish relatives immidiately after her death.

I soon found that our common ancestor has to be Georg Henric Collini, who emigrated in the mid 19th century but returned to the province of Hälsingland and Bollnäs parish, bought property and started building houses which later became the centre of Bollnäs municipality. This man was my great-great-granddad and he had 13 kids. Four of them emigrated as adults to the USA and one of them was the great-great-granddad of the two siblings. The match was in other words my dad's 2nd cousin.

The church in Bollnäs, photo from the early 1900's. Mr and mrs Collini are buried in the cemetary here.

Georg Henric Collini (1820–1898)
m. Catharina Fraenell (1821–1865)



Alens Marie and her son Gordon.

I wrote down what I knew about the Collini family and also attached a photo of our common ancestor Georg Henric and send this to the siblings Sally and Gordon Anderson of Colorado. They of course were thrilled, but the most fun thing was that Gordon Anderson in his reply to me writes:

– I was very surprised to see the photo of Georg Henric Collini. He looks a lot like me. Sally says so too. It is uncanny.

I think this was a fun story which also demonstrate how DNA can be a clue over several generations

Ulla Bäckmark
Uppsala

The fifth most common 12-marker haplotype in Sweden, within Y-DNA haplogroup I1a (I-DF29)

With more test takers, it has become evident that the 12-marker haplotype which in the last number was described as the fifth most common among paternal lines from Sweden not is the fifth, but *seventh* most common, according to present statistics. Its share 1.1% is though unchanged. The haplotype which instead comes fifth is the one which will be described in this article. Below the abbrevation Ht 5 is used for Haplotype 5, that is the allelle values **13-22-14-10-14-14-11-14-11-12-11-28** on the twelve markers which Family Tree DNA (FTDNA) registers at the most basic level of Y-DNA tests (the markers in FTDNA's order). The reason of Ht 5 overtaking the earlied described haplotype in the top list is that it has been clear, with more test takers, that Ht 5 earlier was underrepresented, but as of today (June 16, 2016) it is represented by 49 test takers or 1.2% of the at present 4,079 test takers which has listed Sweden as their country of origin.

Around Ht 5's place in the top lista come several haplotypes close to each other, so it's not unlikely that the list will change again, with more test takers. Today's Ht 5 and Ht 7 is separated by only 6 test takers.

The members of our project who have this haplotype are (kit numbers):

232562	394196	53283
311301	437938	B7453
314819	438640	E4319
322126	442958	N100743
329906	458277	N116816
346622	458536	N17964
368619	460264	N18171
384794	475582	N68674

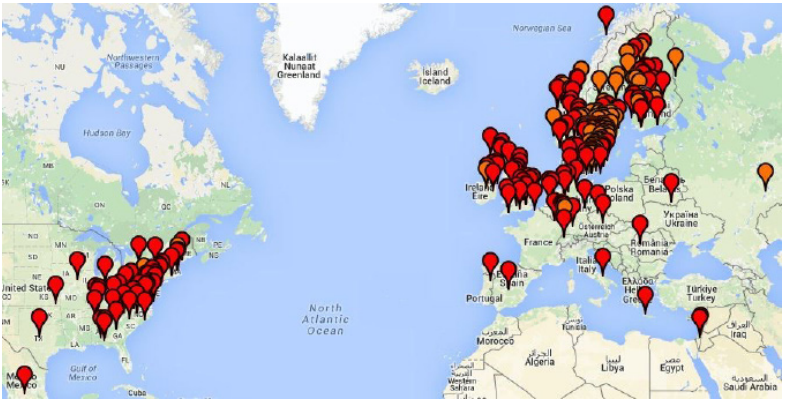
As with all haplotypes, bear in mind that a certain haplotype occurs within more than just one branch. The randomness at which mutations occur causes some family lines from neighboring branches to have values that coincide. Due to this randomness, an individual's family line may have belonged to e.g. ht 5 for thousands of years, but then a more recent mutation on one of the 12 markers caused it, from that moment on, to belong to a neighboring haplotype instead.

At present 224 test takers – 0.04% of FTDNA's 571,488 Y-DNA customers – have Ht 5, of whom 19 are members of the Swedish DNA Project. Parental lines appear, as known today, in the following countries (the given number is the share of individuals with Ht 5 in relation to the total number of tested individuals with patrilineal lines from each country):

Norway 1.5%	(Latvia 0.3%)	Ireland 0.1%
Sweden 1.2%	the Nederlands 0.3%	Canada 0.1%
Denmark 0.9%	Germany 0.3%	Poland 0.1%
(Jordan 0.8%)	Portugal 0.2%	Romania 0.1%
(Estonia 0.9%)	UK 0.2%	Spain 0.1%
(Palestinian territory 0.6%)	USA 0.2%	Hungary 0.1%
	Belarus 0.2%	USA (native) 0.1%
Finland 0.5%	Austria 0.2%	Italy <0.1%
Czechia 0.4%	Belgium 0.1%	Switzerland <0.1%
(Bulgaria 0.3%)	Greece 0.1%	

The majority of the countries are all represented by more than 1,000 test takers, which means that the proportions should be quite correct. Above is for the UK given the share of those who have listed UK as country of origin *and* those who have specified England (0,2%), Scotland (0.2%) and Wales (0.1%). Concerning Ireland, some have specified Northern Ireland; also for that part is the proportion 0.1%.

Around some of the countries above mark brackets that they are represented by less than 500 test takers each, so the risk is considerable that the present proportions are scewed. The sample size of Venezuela is still too small to provide statistics (1 of only 44 tested). The countries mentioned are all the countries yet which persons with Ht 5 have listed. The statistics prove that the frequency is highest in Scandinavia, but that the 12-marker haplotype also occur among men all over Europe and also in the Middle East, except for Northern America (in the last case probably in most cases due to migration from Europe during the last centuries). Note that noone with this 12-marker haplotype is found in Russia or Iceland this far.



The red pins show oldest known recidences for paternal lines with Ht 5, in those cases the test takers have marked that with map coordinates (far from everyone do). (Orange pins mark the same for test takers with a Genetic Distance of 1 on the 12 markers compared.)

Var i släktträdet ht 5 förekommer

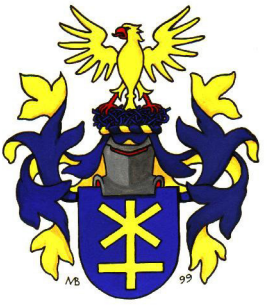
Through SNP-testing it is possible to find out where in the family tree you belong. To find out how SNP testing is done, see Swedish DNA Project News Nº 1, p. 2. The search path for ordering SNP tests has changed. Today you choose, after having logged in, Y-DNA, then Haplotree & SNPs, followed by (at the bottom of the page) advanced SNP order form. If you would rather like to get a lot of information all at once, you may instead do the more comprehensive Y-DNA test FTDNA offers, called Big Y, along with the accompanying analysis provided by YFull. How this is done is explained in Swedish DNA Project News Nº 3, p. 5 ff.

Those with Ht 5 who have had some kind of more detailed examination have until now all been placed on various sub-branches below I1a (I-DF29), which is estimated to have been branched off I1 at about 4,700 (5,500-3,900) years ago (YFull). Ht 5 appears on several of the different subbranches which are next below I1a. That means that some of the matches that men with Ht 5 see in their 12-marker matches list are paternal relatives who are related to them first through Neolithicum.

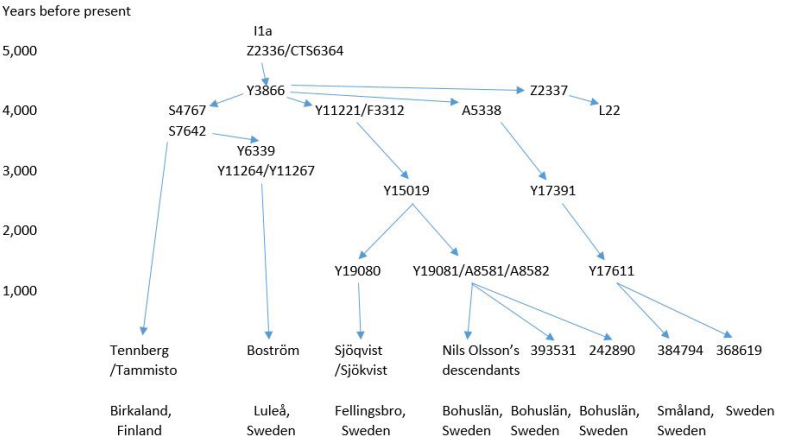
Families with Ht 5

One family with two tested representatives is **Tennberg**, of which one carries the name **Tammisto**. The relatives, one of each names, are 2nd cousins. The family is in written records traced back to the bailiff Isak Tennberg, born 1703 in Kangasala in Birkaland, Finland. One of the test takers has tested positive for the SNP S7642, so the family belongs to the branch I1a1 (Z2336) > Y3866 > S4767 > S7642, which according to YFull is around 3,900 (4,500-3,400) years old and have now living representatives also in Poland, Lithuania, Sweden and Norway.

Within I-S7642 is also the family **Boström** from Luleå rural parish, Sweden. The Y-DNA profile is secured back to Nils Boström (1811-1863). Four descendants of two different sons of his have matching Y-DNA. Between one of the test takers and his 2nd cousin are a Genetic Distance of 4 on the 37 marker level; much more than expected, but nothing exceptionally unusual. Several of the STR changes are circled in having hit the branch of the above mentioned Nils's son Adolf (1859-1948). The name was assumed of the sons of Fredrik Persson Bomb (1777-1835), soldier of Boden, Luleå rural parish. In written records the paternal line before him is traced back to the farmer Jakob Antonisson, known



Coat of arms of the Boström family, composed by Leif Boström in 1999. The housemark (in the shield) was used by Fredrik Bomb's grandfather Nils Nilsson (1695-1773), farmer of Ersnäs nº 5, Luleå rural parish, in an inventory 1728 and in a list concerning ways and bridges from 1744. (Before that it was used by his father-in-law Nils Larsson in an inventory 1701.) The eagle's nest in the crest allude to 'bo' (Swedish for 'nest') in the family name.



1586-1628 at Smedsbyn, Luleå rural parish. More information is published by Leif Boström, Täby, Sweden, here: http://familjenbostrom.se/genealogi/dna/y.htm. Through SNP tests Boström's place is specifiied to several nodes below I-S7642, i.e. to I1a1 (Z2336) > Y3866 > S4767 > S7642 > Y6339 > Y11264/Y11267* (Y12045-). This more specific subbranch is around 3,300 (4,400-2,400) years old and has at this point only this family (Boström) as secured member. Its closest identified brother branch is defined by the SNP Y12045 which occured early (the age of the brother branch is estimated to be approximately the same as its father group Y11264/Y11267); persons belonging to the mentioned brother branch have paternal lines originating in Sweden (in Småland, Västergötland and Bohuslän, apart from some additional which no information is found for yet). The closest matches of the family Boström in the 37 markers matches list (belonging to the test taker who have the 37-marker haplotype closest to Adolf's) are five of at least nine tested members of a Fox family which in the 18th and 19th centuries appears in different places in North Carolina and Tennessee in USA. Five are visible in the matches list, only just barely, and the other ones are outside it.

The **Sjöqvist/Sjökvist** from Fellingsbro has proven that Lars Andersson Westman (1773-1839), hussar living at Västansjö, Fellingsbro parish, Sweden, had Ht 5, by test of a now living descendant of two of his sons. They have both done the Big Y test with analysis at YFull, which gave the estimate that their most recent ancestor lived around 225 (600-75) years ago, which corrspsonds well with reality. In written records the paternal line is traced to the soldier Jacob Myhr, who died 1742 at Norlund, Fellingsbro. The family name of Sjöqvist was assumed by Westman's sons. Haplogroup is I1a1 (Z2336) > Y3866 > Y11221/F3312 > Y15019 > Y19080, which branched off around 1,350 (1,850-900) years ago.

The three closest paternal relatives to the Sjöqvists/Sjökvists who have done YFull-analysis belong to a brother branch (Y19081/A8581/A8582) which has the same estimated age. They have lineages who all appear within the province of Bohuslän. One of these test takers has also verified an older ancestor's Y-DNA

profile through the fact that a known relative's Y-DNA matches his own. The most recent common ancestor for them both is the farmer Hans Nilsson, who was born 1759 at Arslätt in Tossene parish in Bohuslän and died there 1838. Between themselves they have one difference on 37 markers. The oldest known ancestor according to documents is Hans Nilsson's father, **Nils Olsson**, died 1766 in Tossene, who in turn probably was grandson of Nils Pedersson from Foss parish. The other one of the persons with paternal lines from Bohuslän is the project member 393531 who can trace his paternal line to Hans Olsson who died circa 1768 at Stora Askum in the neighboring parish of Askum. The most recent common ancestor between the branches of Arslätt and Stora Askum is on YFull estimated, from STR likeness, to have lived around 450 years ago. Yet another project member, from STR markers close to these lines, is 242890, whose results are on their ways to YFull for analysis. His line is traced back to Per Olsson (1640-1716) of Långelanda on the island of Orust.

On the 67-marker comparison level Sjöqvist and one of Nils Olsson's descendants show in each other's matches lists – only just barely; they have 7 differences between themselves (and 5 on the 37-marker level). That number of differences is rather what is expected; 7 differences or less on the 67-marker level (and 4 or less on the 37-marker level) are regarded to not exclude a common ancestor within the historical timeframe. In this case the ancestor according to YFull lived beyond around 1,350 (1,850-900) years back in time.

The test taker 384794, who also has Ht 5, has done an YFull analysis, which show that he belongs to the branch I1a (Z2336) > A5338 > Y17391 > Y17611* (Y17610-), which dates to around 1,600 (2,200-1,100) years before present. According to written documents the traceable paternal line starts with Måns Bengtsson (1697-1734), Lekeryd parish in Småland, Sweden. This far one other kit participates in YFull's tree on the same branch. That kit belongs to the project member 368619 who can trace his paternal line back to the soldier Anders Sparfvenfeldt who in 1716 was transported from Sweden to Finland. The two don't see each other in their 37-markers matches list, but only just barel; they have 8 differences to each other on that level.

Here can also some families with Ht 5 outside Scandinavia be mentioned. 26 test takers with the name **Greathouse**, beloning to paternal lines appearing during the 18th century in eight different states in southern, southeastern and mid USA have a proven connection. 15 of them have Ht 5, the other ones neighbouring 12-marker haplotypes. One has done a SNP test showing that the family belongs to the branch I1a2b (S296/Z138) > S2293 > S6270, which is approximately 3,700 (4,300-3,100) years old (YFull). Herman Groethausen of Bielefeld, Prussia, emigrated to Pennsylvania circa 1710 (http://greathouse.us/families.htm). On several branches the name Herman, later Harmon, is given

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Do you have an article, hints or tips,
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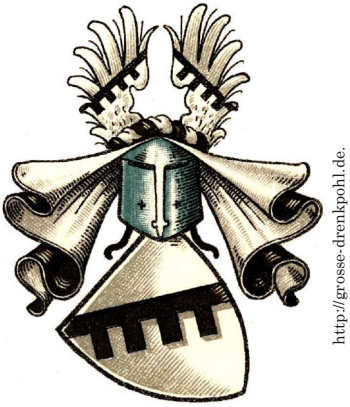
The head part of the web page Greathouse Point (http://greathouse.us/families.htm).

to the male family members, so even if links in written records still are missing, it seems probable that the foresaid Herman was the link back to Europe. The family researchers in USA seem to presume a connection to the Westphalian noble family Grothusen which is known as early as 1269 (its coat of arms is used to illustrate the webpage "Greathouse Point"). Here one of the Swedish brothers von Grothusen could help with a valueable piece to the puzzle, if anyone should be interested in performing an Y-DNA test.



http://grosse-drenkpohl.de.

The coat of arms of the family Grothusen (Grotthuss etc).

To families **Seagroatt** and **Segrott**, both from England, have proven being connected. One of them has through a SNP test found that they belong to the branch I1a3 (S243/Z63), 4,700 (5,500-3,900) years old (YFull).

On top of that there are many with Ht 5 which haven't yet started SNP testing: One family **Langford** with eight test takers, whose lines appear in the 18th and 19th centuries in North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, one family **Creasy/Creecy/Creasey** from England, who also have branches who yet can't be tracded further back in time than to the 19th century Tennesse and Virginia (seven test takers), one family **Chilver(s)** from England with seven test takers, one family **Mallory** from England (known there 1605) with five test takers, whose lines except for the English one appear in different places in Virginia in the 17th and 18th century. One family **Lindsay** from Scotland has four test takers (the name is quite common; many other families with the same name exist). Two different descendants, **Kercher** and **Kaercher**, to Michael Kaercher, born 1692 in Stuttgart, have also confirmed their connection with an Y-DNA test.

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